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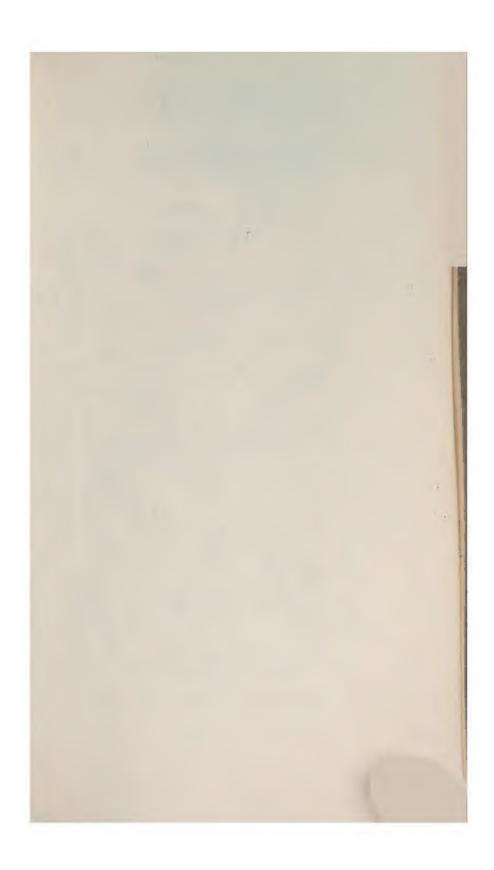




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C. IULI ÇAESARIS COMMENTARII

RERUM IN GALLIA GESTARUM

VII

A. HIRTI COMMENTARIUS VIII.

EDITED BY

T. RICE HOLMES

HON. LITT.D. (DUBLIN)

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PREFACE

This edition is intended not only for teachers and pupils, but also for general readers who may wish to become acquainted with Caesar's masterpiece and for scholars who have not time or inclination to read my larger books. The critical notes are printed along with the others at the foot of the text, where they will be more easily understood than if they were relegated to a critical appendix; and the references which they contain will enable any one who may wish to specialize to pursue his researches further. I have taken account of all the relevant works that have appeared in England and America and on the Continent since the completion of the second edition of my Caesar's Conquest of Gaul; and in a few cases I have modified or supplemented statements which I made there.

There is no more interesting Latin book for boys than Caesar's account of the Gallic war, provided that they will give their minds to it and that they have the help of a good teacher, who realizes the obligation of keeping far ahead of his class. Young pupils, it is true, can read so little at one time that interest in the story, as such, can hardly, unaided, be sustained. Even Macaulay's Essays might be dull if they were read by a foreigner, with a dictionary, at the rate of a single paragraph a day. But the difficulty is only apparent. Before the study of this book, or of any of the separate editions which I have prepared of each Commentary, is begun, I would recommend teachers to make their pupils read Part I of my Caesar's Conquest of Gaul and the Sixth and Seventh Chapters of my Ameient Britain, or, if this should be impracticable, to read them aloud themselves. I feel less diffidence in making this suggestion because it has been made already by well-known critics as well as by the Curricula Committee of the Classical Association, and because the books which I have named have been in part translated into German for the use of schools. If, before a boy begins to grapple with Caesar's Latin, he has got a general notion of the whole story, he will work with far more heart.

The principle to which I have adhered in writing my notes has been to avoid giving any information which the learner can easily acquire for himself through the medium of grammar, dictionary, or such other books as he may fairly be supposed to have. My aim has been not to save him the labour—if I had done so he would only have been bored—but to let him feel the pleasure of thinking; and I have therefore tried, as far as was possible with due regard to space, to appeal to his reason,-not only to state results, but to enable him to follow the steps by which they were attained. Merely inform a pupil that Alesia was situated on Mont Auxois, and you will profit him little, for cut-and-dried information is indigestible; but make him understand that it was there and that to suppose that it was anywhere else involves absurdities, and you will set his intellect to work. I desire indeed to appeal not only to the learner's reason but also to his scepticism and his latent critical acumen. I should be glad to hear that he had tried to pick holes in my arguments; for I do not wish him to accept them until he is convinced that they are sound. For the benefit of any one who may be disposed to test them, I have given at the end of various notes references to my larger books; and I hope that some readers may feel moved to gain such a mastery of the subject as is unattainable with a succinct commentary.

The High Master of St. Paul's School, to whom I am grateful, has read nearly all my manuscript; and, after considering his suggestions, I wrote some additional notes, struck out one or two, and modified a few others; but he is not responsible for anything which this book contains.

I have thought it right to confine myself in the notes to explaining Caesar's text. Various historical comments and other remarks which may be helpful, but which would have been out of place in an edition of the Commentaries, are to be found in Part I of my Caesar's Conquest of Gaul (second edition) and of Ancient Britain.

Some readers may perhaps find opportunities of exploring the scenes of Caesar's more important operations; for when one finds oneself, say, at Martigny or upon the plateau of Alesia, the chapters in which Caesar describes what happened there become more vivid than even the best maps and plans can make them. I have given on pages 447–8 directions as to the best way of reaching the various places which I have in mind.

It is now usual in English schools to read the classics in snippets, partly, I suppose, in order that boys may become acquainted with many authors before they leave school. But by following this plan they cannot become intimate with any. One may read Macaulay's essay on Clive with profit even if one ignores all the others; but to read the ninth chapter only of his History of England would not be wise. Moreover, there is no reason, apart from the consideration of what subjects are most remunerative, why Caesar should only be used as an elementary text-book. It cannot be read with the maximum of profit by a young boy, and it ought to be read rapidly through, at least once, by the highest form in the school. In saying this I have the support of the late High Master of St. Paul's, who told me that when he was High Master of Manchester Grammar School he read the whole work with his best pupils. Apart from the mere interpretation of the Latin, which requires far more scholarship than is commonly supposed, the book demands, for its full comprehension, at least such an elementary knowledge of Roman history as may be acquired from the late Professor Pelham's masterly Outlines. Furthermore, it demands intelligence sufficiently developed to understand the exposition of ethnological, social, religious, and political questions; and this demand can hardly be satisfied by the Fourth Form.

In conclusion let me translate an extract from a letter relating to Caesar, which Mommsen wrote in 1894 to Dr. Heinrich Meusel:—'The noble work deserves all the labour that can be spent upon it. The enormous difference between these Commentaries and everything else that is called Roman History cannot be adequately realized.'

11 Douro Place, Kensington, W. November 18, 1918.

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¹ Reproduced by the kind permission of Dr. H. Meusel.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- A. B. = Rice Holmes's Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Caesar, 1907.
- A. C. S. = A. Holder's Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz.
- A. J. = Archaeological Journal.
- B. ph. W. = Berliner philologische Wochenschrift.
- C. G. = Rice Holmes's Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, 2nd ed, 1911.
- C. I. L. = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
- C. J. = Classical Journal (Chicago).
- Cl. Ph. = Classical Philology (Chicago).
- C, Q. = Classical Quarterly.
- C. R. = Classical Review.
- C. S. = A. Klotz's Casarstudien.
- D. R. R. = G. Long's Decline of the Roman Republic,
- D. S. = Daremberg and Saglio's Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines.
- G. C. = Stoffel's Histoire de Jules César, -- Guerre civile.
- G. K. = A. von Göler's Caesars Gallischer Krieg, 2nd ed., 1880.
- H. G. = C. Jullian's Histoire de la Gaule.
- H. R. = Th. Mommsen's History of Rome.
- J. B. = Jahresberichte des philologischen Vereins zu Berlin.
- L. C. = H. Meusel's Lexicon Caesarianum.
- N. J. = Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie, &c.
- N. ph. R. = Neue philologische Rundschau.
- Ph. = Philologus,
- Ph. Suppl. = Philologus, Supplementband.
- P. S. A. = Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
- R. E. A. = Revue des études anciennes.
- Rh. M. = Rheinisches Museum.
- S. P. A. = Sitzunysberichte der königlich preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Th. l. L. = Thesaurus linguae Latinae.
- Tr. = Rice Holmes's Caesar's Commentaries . . . translated into English.
- W. kl. Ph. = Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie.
- Z. G. = Zeitschrift für das Gymnasialwesen.
- Z. ö. Gy. = Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien.

HOW AND WHEN CAESAR WROTE THE COMMENTARIES

The Commentaries on the Gallie War were published not later than 46 s.c., for Cicero notices them with admiration in his Brutus (75, § 262), which appeared in that year. Most probably indeed they were both written and published several years earlier; for it is more than unlikely that Caesar would have had time for literary composition during the intense labour of the civil war, and moreover, as Mommsen says (Hist. of Rome, v. 1894, p. 499), the book was doubtless intended [at least in part] to justify before the Roman public what Caesar had done in Gaul. I will explain this in discussing the trust-worthiness of the parrative.

There are two main theories about the way in which Caesar composed his book. Some critics believe that he wrote each commentary year by year, after the campaign which it described: others that he wrote the whole seven - for it must be remembered that the eighth was written by his friend, Aulus Hirtius-in the winter of 52 51 B.C. or in the year 50. The latter view is supported by Hirtius, who says (Praef., § 6), ceteri enim quam bene atque emendate, nos ctiam quam facile atque celeriter eos perfecerit semus ('others know the flawless excellence of his work; I know more-how easily and rapidly it was done'). If this remark is not absolutely inconsistent with the supposition that each commentary was written in the winter that followed the campaign which it described, the natural meaning is that the whole was the result of one continuous effort. The statement of Hirtius, who was one of Caesar's most intimate friends, and probably also his literary secretary, is the only original testimony that we have, and must be accepted unless it can be shown to be inconsistent with facts. Some critics think that it is. In ii. 28, § 1 we read that 'the Nervian people . . . was brought to the verge of extinction', whereas in v, 39-42

we are told that they vigorously attacked Quintus Cicera and in vii, 75, § 8 Caesar says that they were called upon to contribute 6,000 men to the army which attempted to relieve Vercingetorix. Again, in vi, 2, § 8 Caesar affirms that 'all the Cisrhenane Germans', who included the Segni and Condrusi, were in arms against him: in vi, 31, §§ 1-2 he implies that these two tribes proved their innocence. But many of the Nervians who fought against Cicero had doubtless been too young to fight three years before; the statement that the tribe was wellnigh exterminated may have been only a rhetorical flourish, based upon misleading reports, which Caesar or his secretary had not had time or inclination to sift; and the inconsistency between vi. 2 and vi. 81 only proves that he did not thoroughly revise his work. Even real inconsistencies, which are very few, can be accounted for by hasty use of discordant materials, lapse of memory, or mere carelessness.

It may be regarded, then, as certain that Caesar wrote the Commentaries after the campaign of 52 B.C.; and the only question is whether he wrote them in the winter following that campaign or later. I am not sure that he would have had time to write them in the winter; for from the very beginning of 51 he was hard at work, campaigning against the Bituriges and other tribes. Mommsen, indeed, argues (Hist. of Rome, v, 1895, p. 499, n. 1) that the book must have been not only written but published before the end of 51, because in vii. 6, \$ 1 Caesar 'approves the exceptional laws [passed under the influence of Pompey of 702' (52 B.C.), and he could not have done this after his rupture with Pompey, when he reversed certain judgements which were based upon those laws. But why should not the publication have taken place in 50 s. c.,—the year before that in which the civil war began? It seems to me most probable that it did, for this was the only year between Caesar's first consulship and the last year of his life in which he was not fighting; and, as far as we know, he was then comparatively at leisure (Caesur's Conquest of Gaul, pp. 202-10). See p. 436.

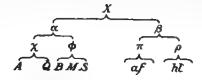
THE TEXT OF THE COMMENTARIES

Every one who can read the Commentaries with interest will want to know how far the manuscripts in which they have been banded down to us correspond with what Caesar wrote; for if he will think, he will see that none of them correspond with it exactly, and that although scholars have been trying ever since 1469, when the first printed edition was published, to remove the errors, many must still and always will remain. The oldest of the extant manuscripts was written fully 900 years after the book was first put into circulation. Now, however careful a scribe may be, he can hardly avoid making some mistakes in copying out a written book; the scribe who copies his copy will make more; and so on. Even contemporary copies of Caesar's original manuscript doubtless contained mistakes. Cicero' complains that books sold by the booksellers of Rome had been carelessly copied; and, notwithstanding all the care of proofreaders, few modern books are entirely free from printers' errors. Besides, a manuscript might pass into the hands of a reader who would make notes on the margin; and if another copy were to be made from the one which contained these notes, the copyist might be misled into incorporating them in the text. Thus two kinds of mistakes would gradually find their way in. An example of the latter kind-nocte intermissa-will be found in i. 27, § 4. An example of the other shows how even a very careful copyist might go astray. In viii, 82, § 2 the famous stronghold, Uxellodunum, is mentioned for the Uxellodunum was only written by the copyist first time. in two of the good manuscripts: the rest have auxilio dunum, which, as every one will see, is nonsense. Can you imagine how this curious blunder was made? In this way. In some manuscript a reader wrote either in the margin or above uxcllodunum (not Uxcllodunum, for even proper names were written with small initial letters) the words a. uxillodunum, and by a., which was an

abbreviation, he meant aliter, 'otherwise'. He wished to show that besides uxellodunum there was another spelling uxillodunum. This manuscript passed into the hands of a copyist who misunderstood the abbreviation a. and wrote auxillo dunum, and as l might easily be mistaken for i, somebody else wrote auxilio dunum.

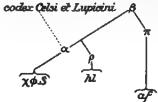
A great many manuscripts of Caesar exist; but only nine or ten of them are now considered good. They are divided into two groups, known as α and β , and generally believed to be derived from a common original, or archetype, which is called X. Each manuscript is called by a letter, which is here prefixed to the full name:—

- -A =codex Bongarsianus (or Amstelodamensis 81) of the ninth or tenth century.
 - B = Parisinus I (Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, 5763, ninth or tenth century).
- M = Vaticanus (Vatican, 3864, tenth century).
- Q = Moysiacensis (Paris, Bibl. nat., 5056, twelfth century).
 - S = Ashburnhamianus (Bibl. Laurent. R. 33, tenth century).
 - a = Parisinus II or Thuaneus (Paris, Bibl. nat., 5764, eleventh century).
 - f = Vindobonensis I (Bibl. Vindob. [Vienna], 95, twelfth century).
 - h = Ursinianus (Vatican, 3324, eleventh century).
 - l = Riccardianus (Bibl. Riccard. [Florence], 541, eleventh or twelfth century).
 - H. Meusel traces the pedigree of these MSS. as follows:



To ϕ may be added the best manuscript in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 10,084), which is known as Lovaniensis and referred to as L. I have published a collation of this manuscript in the Classical Quarterly of July, 1911, and Meusel has estimated its value in Jahresberichte des philologischen Vereins su Berlin, 1912, pp. 15-18.

Professor A. Klotz (Rheinisches Museum, 1910, pp. 224-34) thinks that the foregoing pedigree, which has been generally accepted, is incorrect. He believes, with Professor B. Kübler, that the archetype of all the extant MSS. was a copy belonging to β , and that α is descended from a copy belonging to the same group, in which readings from a manuscript of the sixth century, published by two editors—Julius Celsus Constantinus and Flavius Licerius Firminus Lupicinus—were inserted. Accordingly Klotz has constructed this pedigree, which, in the opinion of Meusel (Jahresberichte des philologischen Vereins zu Berlin, 1912, pp. 18-21), may possibly be right:—



The two groups, α and β , differ from each other about 1,500 times; and an editor cannot do without either. But when they differ and neither is obviously wrong, how is he to decide between them? Simply, in most cases, by considering the context or by carefully noting Caesar's use of language in passages in which the two groups agree. This laborious task has been performed by various critics, notably by three German scholars, Rudolf Schneider, Meusel, and Alfred Klotz. Let me give one or two examples. In v. 35, § 5 a has (cum a prima luce ad horam octavam) pugnaretur; β has pugnassent. The former is preferable because Caesar in describing the duration of a battle almost always uses the passive. In vii, 64, § 2 ah have (peditatu quem ante) habuerat (se fore contentum dicit); while the rest of the \$ MSS. have habuerit, which is certainly right, because the relative clause is part of what Vercingetorix said, and therefore the subjunctive is necessary. But in some cases the claims of α and β appear to be equally balanced; and here, for reasons which I have given in the Classical Review of 1901 (p. 175), I follow with Meusel the reading of α .

XIV THE TEXT OF THE COMMENTARIES

There is also a considerable number of passages in which, though all the manuscripts agree, the text is obviously wrong, and has been corrected with more or less success. Some of these emendations are certainly right. For instance, in i, 40, § 9 the MS. reading is (cui rationi contra homines barbaros . . locus fuisset) ac (ne ipsum quidem sperare nostros exercitus capi posse); and the obvious correction, hac, appeared just four centuries ago in the Aldine edition. Again, in vii, 3, § 2 the MSS. have (Nam) ubuque (maior atque inlustrior incidit reschamore . . . significant): the emendation ubi quae is self-evident. Other emendations are highly probable; and fortunately those doubtful or corrupt passages which are important for history are very few.

In this book it would be useless to give a list of the various readings of the manuscripts, or to explain in all cases the reasons that have led me to adopt one reading in preference to another. I have briefly discussed in foot-notes all the more important passages in which the text is uncertain; but in regard to comparatively unimportant variations, where I have either been convinced by Meusel's arguments or those of other scholars, or have independently come to the same conclusion, I have not here stated the reasons: they are to be found in articles to which I refer below. Readers of the critical notes will see that when I enclose a word or a passage in the text in square brackets, I do not necessarily mean more than

¹ Teachers and other renders who may be interested in textual questions will find a full apparatus criticus in H. Meusel's edition of 1894, which is supplemented by an article contributed by the present editor to the Glassical Quarterly of July, 1911. A list of articles which may be consulted with profit will be found in Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, p. 202; and others will be referred to in my foot-notes. Every one who wishes to make a special study of the Commentaries from the linguistic point of view abould read Meusel's paper in Jahresberichte des philologischen Vereins an Berlin, 1894, pp. 214-398, and Professor Postgate's in the Classical Review, 1908, pp. 441-6.

² See the preceding note. In the Classical Review, 1901, p. 176, I have given reasons for preferring in many places the reading of β. Nipperdey rated this group very low, partly perhaps because he was ignorant of λ and l and in his time a had not been accurately rollated; but even he was often obliged to have recourse to β. It must not, however, be imagined that those scholars who have vindicated the independent worth of β undervalue a.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMENTARIES XV

that I regard it as open to suspicion, though some bracketed words are certainly spurious. The obvious emendations, of which I have already given two examples, and which, as a rule, I have adopted silently, will be found in Meusel's critical edition. The principle to which I have adhered is never to incorporate an emendation in the text, even when I am inclined to believe that it represents what Caesar wrote, unless the MS. reading or readings seem indefensible. When, for instance, one finds that in vii, 10, § 1 expugnatis is used in a sense which the verb has nowhere else in Caesar, and never in Cicero or in Sallust, one feels the necessity of caution.

Nors.—When I quote readings adopted by Meusel which are not in his text of 1894, they are to be found in the reissue of his school edition (1908) unless I state that he has adopted them since.

THE CREDIBILITY OF CAESAR'S NARRATIVE

For the history of the first seven years of Caesar's conquest of Gaul our principal authority is Caesar himself. It is, indeed, impossible to grasp the full meaning of his narrative without the help of the modern scholars who have contributed so much to the task of solving the problems which the Commentaries present. It is true moreover, that Cicero's writings illustrate certain phase of the war, and that later writers, such as Suctonius Plutarch, and Dion Cassius, make certain statements true or false, which are not to be found in Caesar, Caesar is the authority; and thoughtful readers will want to know how far his narrative is trustworthy. According to Suctonius, Pollio, who served under Caesar in the civil war, thought that the Commentaries were written carelessly and with little regard for truth; that Caesar had accepted without due inquiry the reports of his officers; and that, either intentionally or from failure of memory, he was inaccurate in describing what he had done himself. Now it is almost certain that Pollio was referring to Caesar's Commentaries on the Civil War, with which we are not here concerned; but suppose that he had the same opinion of the Gallic War. If so, as he did not serve in Gaul, he could only have repeated what he had heard from others; and their opinions would have been of no value except about what they had seen themselves. As I have learned from conversation with men who had taken part in Sir Charles Napier's conquest of Sind and in the Indian Mutiny, and from letters which they wrote to me, how

¹ Dinus Inlins, 56.

Recording to Suctonius, Pollio thought that Caesar would have rewritten and corrected his narrative if he had had an opportunity (existimatque rescripturum et correctueum fuisse). A. Klotz (Rh. M., 1911, p. 81) remarks that Pollio could hardly have said this in regard to the Commentaries on the Gallic War, which were published by Caesar humself.

mistakes in military histories arise, I believe that I can form a tolerably just idea of the meaning of Pollio's criticism. Caesar inevitably made mistakes; and Pollio may have conversed with eyewitnesses who pointed out these mistakes, who were perhaps aggrieved by them, and who, exaggerating their importance, as men who have no sense of historical proportion will always do, Mirugged their shoulders and exclaimed, 'Such is history,' Caesar's accuracy has been confirmed, on various points, by modern investigations. Every one who has seen the places which he described will admit that he was gifted with the faculty of observation. Most of the operations which are pictured in his narrative were performed under his own eye: he had opportunities for observing what happened in a battle or a siege which a modern general, whose operations extend over a vast area, cannot have; and he very rarely indulges in that sort of detailed description which gives rise to most of the mistakes that are made in modern military histories. This is a point which I could not make perfectly clear to a 'general reader' unless he would listen attentively while I explained to him the labour which I have myself undergone in writing an account of a modern battle and the process by which I have been enabled to correct mistakes which had crept into my original draft. But all who have tried to write military history from original sources will understand what I mean. As a rule Caesar gives us only the butline of a battle, -he tells us just so much as may mable us to understand the moves, and no more. He ent dispatches to the Senate, and it may be assumed that he kept copies of them: his generals sent reports to him; and he finished his book within a year after the close of the war His account, therefore, was a contemporary ecount by the eyewitness who had the best eyes, the most favourable point of view, and the most trustworthy information.

As for the speeches which he puts into the mouths of Vercingetorix and others, nearly all are very short and written, like many reports in newspapers of speeches, in Drules Obliqua, which shows that he only professed to give

the gist of what was said. Almost the only one which is at all open to suspicion is the comparatively long speech in the seventy-seventh chapter of the Seventh Commentary, which he attributes to Critognatus. Departing from his custom, he wrote this speech in the form of Oratio Recta; and as there was certainly no shorthand writer present when Critognatus was speaking, the words were of course Caesar's own. But we may reasonably suppose that he was informed of the drift of Critognatus's arguments by some one who had listened to them—perhaps by Vercingetorix himself—for he made at least 60,000 prisoners after the fall of Alesia.

Serious charges have, however, been brought against the general tone of Caesar's narrative. They may be grouped in two classes, according to the motives which his accusers have imputed to him. These motives are, first, a desire to justify unconstitutional, illegal, or unrighteous acts, and secondly, a desire to magnify his own exploits, to obtain for himself the credit of certain exploits of his officers, and to conceal everything that might damage his reputation as a general. I shall examine in foot-notes those of his statements which I believe to be either inaccurate or misleading; but in this little book it would of course be out of place to notice all the charges-or even all that are worth noticing-which have been brought against him; and I have done so already in two other works.2 Good judges have accepted the conclusion which I reached,—that under close scrutiny nearly all the charges break down. As an acute critic has remarked, Caesar took pains to justify his first two campaigns those which he conducted against the Helvetii and Ariovistus-because in crossing the frontier of the Roman Province he had acted without the sanction of the Senate: but he knew that if he could convince his readers that he had done right in 58 s. c., all would be well, for the other

¹ Cf. vii, 71, § 8 with 89, § 5 and 90, § 3, and see the note on the first of these passages.

² Caesar's Congrest of Caul, 1899, pp 173 244, and the second edition of the same, 1911, pp. 211-56; Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Caesar, 1907, pp. 666-72.

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Campaigns followed as a matter of course. And his selfjustification was sound. Naturally he made out the best case that he could, but he did not falsify facts: he only compliasized, as he had a right to do, the fact that he had acted for his country's good. So far as I am aware, no great writer, no great historian, no great statesman or general has ever thrown serious discredit upon the Commentaries. Of course they are not absolutely true: no history is. Caesar was sometimes either uncritical or careless in using the reports of his generals: he may have thought it discreet to withhold some valuable information: he doubtless sometimes exaggerated, probably because he was misinformed, the numbers of his enemies and the losses which he or his officers had inflicted upon them; he may have concocted an excuse for the one defeat—the defeat at Gergovia-which he himself auffered; and I am willing to believe that his memoirs leave upon the mind an impression of his prowess, if not of his character, more favourable than would have been produced by the narrative of an impartial historian. But on the whole he could afford to tell the truth. He did full justice to his lieutenants; he wrote most generously of his enemies; and I see no reason for believing that he was ashamed of anything that he had done. 'On ne peut contester', mays the Duc d'Aumale, 'que ses recits respirent la mincérité'; and Montaigne, in a note written on the margin of his copy of the Commenturies, called the author le plus net, le plus disert, et le plus sincère historien qui fut jamais . Perhaps we shall hit the exact truth if we add the comment of the Duc d'Aumale, ' le plus sincère de ceux qui ont ecrit leur propre histoire, '4

¹ See ii, 27, § 5 and vii, 30, § 3.

Rev des Ivaz Mondes, 2° per., xv, 1858, p. 119.
 Ib., p. 118.
 Ib.

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Everypony knows the three sentences with which Caesar's narrative of the Gallic war begins: 'Gaul, taken as a whole, is divided into three parts, one of which is inhabited by the Belgae, another by the Aquitani, and the third by a people who call themselves Celts and whom we call Gauls. These peoples differ from one another in language, institutions, and laws. The Gauls are separated from the Aquitani by the Garonne, from the Belgae by the Marne and the Seine.' This information was enough for Caesar's Italian readers: he did not trouble himself or them about the races which had inhabited Gaul long before Gauls and Belgae arrived, and whose descendants lived there still; and if we had to depend upon him alone, we should know no more about the ethnology of Gaul than the man in the street knows about the ethnology of Britain, where the descendants of Huguenots, Flemings, Jews, Normans, Danes, Saxons. Celts, and aborigines are living now under the common name of Englishmen. A century ago the most learned men knew very little more than what Caesar told them. But within the last generation or two a great deal more has been ascertained, -mostly from evidence which was not to be found in books. Here I need only give a short explanation of the way in which the information has been acquired and a short statement of the results.

The information has been derived from four different sources,—the evidence of Caesar and other ancient writers and the three sciences, which are steadily growing, called physical anthropology, archaeology, and philology. The anthropologists have worked in two different ways: they have carefully measured skeletons or skulls found in caverns, in ancient graves, and elsewhere, and belonging to men who were living in Gaul not only after the Celtic invasion (see p. xlvii) but many hundreds or thousands of years before Caesar set foot in the country, and have

classified them in various groups, not forgetting to note the surroundings in which they were found; they have also taken very numerous observations of the height, hair, eyes and complexion, and skull-form of living Frenchmen, Belgians, and others, in the hope that the results would help them to give a true account of the population of ancient Gaul. The archaeologists have collected, arranged, and described the tools, weapons, and ornaments which were found with or apart from the skeletons, and have thereby been able to fix the period of Gallic history or the prehistoric period to which this or that skeleton or group of skeletons belonged. Thus some skeletons have been found interred with stone knives, others with bronze daggers, others with iron swords, bronze brooches, chariot-wheels, and horsetrappings of various kinds. The philologists have endeavoured to learn from names of tribes and places and from the scanty remains of the Iberian and Ligurian languages whether the Iberians and Ligurians, whom Caesar ignored, inhabited other parts of Gaul besides those which ancient writers assigned to them, and have also used the remains of the old Celtic languages in order to find out whether the Celtae all spoke the same language or formed two groups which spoke two dialects. how they were related to the Belgae, and how both were related to the Germans.

Before I proceed let me ask the reader to bear in mind two things. First, Caesar uses the words 'Celts' (Celtac) and 'Gauls' (Galli) in a restricted sense. As we shall see presently, the Belgae were Gauls and Celts as well as the Celtae: there had been Celts in Germany before he came to Gaul; there were Celts in Britain and in Spain; the Gauls who beat the Romans in the battle of the Allia' were Celts. Secondly, Belgae, Celtae, and Aquitani were all, more or less, mixed. No pure race exists.

Let us begin at the beginning. The oldest human fossils that have been found in Gaul belong to the Palacolithic Age. Not only Gaul, but also Belgium and Central Europe as far east as Croatia were then inhabited

¹ See p. xxxix.

by hunters belonging to what is generally called the Neanderthal race, after a skull which was found about fifty years ago in the valley of the Neander in Rhenish Prussia. As far as we can tell from the bones that have been discovered, they were short, sturdy men, with very low receding foreheads, huge projecting brow ridges, and certain ape-like features. - for instance, extremely defective chins. These people, although they manufactured flint tools with considerable skill, were certainly much inferior in mental power to others of a different type who were their contemporaries; and towards the end of the Palacolithic Age there dwelt in South-Western Gaul a people who, as we may infer not only from their beautifully formed heads, but from the wonderful works of art which I have mentioned in the Introduction, were as intelligent as modern Europeans. Skulls of this type were discovered at Laugerie-Basse and Chancelade in the valley of the Lozère: and nearly related to the race which they represent were people remarkable for great stature, some of whose skeletons have been unearthed from caves near Mentone, and who are generally called after a specimen that was found beneath the rock-shelter of Cro-Magnon in Périgord.

Thus even in the Old Stone Age the inhabitants of Gaul belonged to several different types. Some ethnologists believe that the Neanderthal race became extinct; but descendants of the other groups were living in Caesar's time; and their descendants are living now.

So much for the Palaeolithic Age. Of the Neolithic Age, which followed it, we of course know much more. The skeletons that have been found belong for the most part to two groups. Both were short or of middle height, and both, as we may infer from the complexion of their modern descendants, were dark; but the shorter, who are called after Grenelle, near Paris, where six typical specimens were discovered, were sturdily built and had short round heads; while the others, the most famous representatives of whom belonged to the caverns of l'Homme Mort and Baumes-Chaudes in the department of the Lozère, were generally slender and had well-formed

oval heads. Probably the latter were descended from the palaeolithic race which is represented by the skeletons of Chancelade and Laugerie-Basse; but the round-headed people, as would appear from the places in which their remains were most numerous, migrated into Gaul by two routes,—through Belgium and Savoy. People who resembled the long-heads of the Lozère dwelt in the Neolithic Age in our own island and in various parts of Central and Southern Europe: the round-heads were rare in Britain, but numerous on the Continent, as they are still.

It must not, however, be supposed that all the neolithic inhabitants of Gaul belonged to one or the other of these two main types. Here and there long-headed individuals were tall; and in some places skeletons of divers kinds have been found jumbled together. But although the two principal groups gradually intermingled, they were certainly at first distinct; for of 140 interments 55 contained only long skulls, and 20 only short ones; while every one of the skulls—54 in all—that were taken from the caverns of l'Homme Mort and Baumes-Chaudes were long.

Invaders different from the people who have just been described may have settled in Gaul in the Bronze Age; but we cannot be sure, for in that period the dead were more often cremated than interred. At a later time, when iron weapons were beginning to be used instead of bronze, a tall race, which, as far as we can judge from akeletons, resembled the Celts, occupied the eastern departments of the Jura and the Doubs; and they were most probably new-comers.

In Switzerland—the original home of the Helvetii—the long-headed and the round-headed group were both represented.

I must now say a few words about the Ligurians and the Iberians, who inhabited Gaul before the Celts arrived. Before 500 s.c. the Ligurians possessed South-Eastern Gaul, east of the Rhöne and at least as far north as Bellegarde in the department of the Ain; and at that time or not long afterwards they were mingled, west of

the Rhône, with Iberians. So much we learn from historians and geographers: but there is some reason to believe that Ligurians occupied the whole eastern region of Gaul as far north as the Marne; for certain suffixes, or endings of place-names, namely -asca, -asco, -osca, -osco, -usca and -usco, which are found very frequently in Piedmont, where Ligurians were the primitive inhabitants, also occur in twenty-five of the eastern departments of France, and these departments form one unbroken tract. Indeed it is not improbable that Ligurians, even in Caesar's time, inhabited Aquitania: for there were five tribes in Liguria proper? and sixteen or seventeen in Aquitania' whose names ended in -atcs: and such names are to be found nowhere else in Gaul. The Iberians probably migrated into Southern Gaul from Spain; for Iberians occupied the whole eastern region of the Spanish peninsula, though the name 'Iberian' was perhaps applied originally only to a people who dwelt between the river Ebro and the Pyrenees. It is generally believed, though some scholars are of a different opinion. that Basque, which is still spoken in the south-western corner of France and the adjacent part of Spain, is closely related to the language, of which there were doubtless several dislects, that was spoken by the Iberians. Several place-names are quoted to prove this, especially Riberris. which occurs, in various forms, both in Spain and in Southern Gaul. There was an Illiberris in Roussillon, an Elimberri in Auch, and an Illiberri in Granada, word iri in Basque means 'town' and berri means 'new'; so that Riberris, like the Celtic Noviodunum, would have meant 'New Town'. This word, however, has given rise

³ Alpes-Maritimes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Gard, Hérault, Busses Alpes, Vaucluse, Hautes-Alpes, Drume, Ardeche, Savoie, Isère, Aln, Rhône, Jura, Saône-et-Loire, Côte-d'Or, Doube, Haute-Saône, Yonne, Aube, Marne, Haute-Loire, Aveyron, and Ariège.

² The Declates, Desuviates, Ednates, Nantuates, and Quariates.

The Cocosates, Elusates, Gates, Sibusates, Sotiates, Tarmantes, and ten or eleven others mentioned by Pliny (N. H., iv, 19, § 108).

^{&#}x27;The Bolgic Atrebates are perhaps only an apparent exception. It must, however, be admitted that no Aquitanian names in -asca, &c., have been cited.

B. G., li, 12, § 1; vii, 12, § 2; 55, § 1.

to a great deal of discussion, about which I can say nothing here, but of which I have given a short account in Caesar's Conquest of Gaul (pages 290-8). There is another fact which makes the Iberian question complicated and difficult. Certain inscriptions, called Iberian, have been found in Spain. Some of them are written in Roman letters; other in letters adapted from the Phoenician alphabet, from right to left; others again in the same letters from left to right. Nobody has yet been able to translate them; but a French scholar who has devoted his life to the study of Basque denies that any trace of Basque is to be found in them. Moreover, the great majority of the place-names in the Spanish peninsula and in Southern Gaul which we find in the ancient roadbooks' and in the writings of the ancient geographers cannot be explained from Basque. Perhaps the problem may be solved by supposing that Basques inhabited Spain before the Iberians invaded it; that they were the founders of Iliberris, of Elimberri, and of Illiberri; and that before the time of Caesar they had been driven by the Iberians. who probably spoke the languages of the inscriptions, into the region where Basque is still spoken.

The Greek geographer, Strabo, says that the Aquitanians resembled the Iberians (by whom he means the mass of the inhabitants of the entire Spanish peninsula, not merely of the part which belonged to Iberians properly so called) rather than the Gauls, and spoke a language akin to that of the former. What is certain is that, except Aquitania, the region inhabited by Iberians and Ligurians was subdued, long before the time of Caesar, by Celts.

It is now time to speak of the Galli, or, as they called themselves, Celtae, and of the Belgae. I have said enough to show that each of these two groups was a mixture of various races,—that the Celtic and Belgic invaders had given their names to a population which comprised descendants of palaeolithic and neolithic races, and of later invaders. Several questions have to be answered. When did the invaders who gave their name

¹ See p. 403,

to the mixed population called Celtae first enter Gaul? Did they introduce the language which we call Celtic, or was it spoken in Gaul before they arrived? Did they all speak the same language? Were they kinsmen of the Belgae, and did the Celtae and the Belgae speak the same language? Were any of the Belgic tribes German? Were the Celtae and the Belgae, when they invaded Gaul, nearly related to the Germans? Before I attempt to answer these questions I will ask the reader to bear in mind that Caesar uses the word Galli in two senses: sometimes he means the people between the Seine or the Marne and the Garonne, sometimes he means both them and the Belgae.

According to the historical evidence, the first Celtic invasion of Gaul cannot be dated earlier than the seventh century before Christ; but, as we have already seen, the tall men whose skeletons have been found in Eastern France in graves of a somewhat older period may have belonged to the first group of Celtic invaders. If we may trust Caesar, the Gauls in general, including the Belgae, were conspicuously tall: 'the Gauls,' he says, 'as a rule, despise our short stature, contrasting it with their own great height'; and all the ancient writers who describe the Gauls say much the same, most of them adding that the Gauls were fair. Now any observant person who has travelled much in France must have noticed that tall blonde people are rare, and that, with comparatively few exceptions, they are only to be seen in the north-eastern departments, where many of the inhabitants are descended from German invaders. How are we to account for the contrast between modern Frenchmen and the Gauls whom Caesar and other ancient writers described? To begin with, we may be sure that even in Caesar's day tall fair men formed only a minority of the population; for, as we have seen, the people who were in possession when the Celts arrived were for the most part short and dark, and we may be sure that even the Celtic invaders were not all of the same type: when untrained observers enter a strange country they notice

the individuals whose physical features are unfamiliar and ignore the rest. Thus a modern English traveller hastily remarks that Scotsmen have red hair and red beards; while a trained observer, having entered in his note-book all the observations that he has been able to make, reports that in certain districts most Scotsmen are dark, while in that part of Scotland in which fairness is most conspicuous, not more than eleven per cent, of the people have red hair. Still, the proportion of blonde people in Gaul was certainly much greater than in modern France; and we have to account for the difference. First, it must be remembered that a great many Gauls perished in Caesar's wars or were sold into slavery: and of those who were thus lost to the country a number disproportionately large probably belonged to the dominant race, by whose great stature he was so impressed. Secondly, except in comparatively cold climates, the tall fair type is less successful in the struggle for existence than the dark. Thirdly, there is reason to believe that the fair type is less able than the dark to resist the unhealthy conditions of the slums in crowded cities. Fourthly, in families of which one parent is fair and the other dark, the proportion of dark children is generally greater than the proportion of fair. Lastly, a mixed population tends to revert to the type which was at the beginning that of the majority. There is little doubt, then, that since the time of Caesar, although France has been invaded by Franks, Visigoths, Alani, Saxons, Burgundians, and Normans, among all of whom fairness and tall stature were conspicuous, the dark type has been gaining ground upon the fair. No observant person who knows the outlines of English history will be surprised at this. The Saxons, Angles, and Jutes who conquered Britain were at least as fair as the Celts: they settled among a people of whom the dominant element in Caesar's time had been, as it was in Gaul, Celtic; and they killed a good many of them. Afterwards they were themselves conquered by Danes and Normans, among whom fairness was also common. But the dark element, which had existed in prehistoric Britain as in prehistoric Gaul,

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resented itself. Except in certain parts of Scotland, where the descendence of Scotlandvinne are numerous, and in certain rural districts where the population has remained comparatively pure, init people are more or less rare; and distincts is gradually increasing.

It is generally taken for granted that the Celts brought the language which is called Celtie into Goal, and that it gradually became universal except in Aquitania. One or two well-known writers, however, believe that the Celtic invaders, when they entered Gaul, spoke German, and learned Celtic from the people among whom they settled. Thus Professor Ridgeway, speaking of the British Isles, but perhaps thinking also of Gaul, argues that even when 'conquerors bring with them some women of their own race, they are generally liable to drop their own language and practically adopt that of the natives'; and, remarking that both Gaelic and Welsh are still spoken in the British Isles, he says that it is absurd to suppose that the earlier inhabitants of Britain became 'completely Celticized' in speech in the few centuries that elapsed between the Celtic invasions and the time of Caesar. Now it is quite true that in many instances conquerors have adopted the language of the people whom they conquered; but in these cases the conquerors, besides being far inferior in number, were also either less civilized or not much more civilized than the conquered. The Celtic conquerors of Gaul and Britain did bring with them not only 'some women' but all their women; for this was the regular practice both of the Celts and of the Germans.1 The time in which, according to Professor Ridgeway, it is incredible that the Celtic language became dominant in Britain and in Gaul was considerably longer than that in which, as he admits, the language of a small minority of English settlers became dominant in Ireland. Remember how quickly the language of Rome took root in Britain, Gaul, and Spain. If we were to suppose that the Celtic conquerers of Gaul learned Celtic from the

¹ See B. G., i, 29, § 1; 51, § 8; iv, 14, § 5.

¹ See Prof. F. J. Haverfield's The Romanization of Roman Britain, 2nd ed., 1912, pp. 24-9.

natives whom they conquered, we should have to admit, first, that the language which the Celts found spoken not only in tiaul and Britain, but also in Switzerland and Spain, was Celtic; secondly, that Celtic was spoken by the aborigines of the Stone Age in Gaul and Britain, Switzerland and Spain, for if it was not, some invaders must have imposed it; and, lastly, that if the aborigines of the British Isles and of Gaul spoke Celtic, Celtic must have branched off from the primitive 'Indo-European' language, from which the languages of Persia, Afghanistan, and Northern Hindostan, as well as most of the languages of Europe, are descended, in the Palacolithic Age! Besides, if the aborigines of the British Isles spoke Gaelic, why did not the Brythons, who conquered them, and whose language was the ancestor of Welsh, learn Gaelic from them? If the Celts did not speak Celtic when they invaded Gaul and Britain, how are the numerous Celtic place-names in Germany to be accounted for? Do they not prove that the Celts spoke Celtic before they crossed the Rhine? Every one admits that the language of the Belgae was Celtic: they certainly did not learn it from the Gauls whom they found in possession, for Caesar says that they expelled them; therefore they must have spoken it when they invaded Gaul. Surely we may infer that the Celts who had already conquered the rest of Gaul did the same.

Celtic was spoken in two of the three divisions of Gaul,—those which were inhabited by the Celtae and the Belgae respectively. But was the language everywhere the same, or were there two dialects, as there are in the Celtic regions of Great Britain,—Wales and the Scottish Highlands? It is certain that in Caesar's time the Belgae and most of the Celtae, as well as the bulk of the Britons who dwelt south of the Cheviot Hills, spoke the language which is called Brythonic, and from which are descended the languages which are now spoken in Wales and part

¹ B G., in, 4, § 1. No doubt Caesar's words are not to be taken literally; but, admitting this, all analogy is opposed to the assumption that the Belgae did not speak Celtic before they crossed the Rhine.

of Brittany. The people who spoke this language are called 'P Celts', because they had changed the original sound qu into p. Thus the original form of Parisii would have been Qurisii. The same change took place in other languages; for instance, the Greek equivalent of cours is immos. But there is some reason to believe that in certain parts of Gaul a Celtic dialect was spoken in which the sound qu was retained. This dialect is called Goidelic, and it was the ancestor of Gaelic, which is still spoken in the western parts of Ireland and in the highlands of Scotland. Those who believe that it was spoken in Gaul in Caesar's time point to the words Sequana and Sequani, the ancient name of the river Seine and the name of the tribe whose chief town was Vesontio (Besançon). But some Celtic scholars believe that these names were not Celtic, but Ligurian,-a language of which we know hardly anything. All that we can be sure of is that if a Goidelic dialect had been spoken by the earlier Celtic invaders, it had been superseded, except perhaps in certain districts, by Gallo-Brythonic. The Belgae, then, and the Celtae spoke the same language; their physical features are described by ancient writers in terms which are virtually identical; and they were closely related in blood and had a common civilization.

But we must not forget that Caesar says that, according to the ambassadors who came to him from the Remi, 'most of the Belgae were of German origin' (plerosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis'). He does not, however, endorse the statement of the ambassadors; and the fact that he himself, rightly or wrongly, specifies five Belgic tribes—the Eburones, Caerosi, Paemani, Segni, and Condrusi—as German, perhaps implies that he had reason to believe that the rest of the Belgae were not. Tacitus' regards only the Triboci, the Nemetes, and the Vangiones as 'undoubtedly German tribes' (haud dubic Germanorum popula); and none of the three were Belgae at all. The Treveri (who were Celtae, not Belgae) and the Nervii, according to Tacitus, wished to be considered Germans; but, if he was rightly informed, this very fact would

¹ B. G., ii, 4, \$\ 1-2. 1 Ib., \ 10; vi, 82, \ 1. Germania, 28.

appear to show that they were not what they professed to be. Strabo says that the Nervii were Germans; but the names of Nervian and Treveran individuals, as well as the geographical names of both tribes, were Celtic. So also were the names of the Eburones and their two kings, -Ambiorix and Catuvolcus. Hirtius, the author of the Eighth Commentary, while he notes the resemblance of the Treveri to the Germans in manners and customs, says that it was due to the fact that the Treveri were neighbours of the Germans.1 Perhaps there were Celticized Germans among the Nervii and the Treveri; but unless we know what the Roman ambassadors meant by the word Germani, their statement that the Belgae 'were of German origin' proves nothing; and it would be very rash to assume that they meant a Teutonic people who spoke a Teutonic language. My own belief is that they only meant that the Belgae were descendants of a people who had once dwelt on the east of the Rhine.

But what of the five tribes—the Eburones, Caerosi. Paemani, Segni, and Condrusi-whom Caesar himself calls Germans? A famous scholar, Karl Müllenhoff, argues that they too were Celts; for, he observes, their tribal names, the names of individuals among them-Ambiorix and Catuvolcus-and the ancient names of rivers and places within their territory are Celtic. This is true; but it does not settle the question. The prevalence of Celtic names might be accounted for by supposing that German invaders had mingled with an older Celtic population. Celtic place-names existed in Germany long after the time of Caesar, and this proves that people who spoke Celtic once lived in Germany; but at the time of the conquest of Gaul, if any Celts remained in Germany, they had been absorbed in the German population. Kent is a Celtic name; but that does not prove that the present inhabitants of Kent are Celts. Still, I believe that in the main Müllenhoff was right. Probably the Reman ambassadors or Caesar's informants, whoever they were, only meant that these five tribes, like the other Belgae, were descended from people who

¹ B. G., viii, 25, § 2.

had dwelt east of the Rhine; and if Caesar called them Germani in a special sense, as distinct from the rest of the Belgae, the explanation may be that they were the latest immigrants. It seems unlikely that they, alone among the Belgic tribes, learned Celtic in Gaul. If they did, they must have learned it from Celts whom they conquered or among whom they settled; and if so, they must have been unaccompanied by women (see p. xxviii) and inferior in numbers to the Celtic peoples whom they subdued, and who, with them, formed the 'Cisrhenane Germans'.' The Atuatuci, indeed, were really of German origin if, as is generally believed, the Cimbri and Teutoni, from whom they were descended, were Germans; but their ancestors were apparently left in Gaul without women.

And now we have come to our final question,-the relationship between the Celts and the Germans. The reader will understand that by 'the Celts' I mean not only the invaders who had conquered the country between the Seine and the Garonne but also the Belgae. We have seen that when the Celts invaded Gaul they already spoke Celtic; but there is good reason to believe that their predominant physical type differed little, if at all, from that of the Germana. The ancient writers unanimously describe the two peoples in terms which are virtually the same. The Germans, like the Gauls, were tall and fair: that is the sum and substance of their evidence. The Germans whom they described were, moreover, like the Celts, a long-headed race. I am, indeed, inclined to believe that in the time of Caesar the purest Celts and the purest Germans, although both were tall and fair and long-headed, differed from one another; and my reasons are these. Among our Celticspeaking fellow citizens are to be found numerous specimens of a type which also exists in those parts of Brittany that were colonized by invaders from Britain and in those parts of Gaul in which the Celtic invaders appear to have settled most thickly, as well as in Northern Italy, which was once occupied by Gauls; and this type, even among

¹ B. C., vi, 2, 5 8.

^{□ 18.,} ii. 29, 6 4.

the most blonds representatives of it, is strikingly different from that of the purest representatives of the ancient Germans. Put a Perthshire Highlander side by side with a Sussex farmer. Both will be fair; but the red hair and beard of the Scotsman will be in marked contrast with the fair hair of the Englishman; and their features will differ still more. I remember seeing two gamekeepers in a railway carriage running from Inverness to Lairg. They were tall, athletic, fair men, evidently belonging to the Scandinavian type which is so common in the extreme north of Scotland; but they were utterly different from the tall fair Highlanders whom I had seen in Perthshire. There was not a trace of red in their hair, their long beards being absolutely yellow. The prevalence of red among the Celtic-speaking peoples is most remarkable. Not only do we find in Perthshire It men in every 100 whose hair is absolutely red, but underlying the blacks and the dark browns the same tint is everywhere to be discerned. In France, again, the proportion of red-haired individuals is greatest not in Normandy or the north-eastern departments, where the proportion of German immigrants was greatest, but in Finisters, where many of the Celtic invaders from Britain landed. I think that what I have said is enough to establish at least a probability that the Celts and the Germans, notwithstanding their general resemblance, differed from one another; and some years ago the late Dr. Beddoe, a renowned anthropologist, told me that he was strongly inclined to adhere to my view. But after all the most that I have succeeded in proving is that the Celts had become different from the Germans some centuries after they had parted from them; and what we want to learn is whether any difference had arisen when they first entered Gaul. The tall Gaul and the tall German were undoubtedly descended from a common fair-haired stock; and it is very likely that in so far as the Celts of Gaul differed in Caesar's time from the Germans, the difference was due to intermarriage with Ligurians and dark descendants of the prehistoric races.

I must not forget the Britons; for Caesar invaded

XXXIV THE ETHNOLOGY OF GAUL

Britain as well as Gaul. As we have seen, the latest pre-Roman invaders were Celts. Towards the close of the Palaeolithic Age the earlier inhabitants were perhaps joined by immigrants akin to the people of Chancelade and Laugerie-Basse; at all events in Derbyshire there has been found a bone engraved with the figure of a horse's head, which reminds one of the spirited designs of the artists of the Dordogne. The neolithic inhabitants of Britain, so far as we know, belonged for the most part to the same stock as the long-headed neolithic people of Gaul; but towards the end of the Neolithic Age immigrants, of whom I have already spoken, like the roundheads of the Grenelle type, began to appear, some probably coming from Gaul, others, as we may infer from the pottery which they brought with them, from the Netherlands and the valley of the Rhine. During the earlier part of the Bronze Age invaders of a very different kind came in successive hordes. They too were broad-headed, but in a less degree; they had rugged features and overhanging brows; and they were taller and more powerfully built than the older population. Probably they came from Denmark or Danish islands, where skeletons like theirs have been unearthed; and possibly also from the Scandinavian peninsula. The first Brythonic settlers apparently inaugurated the Iron Age in this country, and they were succeeded by the Belgae, who began to appear in the third century before Christ.

Enough has been said to enable the general reader to understand Caesar's narrative; but any one who may wish to study the subject more closely will find abundant information in *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul*, pages 257-340, and *Ancient Britain*, pages 375-461. See also in regard to the people of the Neolithic Age in France L'Anthropologie, 1912, pages 53-91.

HOW SOME OF CAESAR'S CAMPS AND OTHER EARTHWORKS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED

The late Colonel Stoffel contributed much to our knowledge of the history of the Gallic war by excavations, which he carried out on behalf of Napoleon III. In 1899 he described to me his method in a letter which I have printed in Cacsar's Conquest of Gaul (1899, pages xxvi-xxx; 1911, pages xxiv-xxvii), and of part of which I here give a free translation. This method was identical with that which is followed by Professor Haverfield and other well-known investigators.

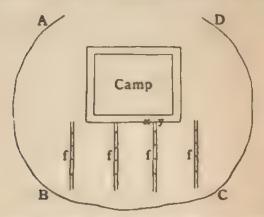
The colonel begins by remarking that land on which an entrenched camp can be constructed always has an apper layer of productive soil (terre végétule), varying from one or two to five feet thick, below which lies the subsoil (sous-sol or sol vierge),—marl, limestone, or other, according to the locality. 'When,' he continues, 'after



a battle or a siege, the Roman army quitted its camp, the people of the country would demolish the entrenchments, in order to be able to resume cultivation; and they shovelled the earth of which the rampart was composed into the ditch (fosse). The ditch was thus filled with muxed soil, composed partly of productive soil, partly of subsoil, and often containing objects which the soldiers had left on the rampart, such as broken weapons, sling-bullets, coins, bones, &c. For some time the upper part of the ditch which had been so filled up presented the [slightly convex] form A B, because the earth which had

XXXVI HOW SOME OF CAESAR'S CAMPS

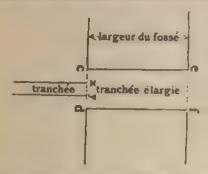
been thrown in did not pack closely; but in course of time and owing to yearly cultivation, the ground settled down to the level of the surrounding land; and thus all apparent traces of Caesar's camps have disappeared. The earth with which the ditches are filled is loose and never recovers the consistency of virgin soil, so that even now, after the lapse of 2,000 years, it easily breaks under the blows of the pick. This is what enables one to discover the ditches, when one knows how to determine the probable position of a camp. That, as you very truly say, is the essential condition. First of all, then, one must study the country where one supposes the camp to



have been situated; and to do this requires a thorough knowledge of Caesar's Commentaries and also special military knowledge.' I may remark that the camp would be constructed, if possible, on an easily accessible and yet defensible position, that is, on gently sloping ground: it would have to be near pasturage for the horses, running water, and timber, which was needed both for fortification and for firewood.

'The following', continues Colonel Stoffel, 'is the method which I have always adopted in order to discover the ditches of a camp. Let ABCD represent an area within which I believed that the camp of which I was in search was to be found; and let us assume that the layer of productive soil is 70 centimetres [about 2 feet 3½ inches]

thick. I placed the workmen, with their picks and shovels, in several rows fff..., at right angles to one of the supposed sides of the camp. Each of them had to turn up the layer of productive soil along a space two feet wide. If, after turning up the layer to a depth of 70 centimetres, they felt their picks strike unyielding ground, that showed that the ground had never been disturbed and that they were not on the Roman ditch. The workmen then continued to move forward. But when they unmistakably reached the ditch at xy, the case was different. Then, after turning up the soil to the depth of 70 centimetres, they no longer found themselves, as before, on unyielding ground: on the contrary,

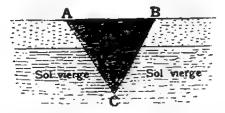


they met with loose soil, which broke easily,—a sign that it had formerly been disturbed. I then enlarged the "trench" (tranchee)—the space that was to be excavated—giving it a width of six feet (cd) instead of two (xy), to enable the men to work more easily; and they dug out the "trench" till they came to the bedrock. One could soon tell, for another reason, whether one was on the Roman ditch or not; for, if one was really there, one could make out without difficulty on the two edges, c and fd, of the "trench" the outline of the ditch, which was recognizable by the colour of the mixed earth—that of the old rampart—contrasted with the colour of the virgin soil that surrounded it.

'I have never seen anything more curious than the outlines of the little ditches of the small camp which I discovered on the hill of the Roche-Blanche [at Gergovia

XXXVIII DISCOVERY OF CAESAR'S CAMPS

(see p. 305)]. There the layer of productive soil, at the most 50 or 60 centimetres thick (if my memory is good), lies upon a calcareous subsoil as hard and white as



chalk: the ditches of the camp, filled with a mixture of productive soil and chalk, presented outlines which stood out against the earth by which they were surrounded, as sharply as the annexed triangle ABC on the white paper.'

INTRODUCTION

THREE centuries before the birth of Caesar, while patri- Gallic cian was still struggling with plebeian, while both were invasion of Italy: still contending with rival peoples for supremacy, the battle of Gauls first encountered their destined conquerors. For the Allia a generation or more, the Celtic wanderers, whose kins-results. men had already overflowed Gaul, crossed the Pyrenees. and passed into Britain and into Ireland, had been pouring, in a resistless stream, down the passes of the Alps, They spread over Lombardy. They drove the Etruscans from their strongholds in the north. They crossed the Po, and pushed further and further southward into Etruria itself. At length they overthrew a Roman army 390 B.C. in the battle of the Allia, and marched unopposed through the Colline Gate. The story of the sack and burning of the city was noised throughout the civilized world; yet the disaster itself, though it was never forgotten, hardly affected the history of Rome. It probably tended to rivet the bonds of union between her and the other cities of Latium, and to strengthen her claim to supremacy in Italy. From time to time during the next century the Gauls returned to plunder: but their incursions were repelled; and the champion of Italian civilization was Rome.

But the Roman dread of the Gauls long remained; Gallic and more than once Rome's enemies enlisted their sertibes assist the vices against her. In the last Samnite war Samnites, encuries of Etruscans, and Gauls made a desperate effort to crush Rome. the rising power; and after this attempt had been frus. 295 s.c. trated, the Etruscans once again rose in revolt, and their Gallic mercenaries destroyed a Roman army under the walls of Arretium. It was not until the Senones had in 283 s.c. their turn been defeated and expelled from Italy, and the Boi, who hastened to avenge them, had been crushed near the Lake of Vadimo, that the republic was finally 282 s.c. released from the fear of Gallic invasion.

The Romans fight their way to the Po:

Years passed away. Rome became mistress of the peninsula, and determined to vindicate her natural right to the rich plain on her own side of the Alpine barrier. The Gauls offered a strenuous resistance, and even assumed the offensive. Reinforced by a swarm of freelances from the valley of the upper Rhone, they boldly crossed the Apennines and plundered Etruria. Romans were taken by surprise: but in the great battle of Telamon they checked the invasion; and within two years they fought their way to the right bank of the Po. The Insubres on the northern side still held out: but before the outbreak of the second Punic war Mediclanum. or Milan, their chief stronghold, was captured; and the fortresses of Placentia and Cremona were founded.

222 B. C.

225 B.C.

and conquer Cisalpine Gaul. 218 n.c.

200 B. C.

199 B.C.

196 s.c.

191 B. c.

Forma-Roman Province in Trans. nlpine Gaul. Marseilles.]

But the work of conquest was only half completed when Hannibal descended into the plain, and the exasperated Gauls rallied round him. When Rome emerged. victorious, from her great struggle, they knew what was in store for them, and made a last attempt to win back their liberty. Placentia was sacked, and Cremona was invested. The Roman army which marched to its relief. gained a victory, but was in its turn almost annihilated by the Insubres. The Gauls, however, could never long act together: their countrymen beyond the Alps gave them no help: the league of the northern tribes was rent by discord and treachery; and the Insubres and Cenomani were compelled to accept a peace, which allowed them indeed to retain their constitution, but forbade them to acquire the Roman citizenship. South of the Pothe Boi strove frantically to hold their own: but in a series of battles their fighting men were wellnigh exterminated: the Romans insisted upon the cession of half their territory; and on both sides of the river the survivors were gradually lost among Italian settlers.

Eastward and southward and westward the empire of tion of the the Romans spread. They conquered Greece. They conquered Carthage. They conquered Spain. But hetween the central and the western peninsula they had no means of communication by land save what was afforded by the Greek colony of Massilia. It was an entreaty

from the Massiliots for protection that gave occasion to the wars which resulted in the formation of the Province of Fransalpine Gaul; and the natural willingness of the Senate to support their most faithful allies was doubtless stimulated by the desire to secure possession of the indispensable strip of coast between the Alps and the Pyrenees, partly also perhaps by the idea of creating a Greater Italy for the growing Italian population. In 155 B.C. the Romans atepped forward as the champions of Massilia against the Ligurian tribes between the Maritime Alps and the Rhone. The highlanders who inhabited the mountains above the Riviera were crushed in a single campaign; after an interval of thirty years their western neighbours, the Salves, were forced to submit; and their scaboard, like that of the other tribes, was given to the But the Romans had come to stay. Massiliots. Aedui, who dwelt in the Nivernais and western Burgundy, calculated that the support of the republic would help them to secure ascendancy over their rivals; and by a treaty, fraught with unforeseen issues, they were recog- 123 s.c. nized as Friends and Allies of the Roman people. The Allobroges, on the other hand, whose home was between the Lake of Geneva, the Rhône, and the Isère, refused to surrender the king of the Salves, who had claimed their protection; and Bituitus, King of the Arverni, with all 121 BC the hosts of his dependent tribes, marched to support them. Just twenty years before the birth of Caesar a great battle was fought at the confluence of the Rhone and the Isere. The Gauls were beaten; and the bridges over the Rhone broke down beneath the multitude of the fugitives.

This victory was, in the strictest sense, decisive. The Romans were now masters of the lower Rhone; and if they were ever to penetrate into Further Gaul, their base could be advanced some hundreds of miles. The Arverni, whose power had extended to the Rhine and the Mediterranean, had received a blow from which they never recovered.

¹ M Julian H Q., in, 17 n 4, rejecting the tradition, argues that the battle took place on the Rhone at Pont St. Espert.

The Province which was now formed stretched from the Maritime Alps to the Rhone; but the frontier was rapidly extended until it ran along the Cevennes and the river Tarn down into the centre of the Pyrenees. The Gallic tribes were obliged to pay tribute and to furnish troops; and, although, in accordance with Roman principles, they were permitted to retain their own forms of government, their subjection was assured by the construction of roads and fortresses. The heavy exactions of the conquerors provoked frequent insurrections; but year by year the Provincials became steadily Romanized. Roman nobles acquired estates in the Province, and sent their stewards to manage them. Roman merchants built warehouses and counting-houses in the towns; and the language and civilization of Rome began to take root. Narbo with its spacious harbour was not only a powerful military station, but in commerce the rival of Massilia. Nor was the activity of the Romans confined to the Province itself. Catamantaloedis, King of the Sequani, whose territory lay north of the Allobroges, received from the Senate the title of Friend; and the same honour was bestowed upon an Aquitanian noble and upon Ollovice, King of the Nitiobroges, who ruled the upper valley of the Garonne. These distinctions were doubtless prized as much by Gallic chieftains as the title of Knight Commander of the Star of India by an Indian prince of our own time. For what services they were conferred, we do not know; but events were already paving the way for the conquest of the great country that stretched beyond the Rhone and the Cevennes to the Rhine and the Atlantic Ocean.

Narbonne.]

Gaul and its inhabi tants. The aspect of this region was, of course, very different from that of the beautiful France with which we are familiar. The land of gay cities, of picturesque old towns dominated by awful cathedrals, of cornfields and vineyards and sunny hamlets and smiling chateaux, was then covered in many places by dreary swamps and darkened by huge forests. Gaul extended far beyond the limits of modern France, including a large part of Switzerland, Alsace, Lorraine, and the Rhenish Provinces.

Belgium, and Southern Holland. The people were divided into three groups, differing, so Caesar tells us, in race, language, manners, and institutions. Between the Garonne and the Pyrenees were the Aquitani. Northeast of the Seine and the Marne, in the plains of Picardy, Artois, and Champagne, on the mist-laden flats of the Scheldt and the lower Rhine and in the vast forest of the Ardennes, dwelt the Belgae, who may have partially mixed and were continually at war with their German neighbours. The lowlands of Switzerland, Alsace, Lorraine, and part of the Rhenish Provinces, the great plains and the uplands of central France, and the Atlantic seaboard, were occupied by the Celtae.

Modern science, however, has established a more precise Prohistory classification. During the last fifty years the classical of Gaul. texts, which were once the only source of knowledge, have been supplemented by geological, archaeological, and anthropological research; and it has become possible to reconstruct the prehistory, the very existence of which had hardly been suspected, of every European land. Skeletons have yielded information about the physical characters of the people; their implements and weapons, their clothing and ornaments, their art, and even their religion, have been revealed by relics extracted from the river drift, from caverns and sepulchres, from villages, hill-forts, and buried hoards. The Celts were but the latest invaders of Gaul; and their life was profoundly influenced by the Ligurians, the Iberians, and the nameless tribes who, during countless millenniums, had dwelt in Gaul before them. The earliest belonged to the Quaternary Period, which included the Great Ice Age; and the time, incalculably long, during which they and their fellows in Britain and on the Continent existed, is known as the Palaeolithic, or Old Stone, Age. They saw the volcanoes of Auvergne, which during countless centuries have slumbered, belching forth flame and discharging lava: mammoths and rhinoceroses, lions, bears, and hyenas, bisons, gluttons, wolves were their fellows; and over the vast expanse of the forest-cumbered land, where they roamed in quest of food, there was no sign,

save their rude handiwork, that they would rise superior to the beasts which the primitive savage regards with mingled fear and veneration. Yet they buried their dead with scrupulous care, sometimes placing tools beside them; and we may perhaps infer that they fancied that the soul would still endure. These ancient hunters were not all of one type. Men with low brutish foreheads and huge beetling brows ranged over the whole country between Croatia and the river Dordogne; gigantic skeletons have been found in the department of the Dordogne and in the caves of Mentone; and before the end of the Quaternary Period there were living in the caves of Laugerie-Basse and Chancelade a people who, if we may judge from their well-formed and capacious skulls, possessed an intellectual capacity not inferior to that of their modern descendants. They have indeed left evidence of their powers; for late in the Palaeolithic Age appeared the dawn of pictorial art. From the caves of the Tarn-et-Garonne and the Dordogne have been recovered bones and antiers, engraved or carved with likenesses of mammoths, reindeer, and other animals, of fishes, and of men. Specimens of their work, which are recognized by modern artists as true works of art, are preserved in the museums of France: and reproductions have been published of frescoes with which, by the dim light of their rude lamps, they covered the walls of Pyrenean caves. The palaeolithic races had one feature in common: their heads were long in proportion to their breadth; and the same characteristic is found in the skulls of the slender stunted people of l'Homme Mort and Baumes-Chaudes in the department of the Lozère, who, though they were descended from the older inhabitants, belonged to the Neolithic Age. These peoples, who are called after the caverns in which the first specimens were found, appear to have been diffused over the length and breadth of Gaul. But as the new epoch advanced, new races began to appear; and the invaders, who came from the east, and gradually mingled with the aberigines, were a short but sturdy folk, characterized by great breadth of skull. The palaeolithic hunters had been forced to wander in search of game; their successors domesticated cattle and ultimately learned to till the soil. Among them were some whose chiefs erected dolmens, or vast structures of stone, to cover the sepulchres of their dead. Some are of enormous size, and could only have been erected by the toil of multitudes, controlled and organized by chiefs whose motive was to propitiate the spirits that they believed to survive. At Pérotte, in the department of the Charente, a stone was set up which weighed forty tons and had been quarried twenty miles away: the tumulus of Mont St. Michel in the Morbihan is a veritable hill, and contains more than forty thousand cubic yards of stone. The era in which these monuments were constructed was marked by considerable commercial activity; for some of them have yielded ornaments of a mineral resembling turquoise, which must have been imported; amber beads had already been conveyed from the Baltic by way of the Elbe, the Moldau, and the Danube; and flint from the factory of the Grand-Pressigny in the Indre-et-Loire was diffused as far as Switzerland.

Slowly, insensibly, civilization moved onward. is evidence to show that the Neolithic Age set in nearly ten millenniums before our era; the Bronze Age, which succeeded it, began about 2000 B. C.; and it was not until more than a thousand years had passed that the culture which derives its name from the Tyrolese settlement of Hallstatt, and in which bronze, as material for tools and weapons, gradually gave place to iron, spread westward across the Rhine. The knowledge of metals penetrated into Gaul by two routes, of which the startingpoint was in the Aegean. South-Eastern Gaul was served by a route that led through Central Europe; Western Gaul borrowed from Spain. Although the memory of intertribal war is preserved by earthworks and stone forts which, even in the Neolithic Age, had been erected upon the hills, commerce, internal and external, advanced with rapid strides. Forests were gradually cleared; and trackways were laid out from village to village. Caravans began to cross the Alps from the valley of the Po. Gold crescent-shaped ornaments, intended to be worn round

the neck, and fancifully decorated with geometrical figures, were brought from Ireland; comparison of the types of pottery, of knives and axes, razors and swords, of bracelets, pins, and brooches, shows that many were derived from Italy and Germany; and before the end of the Hallstatt period trade was established with the Greeks, while wine was imported and distributed by the merchants of Massilia.

The Ligurians and Iberians.

The earliest inhabitants of Gaul about whom history has anything to tell were the Ligurians and Iberians, neither of whom are mentioned by Caesar. According to the ancient geographers, the land which originally belonged to the Ligurians was the mountainous tract between the Rhône, the Durance, and the Cottian and Maritime Alps: but by the fifth century before Christ they were mingled with Iberians on the west of the Rhône; and from the evidence of certain geographical names as well as of archaeology, it would seem that they once possessed the whole of Eastern Gaul as far north as the Marne. The culture of this region in the Bronze Age differed from that of the west, but closely resembled that of Northern Italy, where we know that Ligurians lived. The vast number of sickles which have been discovered in the south-east show that the Ligurians were industrious tillers of the soil; and they may have been descended, at least in part, from Swiss lake-dwellers of the Stone Age, who probably introduced cereals and domestic animals into Gaul. The origin of the Iberians remains uncertain: but when they came under the notice of the Greeks they occupied the eastern part of Spain as well as the country between the Pyrenees and the Rhone; and it should seem that they had crossed the Pyrenees and made conquests in Aquitania as well as on the Mediterranean coast. There can be little doubt that in the land which belonged to them, in Spain as well as in Southern Gaul, there once existed, besides Celtic, at least two forms of speech, -Basque and a language or languages, still undeciphered, in which were engraven the so-called Iberian inscriptions. But if the Iberians were not one race, the bulk of them were small and dark, and not unlike the

neolithic people of l'Homme Mort. In Caesar's time Liguria, as well as the land of the Iberians, was also peopled by the descendants of Celtic invaders. It was The Celts. about the seventh century before the Christian era that the tall fair Celts began to cross the Rhine, accompanied doubtless by the descendants of aliens who had joined them during their long sojourn in Germany. Successive swarms spread over the land, partly subduing and mingling with the descendants of the palaeolithic peoples and of their neolithic conquerors, partly perhaps driving them into the mountainous tracts. Physically, they resembled the Germans whom Caesar and Tacitus describe; but they differed from them in character and customs as well as in speech. The Belgic Celts were the latest comers; and if Caesar was rightly informed, the languages of the Belgue and the Celtae were distinct. Of the modern Celtic dialects, Gaelic, which is spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Manx, and Erse, which is spoken in the west of Ireland, are descended from an old Celtic language, called Goidelic; while Welsh and Breton are traceable to the British language called Brythonic, which was closely akin to Gaulish or Gallo-Brythonic. The difference between the languages of the Belgae and the Celtae was probably slight; for if a Goidelic dialect was spoken anywhere in Gaul, the vestiges of Gallic that remain belong, for the most part, to the Brythonic branch of the Celtic tongue. In Aquitania the natives remained comparatively pure, and formed a separate group, which, in Caesar's time, stood politically apart from the Celtae as well as from the Belgae. They are generally spoken of as an Iberian people; but the name is misleading. The conquering Celts, as we may infer from proper names, had advanced, though probably in small numbers, beyond the Garonne; and evidence supplied by recent measurements of living inhabitants appears to show that in certain parts of Aquitania the old broad-headed element was considerable. But it is certain that the Celtic language was not generally spoken in Aquitania; and the Iberian type was sufficiently conspicuous to give some support to the popular theory.

Thus when Caesar entered Gaul, the groups whom he called Belgae, Celtae, and Aquitani were each a medley of different races. The Belgae were the purest and the least civilized of the three; and both in Belgic and in Celtican Gaul the Celtic conquerors had imposed their language upon the conquered peoples. Even in a political sense, the Belgae and the Celtae were not separated by a hard and fast line; for the Celtican tribe of the Carnutes was among the dependants of the Belgic Remi, while on the other hand the Celtican Aedui claimed supremacy over the Belgic Bellovaci. But if not scientifically complete. the grouping adopted by Caesar was sufficient for the purpose of his narrative. Just as a modern conqueror, without troubling himself about questions of ethnology, might say that the people of Great Britain were composed of Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welsh, so Caesar divided the people of Gaul into Belgae, Celtae, and Aquitani. Setting aside the Aquitani, of whom he had little to tell, the medley of peoples whom he called 'Galli' had probably so far coalesced that they had acquired certain common traits of character. Perhaps when he described the features of the Gallic temperament which had most impressed him in the course of the war, he took little note of the lowest class, the cultivators and the shepherds, who had not much to do with political life: but we can hardly suppose that his remarks applied only to the ruling class or to the purer Celts; and, guided by his observations, we cannot go far astray. The Gauls were an interesting people, enthusiastic, impulsive, quickwitted, versatile, vainglorious and ostentatious, childishly inquisitive and childishly credulous, rash, sanguine, and inconstant, arrogant in victory and despondent in defeat, submissive as women to their priests, impatient of law and discipline, yet capable of loyalty to a strong and sympathetic ruler.

Civiliza-

The notices which Caesar and other writers have left of tion of the their civilization have been supplemented by the evidence of archaeology. Five centuries before the birth of Christ

¹ See especially B. C., ii, 1, § 8; iii, 19, § 6; iv, 6, §§ 2 3, 18, § 8; vai, 20-1.

the culture of Hallstatt had given place to that which takes its name from the village of La Tene, at the northern end of the lake of Neuchâtel, where, some sixty years ago, was discovered a precious series of antiquities. The art, essentially Celtic, characterized by the tasteful use of curves, which was practised in the design and decoration of these objects, was in part an outgrowth of that of Hallstatt, but also owed much to classical and even to oriental influences. Imported into Britain by the Brythonic invaders, it there shook itself free from all trammels, and attained an even higher level than in Gaul, culminating in the graceful and exquisitely decorated shield of bronze and red enamel which adorns the Central Saloon of our National Museum. Specialists have determined three periods, known as La Tène I, II, and III, of which the last began about forty years before the proconsulship of Caesar. By that time the Gallic peoples had all risen far above the condition of barbarians; while the Celticans of the interior had attained a certain degree of civilization and even of luxury. Their trousers, from which the Province took its name of Gallia Braccata, and their many-coloured tartan shirts and cloaks excited the astonishment of their conquerors. The chiefs wore rings and bracelets and necklaces of gold; and when those tall fair-haired warriors rode forth to battle with their helmets wrought in the shape of some fierce beast's head and surmounted by nodding plumes, their chain armour, their long bucklers, and their clanking swords. they made a splendid show. About fifty years before Caesar's time, war-chariots, which had excited the astonishment of the Romans in the battle of Telamon, and which were still used in Britain, had fallen into disuse, probably because the wealthy natives had begun to import horses powerful enough for a charge of cavalry; but from the older graves of the department of the Marne, which have yielded numerous remains of these cars, bronze horse-trappings of most delicate open-work and bronze flagons which had been fetched from Greece have been unearthed. The arts of building and of fortification had made a considerable advance. Walled towns

or large villages, the strongholds of the various tribes, were conspicuous on numerous hills. The plains were dotted by scores of open hamlets. The houses, built of timber and wattle-work, were large and well thatched. Tweezers and ornamented mirrors of bronze lay on the tables of Gallic dames. Painted pottery, decorated with spirals or symmetrical curves, was used everywhere, except, apparently, in the remote north-western peninsula. The fields in summer were yellow with corn. The vine was not yet cultivated : but the merchants of Massilia imported wine from Italy; and wealthy Gauls would eagerly barter a slave for a jar. Roads, suitable for wheeled traffic, ran from town to town. Rude bridges spanned the rivers; and barges, laden with merchandise, floated along them. Ships, clumsy indeed but larger than many that were seen on the Mediterranean, braved the storms of the Bay of Biscay and carried cargoes between the ports of Britany and the coast of Britain. Tolls were exacted on the goods which were transported on the great water-ways; and it was from the farming of these dues that the nobles derived a large part of their wealth. The Aeduans were familiar with the art of enamelling. The miners of Aquitaine, of Auvergne, and of the Berri were celebrated for their skill. Every tribe had its coinage; and the knowledge of writing, in Greek and in Roman characters, was not confined to the priests. Diodorus Siculus' remarks that the Gauls threw letters, addressed to the dead, on to funeral piles; and Caesar, after he had defeated the Helvetii, found in their encampment a schedule, on which were recorded in Greek characters the names of individuals, the number of emigrants capable of bearing arms, and the numbers of old men, women, and children. It would seem, indeed, that some knowledge of Latin had penetrated even to the rudest tribe of the Belgae.2 When Caesar was marching to relieve Quintus Cicero, who was besieged by the Nervii, he wrote to him in Greek characters,

¹ v, 28, 5 6.

⁹ On the other hand, it must be remembered that Cacear conversed with Diviciacus through an interpreter (B. G., i, 19, 4 8,...

for fear the letter might be intercepted and read. At an earlier time there were natives, at least in the Province, who acquired a smattering of Greek. Rich enthusiasts resorted to Massilia as a school of learning, and became so enamoured of Greek culture that they wrote contracts in the language of their teachers. Indeed in all that belonged to outward prosperity the peoples of Gaul had made great strides since their kinsmen first came in contact with Rome; and the enormous fortunes which Caesar and his staff amassed are evidence of their wealth.

The coins which have just been mentioned require Coins. special notice; for none of the antiquities of the Later Iron Age have thrown more light upon the culture of the Gauls. The oldest were copied in the earlier half of the third century before Christ from gold coins of Philip of Macedon, which had been introduced through Massilia. For some time they bore no inscription, except the name of Philip, more or less deformed; but about the middle of the following century-more than a hundred years before the same change was made in our island-they began to be stamped with the names of the rulers by whom they were issued, among whom are to be recognized some who have been commemorated by Caesar,notably the great Vercingetorix, whose coins are worth about fifty times their weight in gold. Greek characters are sometimes quaintly jumbled with Latin, which gradually became familiar after the Romans had established their footing in the land. Many Roman coins, indeed, must have been circulated in Gaul after the colonization of Narbo; and Roman influence is apparent on many Gallic coins, for example in a figure of Pegasus, which appears on one that bears the name of Tasgetius. King of the Carnutes. For many years gold coins were the only medium of exchange; but, as commercial needs increased, silver and bronze passed gradually into use, the coins of the latter metal being imitated from those of Massilia, and, in the case of certain Belgic specimens, even from those of Campania. The coins, indeed, illustrate not only the commerce of the Gauls, but also their

intertribal relations their manners and customs, and perhaps occasionally their religion. Thus, while the extreme rarity of Arvernian coins in the great mart of Bibracte may perhaps be explained by the traditional enmity between the Arverni and the Aedui, the discoveries of British coins in Gaul and of Gallie coins in Britain attest the maritime trade which Caesar notices; coins of Central Europe found as far west as Saintonge and Gallic coins found in the Bohemian stronghold of Stradonić prove that the Gauls had intercourse with the valley of the Danube; Massilian coins found in various parts of Gaul bear witness to the enterprise of the Greek colony; and numerous hoards of silver coins of one type. all of which have been found in the basin of the Garonne. confirm the impression which we derive from the Commenturies that the relations of Aquitania were mainly with Spain. Again, when we notice that horses and swine are figured on Gallic coins more frequently than any other animals, we are reminded of the passage in which Caesar observes that the Gauls imported well-bred horses at great cost, and of the passage in which Strabo 1 speaks of the hams which the Sequani exported to Italy. Shields and trumpets remind us of Diodorus's description of Gallic arms; and the lyre, which is figured on certain coins, may represent the instrument with which the bards accompanied their songs. It is remarkable that all the coins which have been found in the grout strongholds are of late date-not earlier than about a hundred years before the Christian era-which tends to show that none had been founded more than half a century before Caesar entered Gaul. Probably Avaricum. Bibracte, Lutecia, and the other towns which he mentions were fortified during the invasion of the Cimbri and Teutoni, which devastated Gaul between 118 and 109 B. C.

Bibracle.

Of all these towns the one which is best known to us was Bibracte, described by Caesar as 'by far the wealthiest and most important town of the Aedui', which stood upon Mont Beuvray, a few miles west of Autun. If

¹ B. Q., iv, 2, 4 2. 2 iv, 8, 4 2; 4, 4 8. 4 v, 20, 44 2-4.

Cicero had visited it he might perhaps have spoken with less disdain of the urban life of the Gauls. Streets, workshops, ramparts have been revealed by excavation. Fifteen hundred coins, nine-tenths of which belonged to the period of independence, testify to the manifold commercial relations of the inhabitants. The houses show that the round conical wooden huts which Strabo described were only the more primitive productions of Gaulish domestic architecture. Like them, indeed, the houses at Bibracte were partly subterranean, this form having been adopted as a precaution against cold on such a high altitude, and probably, like the modern cottages of the Morvan, they were thatched with straw; but their shape was rectangular, they were built of stone compacted with clay, and they were entered by an interior staircase. The crucibles, moulds, and polishing-stones of enamelworkers, broken tools, brooches, and pottery, all belong, like the coins, to the latest period of the Celtic Iron Age. Besides these relics of native workmanship were painted vases, imported from Italy, which Gallic artificers soon learned to imitate.

But the growth of material prosperity had not been matched by true national progress. The Aquitani, indeed, the maritime tribes, and the Belgae were untouched by foreign influences; but the Celticans of the interior had been enfeebled by contact with Roman civilization. Much nonsonse has been written about the enervating effect of luxury. Its effect, however, when it is suddenly introduced among a half-civilized people, is quite different from its effect when it is a natural growth. The Gauls had lost the strength of barbarism, and had not gained the strength of civilization. They had once, as Caesar remarked, been more than a match for the Germans; but enervated by imported luxury, and cowed by a succession of defeats, they no longer pretended to be able to cope with them.

The reader will have gathered from the foregoing pages Political that neither the Belgae, nor the Celtae, nor the Aquitani and social

¹ See Cicero's speech, De proc. cons., 12, 4 29.

² B. G., vi, 24, 4 1,

formed one state or even a confederation; each of the three was a group of tribes, which Caesar called civitates. The tribe was generally an aggregate, more or less compact, of communities to which he gave the name of pagi. the members of which had originally been related by blood or by near neighbourhood; but it would seem that some of the smaller tribes consisted each of one pagus only. Each pagus, under its own magistrate, appears to have enjoyed a certain measure of independence, and to have contributed its separate contingent to the tribal host. Each tribe had its council, which Caesar called a senate, and had once had its king: but when Caesar came to Gaul revolutionary forces were at work to which there were analogies in the earlier history of Greece and Rome. Many of the states had expelled their kings, whose authority had passed in some cases into the hands of annually elected magistrates, while in others perhaps the council kept the government to itself. A rule which prevailed among the Aedui illustrates the anxiety which was felt lest monarchical power should revive. In that state the chief magistrate, who was known as the Vergobret, was forbidden to stir beyond the frontiers of the country, from which it may be inferred that it was not lawful for him to command the host. The executive was generally weak. Some of the smaller communities of which a tribe was composed occasionally acted on their own account, in opposition to the rest or to the policy of the tribal authorities. Like the Anglo-Saxon thanes and the Norman barons, the nobles surrounded themselves with retainers, -loyal followers or enslaved debtors; and none but those who became their dependants could be sure of protection. On the other hand, none but those who were strong enough to protect could be sure of obedience. The oligarchies were no more secure than the monarchs whom they had supplanted. These men or their descendants sullenly plotted for the restoration of their dynasties, and, reckless of the common weal. they were in the mood to court the aid even of a foreign conqueror, and to reign as his nominees. Here and there some wealthy noble, like Pisistratus in Athens,

armed his retainers, hired a band of mercenaries, won the support of the populace by eloquence and largess, and, overthrowing the feeble oligarchy, usurped supreme power. Thus the oligarchies lived in perpetual unrest: if no one noble was conspicuously strong, there was intestine strife; if one could make himself supreme, the government was overthrown. The populace were perhaps beginning to have some consciousness of their own latent strength; but there is no evidence that anywhere they had any definite political rights. The Druids and the nobles, or, as Caesar called them, the knights, enjoyed a monopoly of power and consideration: the bulk of the poorer freemen, ground down by taxation and strangled with debt, had no choice but to become serfs.

And if in individual tribes there was anarchy, want of unity was the bane of them all. It was not only that Belgian and Aquitanian and Celtican were naturally distinct: the evil was more deeply seated. It is of course true that disunion is the normal condition of halfcivilized peoples. The Old English tribes showed no genius for combination: it was the strong hand of an Egbert, an Edgar, an Athelstan, that laid the foundations of the English kingdom. Nor was the kingdom united, except in the loosest sense, even on the eve of the Norman Conquest. If Harold was formally king over all England, his subjects felt themselves Yorkshiremen or men of Kent rather than Englishmen. Moreover, the circumstances of the Gauls were peculiarly unfortunate. Their patriotism, if it was latent, was real: they were proud of what their fathers had achieved in war; and the sense of nationality was stirring in their hearts. Caesar himself allows that some of the tribes were comparatively well governed;1 and even clientship, which after all harassed our own government until Henry the Seventh stamped it out, had its noble side. Who does not respect the 'six hundred devoted followers' of Adiatunnus,2 the four squires whom neither fear nor favour could induce to betray Ambiorix, and those attendants of Litaviccus who remembered that 'Gallic custom brands it as shameful

¹ B. G., vi. 20.

² Ib. iii, 22.

^{2 16,} vi. 43, 5 6.

for retainers to desert their lords even when all is lost '?' If the Gauls had been unmolested or had been exposed to attack only from a single enemy, it seems probable that, in the fullness of time, some great ruler might have welded them into a united nation. But menaced as they were by the Germans on one side and by the Romans on another, their tendency to disunion was increased. And, though it is foolish to pass sweeping judgements upon a people of whom, except during the few years that preceded the loss of their independence, we have only the scantiest knowledge, it would be a great mistake to leap to the conclusion that, in political capacity, one race is as good as another. No one would deny that the Greeks were endowed with a genius for art and literature which their environment doubtless helped to develop; and it may be that the Celts were but poorly endowed with political talent, and that circumstances had helped to stunt its growth. The important fact is, explain it as we may, that the tribal rulers of Gaul had not achieved even that first step towards unity which the kings of Wessex achieved when they swallowed up the petty kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Or perhaps it would be more true to say that, when the Romans first established themselves on the west of the Alps, the Arvernian king had achieved that step; but that first his defeat on the banks of the Rhone, and afterwards the revolution which subverted the royal power, had broken the ascendancy of his house and dealt a fatal blow to the political develop-There, as in Latium, the downfall of the ment of Gaul. monarch inevitably weakened the power of the tribe; and the oligarchies, if they had the power, were not granted the time to work out their own salvation. Individual tribes, such as the Aedui and the Arverni, did indeed achieve some sort of supremacy over their weaker neighbours; and in certain cases two tribes, for example the Senones and the Parisii, formed one state. There were leagues of the Belgae, the Aquitani, and the maritime tribes. But supremacy had not hardened into severeighty: and the leagues were loose, occasional, and uncertain. If

¹ B. C., vii, 40, 4 7.

some powerful baron, stimulated by ambition or impressed by the evils of disunion, succeeded in clutching the power of a Bretwalda, he was forthwith suspected by his brother nobles of a design to revive the detested monarchy, and was lucky if he escaped the stake. The country swarmed with outlawed criminals, who had fled from justice, and exiled adventurers, who had failed to execute coups d'état. Nobles and their clients lived sword in hand; and hardly a year passed without some petty war. Every tribe, every hamlet, nay, every household was riven by faction. One was for the Romans and another for the Helvetii; one for the Aedui and another for the Arverni; one for a Diviciacus and another for a Dumnorix; one for the constitutional oligarchy and another for the lawless adventurer. All, in short, were for a party; and none was for the state.

Yet, besides the memory of their glorious past, which, Unifying as Caesar once remarked, 2 both saddened the Gauls and influences. spurred them to desperate enterprises, there were certain influences which tended to make every man feel that he and his fellows belonged to one nation. If the French are the most united of all peoples, they owe this fortune to their country, whose unifying tendency has ever been the same. France, says Vidal de la Blache, who of all geographers knows best how to make his readers feel the tie between motherland and people, -France is a country whose regions are naturally connected, and whose inhabitants learned early to mingle with and to know one another. No country of equal extent comprises such diversities; but they pass off into each other by insensible gradations. 'There is', says this writer, 'a beneficent force-a genius loci-which has guided our national life, an indefinable power which, without obliterating

¹ The king of one of the seven principal kingdoms of early English history, if he was strong enough, exercised over the other kings 'an acknowledged, though probably not a very well-defined supremacy'. See E A. Freeman's Norman Conquest of England, 1, 1870, pp. 27, 542-8.

^{*} B. G., v. 54, § 5.

E Lavisse, Hist do la France, t. i. I (by P. Vidal de la Blache), pp 49, 51 2; Bull, de geogr, hist, et descr., 1902, pp 119, 124.

varieties, has blended them in a harmonious whole.' The wayfarer who roams from the sand-hills of the Channel to the mountains of Auvergne, from the uplands of the Morvan to the plain of the Berri, conversing with peasant and townsman in turn, who is touched by the spirit of prehistoric life wafted from the rude stone monuments of Brittany and by the spirit of imperial Rome which broods over the mediaeval glories of Bourges and over that ancient town which is being revealed by the excavator on Mont Auxois—who feels how one influenced the other and both survive in our Mechanical Age—will comprehend what the geographer means; and for him the tale which Caesar told will become real.

Religion.

And in Gaul, as in England before the Norman Conquest, there was another influence which in some measure counteracted disunion,—community of religious ideas, controlled by one ecclesiastical organization. Local deities of course abounded: but the great gods whom Caesar noticed, however variously they may have been conceived by various tribes, were common to Gaul; while every rite and every sacrifice was recognized and regulated by Druidism.²

Invasions of the Cumbri and Teutoni.

But though religion might perhaps foster the idea, it could not supply the instant need of political union. Over the vast wooded plains of Germany fierce hordes were roaming, looking with hungry eyes towards the rich prize that lay beyond the Rhine. Moreover, the danger of Gaul was the danger of Italy. The invader who had been attracted by 'the pleasant land of France' would soon look southward over the cornfields, the vincyards, and the olive-gardens of Lombardy. When Caesar was entering public life, men who were not yet old could remember the terror which had been inspired by the Cimbri and Teutoni,-those fair haired giants who had come down, like an avalanche, from the unknown lands that bordered on the northern sea. They descended into the valley of the Danube. They overthrow a Roman consul in Carinthia; crossed the Rhine and threaded the passes of the Jura; and overran the whole of Celtican

113 a. c.

¹ Alesia, 2 See the notes on vi, 18-14, 17-18.

Gaul. Four years after their first victory they defeated 102 n canother consul in the Province. Then they vanished:
but four years later they reappeared; and two more armies were routed on the banks of the Rhone. The 105 graine-stricken Italians dreaded another Allia: but, while Italy lay at their mercy, the Cimbri turned aside; and when, after three years' wandering in Spain and Gaul, they rejoined the Teutoni, and the two swarms headed for the south, Marius was waiting for them on the Rhone, and his brother consul in Cisalpine Gaul. Once more the host divided; and while the Teutoni encountered Marius, the Cimbri threaded the Brenner Pass, and descended the valley of the Adige. The Teutoni were 102 n c. destroyed in the neighbourhood of Aix; the Cimbri at Vercellae, near the confluence of the Sesia and the Po.

But if this danger had been averted, the movements of the other German peoples might well cause anxiety. A bitter enmity had for many years existed between the Aedui and the Arverni, each of whom were overlords of s group of tribes. The Arverni, in conjunction with the Sequani, hired the aid of a German chieftain, Ariovistus, Invasion who crossed the Rhine with fifteen thousand men. They of Arrow were enchanted with the country, its abundance, and its 71 m.c. comparative civilization; and fresh swarms were attracted by the good news. After a long struggle the Aedui were decisively beaten, and had to cede territory and give hostages to the Sequani, who apparently usurped the supremacy which had been exercised by the Arverni. One of the leading Aeduans, the famous Druid, Diviciacus, went to Rome and implored the Senate for help. His aim was not merely to get rid of Ariovistus and to free his country from the yoke of the Sequani, but also to regain his own influence, which had been eclipsed by that of his younger brother, Dumnorix. He was treated with marked distinction, made the acquaintance of Caesar, and discussed religion and philosophy with Cicero; but the Senate did not see their way to interfere on his behalf. All that they did was to pass a vague decree 61 n.c. that whoever might at any time be Governor of the Province should, as far as might be consistent with his duty

to the republic, make it his business to protect the Aedui and the other allies of the Roman people. Meanwhile the Sequani had found that their ally was their master. He was not going to return to the wilds of Germany when he could get a rich territory for the asking. He compelled the Sequani to cede to him the fertile plain of Alsace. At length they and their Gallic allies, including, as it should seem, even the Aedui, mustered all their forces and made a desperate effort to throw off the yoke: but they sustained a crushing defeat; and their conqueror was evidently determined to found a German kingdom in Gaul.

60 B.C.

Revolt of the Allobroges. 61 s.c.

Threatened invasion of the Hel-

vetri.

107 B.C.

Meanwhile the Allobroges, who had never yet fairly accepted their dependent condition, had risen in revolt. They were still embittered by defeat when the Roman agents in the Province were alarmed by the appearance of bands of marauders on the right bank of the Rhone. They had been sent by the Helvetii, a warlike Celtic people, who dwelt in that part of Switzerland which lies between the Rhine, the Jura, the Lake of Geneva, and the Upper Rhône. The Romans had already felt the weight of their arms. A generation before, the Tigurini, one of the four Helvetian tribes, had thrown in their lot with the Cimbri. They had spread desolation along the valley of the Rhone, defeated a consular army, and compelled the survivors to pass under the yoke. Now, in their turn, they were hard pressed by the Germans; they had reason to fear that the victorious host of Ariovistus would sever them from their Celtic kinsmen; and they had formed the resolution of abandoning their country and seeking a new home in the fertile land of Gaul.

The author of the movement was Orgetorix, the head of the Helvetian baronage. His story throws a vivid light upon the condition of the Gallic tribes. He persuaded his brother nobles that they would be able to win the mastery over Gaul, and undertook a diplomatic mission to the leading Transalpine states. Two chiefs were

¹ I agree with Long (D. R. R., ili, 477) that the senatorial decree was aimed against Ariovistus; for there is no evidence that the Helvetii entered Gaul before 60 s.c.

ready to listen to him, Casticus, whose father had been the last king of the Sequani, and Dumnorix, brother of Diviciacus, who was at that time the most powerful chieftain of the Aedui. If Diviciacus saw the salvation of his country in dependence upon Rome, his brother regarded the connexion with abhorrence. He was able, ambitious, and rich; and the common people adored him. Orgetorix urged him and Casticus to seize the royal power in their respective states, as he intended to do in his, and promised them armed support. The three entered into a formal compact for the conquest and partition of Gaul; and, if they had any aim beyond their own aggrandizement, they may have hoped that their success would not only checkmate Ariovistus, but stop the anarchy which paralysed their country and avert the encroachments of Rome. Their purpose threatened the republic with a twofold danger. Once they had gone, the lands which they left vacant would be overrun by the Germans, who would then be in dangerous proximity to Italy; and there was no telling what mischief they might do in Gaul. Above the din of party strife at Rome the note of warning was heard. Men talked anxiously of the prospects of war; and the Senate sent commissioners to dissuade the Gallic peoples from joining the invaders. But the ambitious triumvirate had still to reckon with the Helvetii. They heard that their envoy had broken his trust, and immediately recalled him to answer for his conduct. He knew that if he were found guilty, he would be burned alive; and accordingly, when he appeared before his judges, he was followed by his retainers and slaves, numbering over ten thousand men. The magistrates, determined to bring him to justice, called the militia to arms; but in the meantime the adventurer died, perhaps by his own hand.

But the idea which he had conceived did not die. The Helvetii had no intention of abandoning their enterprise, nor Dumnorix of abandoning his. He had married a daughter of Orgetorix; and he was quite ready to help them if they would make it worth his while. They resolved to spend two years in preparing for their

emigration; bought up wagons and draught cattle; and laid in large supplies of corn. But in Italy there was a statesman ready to checkmate them.

Consulship of Caesar.

One of the consuls for the year 59 was Julius Caesar. About the time of the election Ariovistus, who had already paid court to Caesar's predecessor, Metellus, made overtures for an alliance with Rome; and doubtless with the object of securing his neutrality in view of the threatened Helvetian invasion, the Senate conferred upon him the title of Friend of the Roman People. They had already half promised to protect their Gallie allies. They now practically guaranteed to the conqueror of those allies the security of his conquest. And in this latter to provide policy Caesar, if we may believe his own word, fully concurred. He must have seen the impending troubles. But he was not yet free to encounter them: and he doubtless approved of any expedient for keeping the barbarian chief inactive until he could go forth in person to confront him. That time was at hand. In the year of his consulship Caesar was made Governor of Illyricum. or Dalmatia, and of Gaul, that is to say of Gallia Cisalpina, or Piedmont and the Plain of Lombardy, and of Gallia Braccata, or, as it was usually called, the Province. If Suctonius was rightly informed, his commission gave him the right to include Gallia Comata- the land of the long haired Gauls '-that is to say the whole of independent Gaul north of the Province, within his sphere of action.3 As he assumed the responsibility of invading Britain also, it may be well to say a few words about the people whom he found there. The primitive life of Britain, in its main features, though more backward,

How he against the Helvetian danger.

He is appointed Governor of Gaul.

> 3 Dious Inlines, 22. ¹ B. G., i, 88, § 1; 85, § 1; 48, § 4.

² It has been objected (Athenacum, Jan. 18, 1900, p. 42) that 'in another passage (Gram., c. 8) Sustonius applies the expression "Gallia Comata" to a portion [only] of Transalpine Gaul'. Suctonius (ed. C. L. Roth, p. 289, l. 28) there says that 'Munatius Plancus, when he was Governor of Gallia Comata, founded Lugdunum' (Munatius Plancus, cum Galliam regers! Comatam, Lugdunum condidit), which surely does not prove that the Province could properly be called Gallia Comata. Still Suctonius may have used the expression incorrectly.

was not very different from that of Gaul; and from an early period there was intercourse between the two. Britain, like Gaul, had its Stone Age, its Bronze Age, its Early Iron Age. Its earlier inhabitants, like those of Gaul, were conquered by Celts, the latest hordes of whom were Belgae. Druidism flourished in Britain: the Britons worshipped gods who were also Gallic; and we have seen that trade was carried on across the Channel. But even in Caesar's time the Britons lagged behind their continental kinsmen. Though in the social and the political conditions, the manners and customs of the two countries there were many points of resemblance, in Britain there is no sign that either oligarchy or tyranny had yet anywhere supplanted monarchy.

Caesar's appointment carried with it the command of Hisarmy. an army consisting of four legions, perhaps about twenty .The 7th, 9th, 9th, thousand men. One of them was quartered in the Pro- and 10th. vince: the other three were at Aquileia, near the site of the modern Trieste. He could also command the services of slingers from the Balcaric Isles, of archers from Numidia and Crete, and of cavalry from Spain; but, as his own narrative will show, he raised the bulk of his cavalry year by year in Gaul itself. The number of the auxiliary infantry was perhaps generally about one-tenth of that of the regulars; the number of the cavalry varied greatly, but four hundred for each legion was near the average. Various military reforms had been introduced by Marius ! and the legions of Caesar were, in many respects, different from those which had fought against Hannibal. They were no longer a militia, but an army of professional soldiers. Each legion consisted of ten cohorts; and the cohort, formed of three maniples or six centuries, had replaced the maniple as the tactical unit of the legion. From the earliest times the legion had been commanded by an officer called a military tribune. Six were assigned to each legion; and each one of the number held command in turn. But they now often owed their appointments to interest rather than to merit; and no tribune in Caesar's army was ever placed at the head of a legion, They still had administrative duties to perform, and

exercised subordinate commands. But the principal officers were the legati, who might loosely be called generals of division. Their powers were not strictly defined, but varied according to circumstances and to the confidence which they deserved. A legatus might be entrusted with the command of a legion or of an army corps; he might even, in the absence of his chief, be entrusted with the command of the entire army. But he was not yet, as such, the permanent commander of a legion. The officers upon whom the efficiency of the troops mainly depended were the centurions. They were chosen from the ranks: and their position has been roughly compared with that of our own non-commissioned officers. But their duties were, in some respects, at least as responsible as those of a captain: the centurions of the first cohort were regularly summoned to councils of war; and the chief centurion of a legion was actually in a position to offer respectful suggestions to the legate himself. Every legion included in its ranks a number of skilled artisans, called fabri, who have been likened to the engineers in a modern army; but they were not permanently enrolled in a separate corps. They fought in the ranks like other soldiers; but when their special services were required, they were directed by staff-officers called praefecti fubrum. It was their duty to execute repairs of every kind, to superintend the construction of permanent camps, and to plan fortifications and bridges; and it should seem that they also had charge of the artillery,—the ballistae and catapults, which hurled heavy stones and shot arrows against the defences and the defenders of a besieged town,

The legionary wore a sleeveless woollen shirt, a leathern tunic protected across breast and back by bands of metal, strips of cloth wound round the thighs and legs, hobnailed shoes, and, in cold or wet weather, a kind of blanket or military cloak. His defensive armour consisted of helmet, shield, and greaves: his weapons were a short, two-edged, cut-and-thrust sword and a javelin, the blade of which, behind the hardened point, was made of soft iron, so that, when it struck home, it might bend and not be available for return. These, however, formed

only a part of the load which he carried on the march. Over his left shoulder he bore a pole, to which were fastened in a bundle his ration of grain, his cooking vessel, saw, basket, hatchet, and spade. For it was necessary that he should be a woodman and navvy as well as a soldier. No Roman army ever halted for the night without constructing a camp fortified with trench. rampart, and palisade.

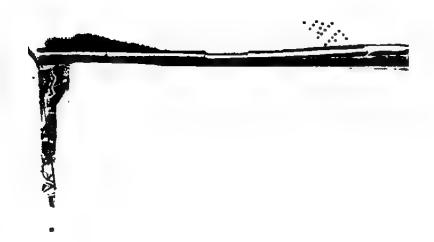
The column was of course accompanied by a host of non-combatants. Each legion required at least five or six hundred horses and mules to carry its baggage; and the drivers, with the slaves who waited on the officers, formed a numerous body. Among the camp-followers were also dealers who supplied the wants of the army. and were ready to buy booty of every kind.2

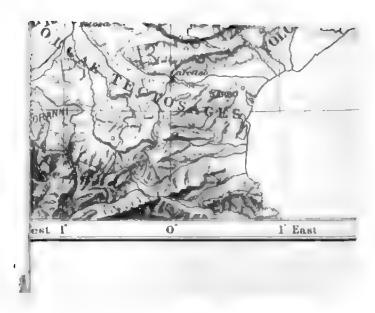
What line of policy Caesar intended to follow, he has His intennot told us. While he was going forth to govern a tions. distant land, the government of his own was lapsing into anarchy. He must have seen that the Germans would soon overrun Gaul unless the Romans prevented them; and that the presence of the Germans would revive the peril from which Marius had delivered Rome. We may feel sure that he had determined to teach them. by a rough lesson if necessary, that they must advance no further into Gaul, nor venture to cross the boundaries of the Province or of Italy. Confident in himself and supported by his fellow triumvirs, Pompey and Crassus, he was prepared to act without waiting for senatorial

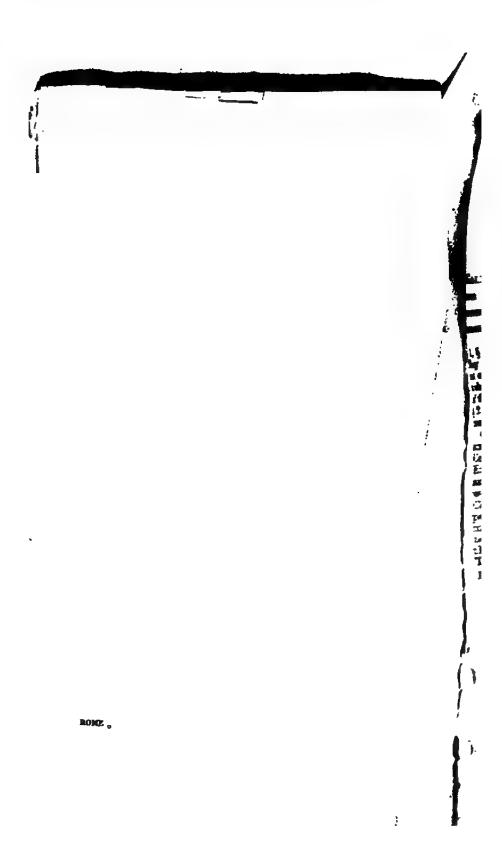
Caesar nowhere mentions that he used wagons or carts during the Gallic war, though it seems certain that he must have used ome, to carry artillery and material for mantlets and the like. See Bed Afr., 9, § 1; B.C., iii, 42, § 4. The larger pieces of artillery were of course not conveyed entire, but in parts, which were put together as occasion required.

I There is no evidence that there was any medical staff in Caesar's army or under the republic at all, though it may perhaps be inferred from a passage in Suctonius Dirus Augustus, 11) that wealthy officers were attended by their private surgeons. Moreover, as Long remarks (D. R. R., ii, 19, 'it is hardly possible that there were no surgeons or physicians in a Roman army [in Caesar's time] when they were employed to look after the health and wounds of gladiators.

sanction; and it can hardly be doubted that he dreamed of adding a new province to the empire, which should round off its frontier and add to its wealth. But whether he had definitely resolved to attempt a conquest of such magnitude, or merely intended to follow, as they appeared, the indications of fortune, it would be idle to conjecture. The greatest statesman is, in a sense, an opportunist. When Caesar should find himself in Gaul, he would know best how to shape his ends.







C. IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS PRIMUS

GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum 1 The three Dam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui Peorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi 2 Dinnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt.

of Gaul.

1, § 1. Gallia . . . dirisa. Notice the order of the words. They must not be translated by 'All Gaul is divided', which is not only hideous, but wrong. The meaning is 'Gaul, taken as a whole, is divided'. The plural—Galliae and Galliarum used of the several divisions of Gaul, occurs in Cicero (Fam., viii, 5. § 2: 9, § 2; &c); and Caesar wished to make it clear that he

meant the whole of Transalpine Gaul.

Celtae. This word, in its widest sense, denotes various kindred peoples, who spoke languages from which the modern Celtic dialects are descended; who originally inhabited Central Europe; and who migrated into Gaul, Spain, Britain, Italy, and Asia Minor. The Greek equivalents of Celtus and Galli were used indifferently by Polybius. Caesar uses the word Celtus in a narrow sense; for the Belgae also were a Celtic people. Galli in Celtic meant 'warriors' or 'brave men'. It must be borne in mind that although all the people who dwelt hat warriors the Saine and the Garonne realist themselves Celtus. between the Seine and the Garonne called themselves Celtue, there were no Celtae there some centuries before Caesar's time. The Celtae were a mixed population, descended partly from pre-Celtic inhabitants, partly from Celtic conquerors.

§ 2. lingua. See pp. xxiv-xxv, xxviii-xxx, xlvii. Celtic was not generally spoken in Aquitania. The Aquitanians spoke Iberian, that is to say, Spanish dialects, probably including Basque, which is still spoken in the south-western corner of France and the adjacent part of Spain. Most of the Celtue spoke a language called Gaulish or Gallo-Brythonic, which was also that of the Belgae, and was virtually identical with the language of the Brythons, or British Celts, from which Welsh is descended. Perhaps, however, in Caesar's time some of the Celtae spoke another Celtic dialect, akin to that which was the ancestor of Guelic; for at a later period inscriptions were erected in Gaul in a language which was different from Gaulish; and though it may have been a dead language (Latin inscriptions belonging to our own time are to be seen in London), it must have been once spoken in Gaul.

DE BELLO GALLICO

Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Ma-3 trona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos 5 4 animos pertinent important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis procliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum 10 aut suis finibus eos prohibent aut ipsi in corum finibus s bellum gerunt. [Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen 15 6 Rhenum, vergit ad septentriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani quae est 20 ad Hispaniam pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.]

Gallos . . . dividit. These statements were accurate enough for Caesar's purpose; but they are not literally correct. The Bituriges Vivisci, a tribe which he does not mention, belonging to the Celtae, inhabited the country round Bordeaux on both banks of the Garonne, the estuary of which is called the Gironde; and the Veliocasses, a Belgic people (ii, 4, § 9), had some territory on the left bank of the Seine (C. G., p. 344).

§ 8. provincias. See p. xlii. §§ 5-7. H. Meusel (J. R., 1910, pp. 20-3) and A. Klotz (C. S., pp. 27-30) have independently given reasons for believing that this passage was not written by Caesar. The most note-worthy are that initium capit, ab (Sequanis), ab (extremis Galline finibus) oriuntur, (spectant) in, (spectant) inter, and the singular, septentrionem, are unclassical or inconsistent with Caesar's style.

Ecrum, the vagueness of which Meusel derides, can only mean Gallorum in the wider sense - Belgae, Aquitani, and Galli or it must be regarded as loosely equivalent to terrae quam incolunt Belgue, Aquitani, Galli, the word partium being understood. As far as I can see, corum and cos are used just as vaguely in vi. 11, § 8, 18, § 4, and vii, 75, § 4, the genuineness of which is

certain.

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditis- 2 Orgesimus Orgetorix. Is M. Messala, [et P.] M. Pisone consulibus regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum vir- 2 tute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius iis persuasit, quod undique loci natura 3 Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a 10 Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat ut et minus 4 late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis bellum in-15 ferre possent; qua ex parte homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore adficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem 5 hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX 20 patebant.

turix's вригасу. 61 B. C.

His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis 3 The Helpermoti constituerunt ea quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent comparare, iumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere, sementes quam maximas 25 facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse 2 duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix de- 3

vetii prepare to omigrate into Gaul. Orgotorix's intrigues.

2, § 1. M. Messala ... consulibus, that is to say, in 61 B.C. et P. which is inserted in the MSS, before M. Pisone, is certainly an interpolation. As Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 68), no Roman in the time of the republic had two praenomina; and in such phrases Caesar invariably omitted et.

§ 5. milia passuum. See p. 403. 3, § 1. pertinerent. The subjunctive is used because Caesar is not giving his own opinion as to what preparations were required, but that of the Helvetii: 'to make the necessary preparations' means 'to make the preparations which, as they considered,

were necessary'.
§ 3. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 54-5, 105) deletes aid can rea conficiendas on the ground that Caesar would not have repeated 4 ligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscipit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaloedis filio, Sequano, cuius pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat et a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet, 5 5 quod pater ante habuerit; itemque Dumnorigi Haeduo, fratri Diviciaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate

so clumsily a phrase which he had used only two lines before. I am not so sure. Certainly he would not have done so if he had revised his work: but he wrote very rapidly (viii, Praef., § 6); and painstaking writers, in revising their manuscript, have often detected similar clumey repetitions, which they had made un-consciously. Besides, if ad eas res conficiendas is expunged, it becomes necessary to insert dux, as Meusel does, after Orgetorix. On the other hand, Meusel is perhaps right in deleting sibi (J. B., 1910, pp. 54-5, 72); for it has no point unless Caesar meant to imply that Orgetorix had delegated certain functions to others. Klotz (C. S., p. 6, n. 1) adopts the reading of B2,—(Is) ubi; but in so itiners appear to be the opening words of a new sentence.

suscipit is an emendation, due to Davies and accepted by Meusel. The MSS, have suscepit; but Caesar nowhere changes tenses of the indicative within a sentence or a series of connected sentences without an evident reason. I have therefore adopted similar emendations in a few other passages. See J. B.,

1894, pp. 342-4.

§ 4. amicus was a title which the Senate bestowed on foreign

chieftains whom it wished to conciliate. See p. xlii.

ut regnum . . . habuent. Careful readem will have noticed that persuadet is followed not by occupet, but by occuparet: the reason is that persuadet, like deligitur (§ 3), is historic present, and is therefore equivalent to persuasit. Even in English some writers, notably Carlyle, in telling a story, use the present tence instead of the past when they feel that it is more vivid. Still, Caesar almost always uses the present subjunctive after the historic present of verbs of asking and the like,—orare, rogare, imperure, &c. (J. R., 1894, pp. 354 5). After occupant one might have expected habuisset, not habuerit; but in relative clauses Caesar often uses the perfect subjunctive even after and before secondary

tenses of the same mood. See J. B., 1894, pp. 362 4, 381.

Evidently Catamantaloedis had either been dethroned or succeeded by an oligarchical government. Such revolutions (see pp. liv-lvii) were common in Gaul in the century that pre-

ceded the arrival of Caesar.

§ 5. Diviciaci. (See p. lix.) We shall learn more about him in chapters 16, 18-20, 31-2, 41, &c.

principatum. It is doubtful whether in this passage principatus means 'the principal [unofficial] power' or 'the chief magistracy'. If it means the latter, Dumnorix was at this time (60 B.C.) Vergobret of the Aedui (see 16, § 5). In vi, 8, § 9 principatus denotes 'the chief magistracy' of the Treveri; but

61 a.c.

obtinebat ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conarctur persuadet eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse illia probat conata perficere, s propteres quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtensturus esset: non esse dubium quin totius Galliae ? plurimum Helvetii possent; se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. Hac 8 oratione adducti inter se fidem et ius iurandum dant et regno occupato per tres potentissimos ac firmissite mos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant,

Ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata. Mo-4 Orgetorix ribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt; damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constituta causae dictionis 2 15 Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coegit, et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum

ealled to account by the Helvehan magistrates, his suicide.

in vii, 39, § 2, where we learn that between Eporedorix and Viridomarus there was de principatu contentio, the meaning is simply that they were rivals for power; for the chief magistrate was then Convictolitavis (vii, 33, § 4). I am inclined to believe, however, that Dumnorix was Vergobret; for if not, we must assume that as he held the principatus, he was stronger than the Vergobret; and if so, he would probably have made himself king (cf. 1, 18, §§ 3 9; ii, 1, § 4; and C. G., pp. 555 6).

§ 7. totius Galline in equivalent to totius Galline civitatum

(or popularum).

§ x. Hac . . . sperant. The meaning is clear, but the expression is loose; for though adducts refers only to Casticus and Dumnoria, the subject of dant and of sperant is really, though not grammatically, Casticus, Dumnoris, and Orgetoris.

4, § 1. per indicum, of an informer. § 2. ad (hominum) is here equivalent to circiter or fere.

elientes held an honourable position, which resembled that of the armed retainers of mediaeval barons; and a powerful landowner, who could afford to maintain a large number of them (cf. 18, §§ 3 6; ii, 1, § 4), might make himself supreme in his tribe. In vii, 40, § 7 Caesar remarks that 'Gallic custom brands it as shameful for retainers to desert their lords even when all is lost '. He also uses the word cheutes to denote tribes which stood in a dependent relation to some more power-

ful tribe. Cf. 1, 31, § 6; iv. 6, § 4; v. 39, § 3; vii, 75, § 2, observatos. This word is illustrated by vi, 13, § 2, where Caesar, speaking of the lower classes of Gaul, says, Generally, when crushed by debt or heavy taxation or ill-treated by powerful individuals, they bind themselves to serve men of rank, who exercise over them all the rights that masters have over their slaves'

habebat, codem conduxit; per cos ne causam diceret 3 se eripuit. Cum civitas ob eam rem incitata armis ius suum exequi conarctur multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Orgetorix mortuus est; 4 neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse 5 sibi mortem consciverit.

Post eius mortem nihilo minus Helvetii id quod constituerant facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant.

12 Uhi iam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, vicos ad 10 quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt;

s frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt, ut domum reditionis spe sublata paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent; trium mensum molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre 15

4 iubent. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobrigis finitimis, uti eodem usi consilio oppidis suis vicisque exustis una cum iis proficiscantur, Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant et in agrum Noricum

(plerique cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus;

in hos cadem omnia sunt cura quae dominis en servos).

§ 3. Cum . . . conarctur. As Mr. W. E. P. Pantin explains in his lucid chapter on 'The Conjunction Cum' (Macmillan's Latin Course: Third Part, p. 60), Cum with a subjunctive puts before us the circumstances in which the action represented by the principal verb takes place,' whereas cum with the indicative tells us 'only how one action is related to another with regard to the time of its occurrence'.

5, § 1. ut... exeant explains id quod constituerant, § 3. domum reditionis. The construction is noticeable; but the noun, irditio, is formed from a verb of motion, and parallel instances are to be found in Cicero (Brutus, 16, § 62, &c.).

essent. After the historic present Caesar not infrequently uses an imperfect subjunctive in final clauses which do not depend upon verbs of asking and the like (J. B., 1894, pp. 354 5). See the second note on 8, § 4.

mensum. C. Wagener (N. ph. R., 1899, pp. 241-6) shows that the form mensium does not occur in any writer before, contemporary

with, or a little later than Caesar.

§ 4. The learner has probably noticed that its is used instead of se, and he will find other instances; but to lecture Caesar for inaccuracy, as some editors do, is presumptuous. It would be wiser to observe how he used the language of which he was a master and to modify grammatical rules. Probably he shrank from writing secum after (oppidia) suis.

transierant Noreiamque oppugnabant, receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt.

Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo 6 They deexire possent: unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iuram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent; alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius 2 atque expeditius, propterea quod inter fines Helvetiole rum et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati crant, Rhodanus fluit isque non nullis locis vado transitur. Extremum 3 oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Genava. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quod 15 nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant vel vi coacturos ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem compa- 4 ratis diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone, 20 A. Gabinio consulibus.

to march through the Roman Province.

68 B. C.

oppuquabant was proposed by H. Kraffert instead of the MS. reading oppugnarant. As Meusel remarks (J. B., 1894, pp. 236 7), to say that the Boi had once besieged Noreis would in this context be pointless and irrelevant.

6. § 1. Evant omnino ... possent. There were other passes, north of the Pas de l'Ecluse (unum ... Rhodanum), leading through the Jura; but they were out of the question, either because the Helvetii shrunk from encountering Ariovistus (see pp lix-lxii) or for some other reason which Caesar ignored (C.G., pp. 613-14). The subjunctive—possent—is necessary because quibus is equivalent to take ut iis; and the explanation of ducerentur is similar.

§ 2. que nuper pacate erant. See p. lx. § 3. quod nondum . . . vilerentur. The subjunctive is used because the disaffection of the Allobroges is mentioned simply as a ground for the confidence of the Helvetii, not as a fact which Caesar guamntees.

§ 4. qua die. Dies in the singular is often feminine when it means a fixed day, and almost always when, as in 7, § 6, it

means a period of time.

a d. V Kal. Apr. The Roman calendar was at this time in disorder; and the disorder became much worse before 45 B. C., on the first day of which the Julian calendar came into operation. Under the old calendar the year consisted of only

Caesar marches from Rome to Geneva and destroys the bridge over the Rhône: the Hel7 Caesari cum id nuntiatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci et quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit et ad Genavam pervenit. Provinciae toti quam maximum potest militum numerum imperat 5 (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una), pontem, 3 qui erat ad Genavam, iubet rescindi. Ubi de eius

355 days, or, roughly, twelve lunar months; and an additional month, consisting alternately of 22 and 23 days, was intercalated every other year after the 23rd of February. This, however, was an excessive correction, the excess amounting to 4 days in every 4 years; and in 191 B.C. the college of pontiffs was authorized to make or to omit intercalations at their discretion. This privilege they often abused, omitting an intercalary month occasionally, in order to please some governor of a province who wished to return as soon as possible to Rome. Between 58 and 45 B.C. only two months were intercalated; and the result was that in 46 B.C. the calendar was 90 days in advance of the real time. In order to make it right, Caesar, who was then Dictator, enacted that that year should contain 445 days. The date which he gives in this passage - a.d. V. Kal. Apr. = corresponded with March 24 of the Julian calendar and with March 22 of our reformed calendar (A. B., pp. 706-26; C. Q., 1912, pp. 78-81).

7, § 1. cos . . . concri is added to explain id nuntiatum esset. The English phrase, 'It was announced that,' &c., is somewhat similar. We should say, 'As soon as Caesar was informed that

they were attempting to march,' &c.

Galliam ultersorm means Transalpine Gaul, including the Roman Province.

ad Genaram. Remember that if ad were omitted, the meaning

would be different.

§ 2. legio una. This was one of the four legions-the 7th, 8th. 9th, and 10th (see p. lxiii and 10, § 3)- which Caesar had under his command when he started for Gaul. In the time of Marius the legion, on a war footing, was supposed to number 6,000 men (Appian, Mithr., 87, 108); and the legions of Sulla (Plutarch, Sulla, 9; Morius, 35) and of Lucullus (Appian, Mithr., 72) were of the same strength. The organization of the army in the time of Caesar remained the same; and we may infer from one of Cicero's letters $(Att., ix, 6, \S 3)$ and from Caesar's narrative of the civil war $(B. C., iii, 4, \S 3)$ that what we may call the ideal strength of the legion was also unchanged. But it would he a great mistake to suppose that when Caesar had, for example, eight legions under his command, they amounted to 48,000 men; for his losses were of course considerable. He tells us (v. 49, § 7) that in the fifth year of the Gallie war two legions, including perhaps the 400 cavalry (46, § 4) that accompanied them, numbered barely 7,000. From time to time, however, his losses were repaired, wholly or in part, by fresh drafts (vii, 7, § 5; 57, § 1). See C. G., pp. 559-63.

alventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad cum mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, cuius legationis Nammeius et Verucloetius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent sibi esse in animo sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum: rogare ut eius voluntate id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoria tenebat L. Cassium consulem occisum exercitumque eius ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub iugum missum, concedendum non 10 putabat; neque homines inimico animo, data facultate 5 per provinciam itineris faciundi, temperaturos ab iniuria et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium s intercedere posset dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum 15 sumpturum: si quid vellent, ad Id. April. reverterentur.

vetn ask his leave to march through the Province: his temporizing reply,

§ 3. dicerent. See the second note on 3, § 4. In final relative clauses Caesar uses the present subjunctive after an historic present much oftener than the imperfect. Here the imperfect may be due to the influence of obtomebant (J. B., 1894, pp. 356, 361). If the reader does not quite understand what I mean, an English example will make it clear. In a book written by a distinguished scholar this sentence occurs: 'It would have been easy enough for Virgil to have taken up at once the heroic vein in the man' [Aeneas]. 'To have taken up' ought logically to be 'to take up'; but the perfect was loosely used under the influence of 'it would have been'.

influence of 'it would have been'.

§ 4. L. Cassium. This officer was defeated in 107 B.C. by
the Tigurini (see 12, §§ 4-7), one of the four Helvetian tribes.
According to the Epitome of Livy (ch. 65, with which of Orosius,
v, 15, §§ 23 4), the defeat took place in the country of the
Nitiobroges, which corresponded with the departments of Lotet Garonne and Tarn-et Garonne. Mr. W. E. Heitland has
suggested to me that when the Helvetin determined to settle in
Western Gaul (B. G., i, 10, § 1), they may have been influenced
by the recollection of what the Tigurini had achieved (C. G.,

p. 555)

cub ingum. The 'yoke' was composed of two javelins planted in the ground and crossed above by a third. The troops were disarmed before they defiled under it; and in doing so they were of course obliged to stoop, and were mocked by their

commes (D. S., iii, 667).

§ 6. Id. April. The Ides, that is to say, the 18th, of April corresponded with April 9 of the Julian calendar. Careful readers will have interred from the date that diem does not mean 'a day', which, moreover, would in Latin be unum diem.

He fortifies the left bank of the Rhône: futile attempts of the Hel-well to force a passage,

- 8 Interea ea legione quam secum habebat militibusque, qui ex provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Iuram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum XVIIII murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim 5
 - s fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito
- s transire conentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies quam constituerat cum legatis venit et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse 16 iter ulli per provinciam dare et, si vim facere conentur,
- 4 prohibiturum ostendit. Helvetii ea spe deiecti navibus iunctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, non numquam interdiu, saepius noctu si perrumpere possent conati, 15 operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

Dumnorix 9 induces Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, qua Sequanis

8, § 1. murum...perducit. Caesar's description, as Colonel Stoffel pointed out after he had examined the banks of the Rhone between Geneva and the Pas de l'Ecluse, is not to be understood literally. Evidently he threw up earthworks only in the places where the bank was not so steep as to form a natural fortification; and Dion Cassius (xxxviii, 31, § 4), who says that he fortified the most important points, had the wit to perceive his meaning. Some commentators, indeed, have insisted that a continuous rampart would have been a better protection. But how could the Helvetii have climbed the banks, where they were precipitous, with their wagons? And, supposing that some of them had climbed without their wagons, they would also have been able to climb the assumed rampart unless Roman soldiers had been there to defend it; while if they had been there, the bank would have served as a natural rampart. Caesar was not writing a treatise for military engineers, but a popular narrative; and he expressed himself loosely (C. G., pp. 614–15).

§ 2. praesidia here would be best translated by 'piquets'. castella,—redoubts constructed at intervals along the line of

earthworks, and garrisoned by piquets (praesidia).

conentur. The MS. reading is consentur; but, as Meusel shows (J. B., 1894, p. 356), after the historic present, communit, the present, possit, which is found in an, accords with Caesar's usage in final relative clauses, and if he wrote it, not posset, which occurs only in a, he must also have written conentur.

which occurs only in ρ , he must also have written conentur. § 4. Helectii... consti. These attacks were doubtless made only by impatient isolated bands. The Helvetian commander (see 13, § 2) would not have sanctioned such folly.

invitis propter angustias ire non poterant. His cum 2 sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Haeduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratia et largitione 3 sapud Sequanos plurimum poterat et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat, et cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat et quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem sus- 4 10 cipit et a Sequanis impetrat ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, obsidesque uti inter sese dent perficit: Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant, Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et iniuria transcant.

the Sequani to let them pass through their territory.

Caesari renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo per 10 Caesar, 15 agrum Sequanorum et Haeduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quae civitas est in provincia. Id si fieret, 2 intellegebat magno cum periculo provinciae futurum ut homines bellicosos, populi Romani inimicos, locis 20 patentibus maximeque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni quam fecerat T. Labienum 3 legatum praeficit; ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus

learning that they intend to plusa through the country of the Santoni, goes back to Cisalpine Gaul and

9, § 2. impetrarent. See the second note on 5, § 3.

10, § 1. renuntiatur. Perhaps, as Meusel thinks, Caesar wrote nuntiatur; but Schneider defends renuntiatur on the ground that the news was probably brought by spies whom Caesar had himself sent out to ascertain the plans of the Helvetii.

§ 2. provinciae is genitive. Cf. v, 19, § 2, -magno cum periculo

noatrorum equitum cum iis confligebat.

§ 3. legatum. The reader will notice that this word is used here and in many other passages in a sense different from that which belongs to it in 7, § 3 and 8, § 3. As it is formed from legare, its original meaning is that of a deputy or commissioner of any kind. Legati, in the sense in which the word is used here (see p. lxiv), were generally, if not always, senators, and were as a rule appointed by the senate (Cicero, Fam., i, 7, § 10); but Caesar, perhaps without consulting that assembly, could appoint tegati himself (Cicero, Att., ii, 18, § 3; Q. fr., ii, 10 [12], §§ 4 5); and indeed Cicero did so when he was Governor of Cilicia (Fam., xni, 55, § 1. Legati were expected to perform any duty with which their chief might entrust them. On Monday a legatus might be placed in command of a legion and lead it in battle (B,G, i, 52, § 1); on Tuesday he might be sont to raise a fresh levy of troops (vi, 1, § 1). Several passages (i, 52, § 1 ii, 26, § 1; v. 1, § 1; 25, § 5; vii, 45, § 7) prove that in Caesar's returna with reinforcements.

contendit duasque ibi legiones conscribit et tres, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit et. qua proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes t erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutrones et Graioceli et Caturiges locis superioribus s 5 occupatis itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his proeliis pulsis ab Ocelo, quod est (oppidum) citerioris provinciae extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in 10 Segusiavos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

time any legatus who commanded a legion in Gaul was specially appointed to his command by Caesar and held it only so long as Caesar pleased. The office of legatus was passing through a transitional stage and gradually tending to crystallize into the form which it assumed under the Empire, when the legatus became a legatus legionis (C. G., pp. 563 4).

Italiam here, as often, means Cisalpine Gaul: for Caesar could

not levy troops outside his province.

duasque...conscribit. Caesar raised these legions, which
were numbered XI and XII, on his own responsibility. This is proved by the facts that it was agreed in the conference which he held with Pompey and Crassus at Luca in 56 a.c. that he should receive a grant for the payment of the legions which he had raised (Cicero, De prov. cons., 11, § 28; Suetonius, Dirus Iulius, 24; Plutarch, Caesar, 21), and that this grant was voted by the Senate (Cicero, Fam., i, 7, § 10). We may suppose that before Caesar left Italy the recruits had received orders to be ready to assemble along the road, so as to join the veteran legions on their march from Aquileia; for otherwise be might not have been able to reach the Saône near Lyons by the early part of June, as he certainly did (12, §§ 1 2; 16, § 2). C. G., p. 48, n. 2, and C. Q., 1912, p. 80.

§§ 3-5, qua proximum ... exercitum ducit. Ocelum (§ 5) was close to Avigliana (see p. 418): therefore in the Italian part of his march Caesar moved up the valley of the Dora Riparia, and of course crossed the Mont Genevre and passed by Brigantio (Briançon) in the country of the Caturiges. As he was making for that part of the country of the Segusiavi which lies between the Rhone and the Saone near Lyons (see the note on 11, § 1), it will be evident to any one who consults a good map that his shortest route would have led past Grenoble, if between Briançon and Grenoble there was then a practicable road; but it is very doubtful whether this route would have led him into the country of the Vocontii; and I therefore believe that he took the road which leads past Embrun, Chorges, Gap, and Die (C. G., pp. 615-16).

§ 5. citerioris provinciae, - Cisalpine Gaul.

Helvetii iam per angustias et fines Sequanorum 11 The suas copias traduxerant et in Haeduorum fines pervenerant corumque agros populabantur. Haedui, 2 cum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos s ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: ita se omni 3 tempore de populo Romano meritos esse ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi [corum] in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore (quo) Haedui Ambarri, necessarii et 4 10 consanguinei Haeduorum, Caesarem certiorem faciunt sese depopulatis agris non facile ab oppidis vim

Ambarri, and Allobroges soltest his aidagainst the Helvetii.

11, § 1. Helectic iam . . . pervenerant. The route which the Helvetn pursued, after threading the Pas de l'Écluse (6, §§ 1 2; 9, § 1) to the Saône, cannot be traced exactly, but can be roughly indicated if we can find out where they crossed the river. They crossed it where it was so sluggish that one could not tell, by merely looking, in which direction it was flowing (12, § 1); and it answers most closely to this description in that part of its course which lies between Trevoux and Thoissey. If the Helvetii crossed here, they had probably moved along the right bank of the Rhône as far as Culoz, and then struck off westward, along the line of the road which leads past Virieu-le-Grand, Tenay, and St. Rambert, and across the plateau of Dombes. If, on the other hand, they crossed the Saone at Macon, they doubtless followed the route which passes through Chatillon, Nantua, and Bourg. Macon is on the direct road from the Pas de l'Écluse to Toulon-sur-Arroux, near which, as we shall see in the note to 24, § 1, the decisive battle of the campaign was fought; and M. Jullian argues that the Helvetii could only have found the necessary boats at a frequented spot But boats might surely have been found between Belleville and Villefranche, which are both on great roads: such boats as the Helvetii did find were not sufficient, for they used rafts as well (12. § 1); and if they had crossed at a place so renowned as Macon (Matisco), which Caesar mentions in vii, 90, § 7, would be not have said so? Moreover, the territory opposite Macon on the eastern bank of the river belonged to the Ambarri (p. 406): if, then, the Helvetii had crossed at Macon, Caesar would surely have written in 10, § 5 not in Segustaros, but in Ambarros (exercitum duxit). See C. G., pp. 616-19.
§ 3. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 64) deletes corum, because if there

were a pronoun, it ought to be sui, and even if corum were admissible, it ought to follow agri.

§ 4. (quo) Hacdus Ambarri. The MSS, have Hacdus Ambarri only, which will not do. Accordingly Meusel deletes Hacdus; but, as he has justly remarked (J. B., 1910, p. 72), one cannot see how the word could have been interpolated, and accordingly he was formerly inclined, as I am, to believe that quo, which is supplied in the Aldine edition (1513), dropped out of the text.

5 hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt et demonstrant sibi praeter agri 6 solum nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus Caesar non expectandum sibi statuit dum, omnibus 5 fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

The bulk 12 of the Helvetii cross the Saone : Caesar defoats their rearguard on tho left bank.

Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Haeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat iudicari non possit. 10 Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus iunctis transibant. 2 Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est tres iam partes copiarum Helvetios id flumen traduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris 15 profectus ad eam partem pervenit quae nondum

12, § 1. Id Helvetii . . . transibant. See the note on 11, § 1. Perhaps the Helvetii crossed the Saone at various points; for it has been suggested that if they had all crossed at one, they would have opposed Caesar's passage (C. G., p. 616).

§ 2. exploratores. The English equivalent is not 'scouts', but patrols. Scouts, properly so called, were known as speculatores (ii, 11, § 2).

rero is the reading of \$. Most editors adopt the reading fere; but Schneider points out that as three-fourths of the Helvetii had already crossed the river, the remainder must have been one-fourth, and therefore fere would be pointless. Cf. Klotz, C.S., p. 98, n. 2.

de tertia vigitia is generally explained as meaning in the third watch' (Th. l. L., v, 64, with which cf. Cl. Ph., 1913, pp. 7-13), though Caesar sometimes writes tertia vigilia, &c., without de. I am not quite sure that de does not mean 'just after' (the beginning of the third watch). See the note on ii, 7, \$ 1. For military purposes the Romans divided the period between sunset and sunrise into four watches of equal length, the third

of which began at midnight.

e castris profectus . . . transierat. We have seen (11, § 1) that the Helvetii probably crossed the Saone between Trevoux and Thoissey. When Caesar set out to attack the Tigurini he was in the country of the Segusiavi (10, § 5) and probably south of Trévoux; for Trévoux, being situated between two places called Ambérieux, may have belonged to the Ambarri. South of Trévoux the most suitable spot for a camp is on the heighta which command Sathonay. The Tigurini were evidently not more than a few miles north of Caesar's camp; and we may infer that the route by which they had approached the Saone was the valley of the Formans. This valley is dominated on

dumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes 3 adgressus magnam partem corum concidit, reliqui see fugae mandarunt atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam 4 omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, cum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum 5 memoria L. Cassium consulem interfecerat et eius exercitum sub iugum miserat. Ita sive casu sive s consilio deorum immortalium quae pars civitatis W Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit. Qua in re7 Caesar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas iniurias ultus est, quod eius soceri L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio quo Cassium inter-15 fecerant.

Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut 13 He crosses consequi posset, pontem in Arari faciendum curat atque ita exercitum traducit. Helvetii repentino eius 2 adventu commoti cum id quod ipsi diebus XX aeger-

the Saono. the Holvetii attempt to negotiate,

the left by hills which would have screened the Roman column from observation as it marched from Sathonay (C. G.,

рр. 613-19).

§ 3. Ess impeditos . . . abdiderunt. According to Appian (Celtica, 1, § 3) and Plutarch (Caesar, 18), it was not Caesar who defeated the Tigurini, but Labienus; and it has been said that Plutarch's words—aix airos alla Aastopos - show that he intended to correct Caesar. But, supposing that he did, what reason is there to believe that his statement is more trustworthy than Cacsar's? Cassar gave all his lieutenants, and especially Labienus, full credit for their exploits; and even if he had wished to rob Labienus of his due, he must have known that every officer in the army would detect his lie, and would make the truth known privately if not publicly. I believe that Plutarch and Appian either drew hasty inferences from the fact that Caesar, when he went back to Italy for reinforcements (10, § 3), had left Labienus near the Pas de l'Ecluse, that is, east of the Saone, or, like some modern writers, made the mistake of assuming that Caesar himself was encamped on the west of the river. But, as M. Camille Jullian suggests, it is quite possible that Labienus may have commanded a division under Caesar (C. G., pp. 231-3).

5 L. Cassium . . . miserat. See the first note on 7, § 4.

7. quod. See the second note on 14, § 3.

13, § 1. pontem. As this was constructed in a single day, it was doubtless made, like the bridge which Labienus threw across was constructed.

an arm of the Seine (vii, 58, § 4), by lashing barges together.

rime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum unc fecisse intellegerent, legatos ad eum mittunt; e 🕶 legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cass za 3 dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare 🗁 🙇 si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis facere eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios 4 cos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset; bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veter incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Ho s vetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adorts esset, cum ii qui flumen transissent suis auxilius ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopes 6 virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret. Se ita a patribut maioribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute com 7 tenderent quam dolo aut insidiis niterentur. Quar ne committeret ut is locus ubi constitissent c calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen caperet aut memoriam proderet.

4 His Caesar ita respondit: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res quas legati Helvetii commemorassent memoria teneret, atque eo gravius ferre quo minus merito populi Romani accidissent; qui si alicuius iniuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegeret quare timeret neque sine conscius timendum putaret. Quod si veteris contumeliae

§ 2. ut flumen transirent. See the note on 5, § 1.

§ 6. contenderent quam dolo is an emendation, proposed by B. Dinter. The MS. reading, quam dolo contenderent, although Heller (Ph. Suppl., 1889, p. 359) has defended it, is hardly

grammatical

14, § 3. The only way of translating the first quod, which is merely a connecting particle, is to omit it. Our language does not require such a link between the two sentences. Meusel (L. C., iii, 1536) regards this quod as a relative pronoun; and he would interpret it, I suppose, as meaning 'As to which' (, if, &c.).

^{§ 5.} The conjunction quod, as the reader will notice in the course of this book, has various senses. Here it evidently means 'as to the fact that', but the force of this clumsy phrase can be given in another way, -'Granted that he had surprised one clan... he need not therefore exaggerate his own powers,' &c. § 6. contendirent quam dolo is an emendation, proposed by

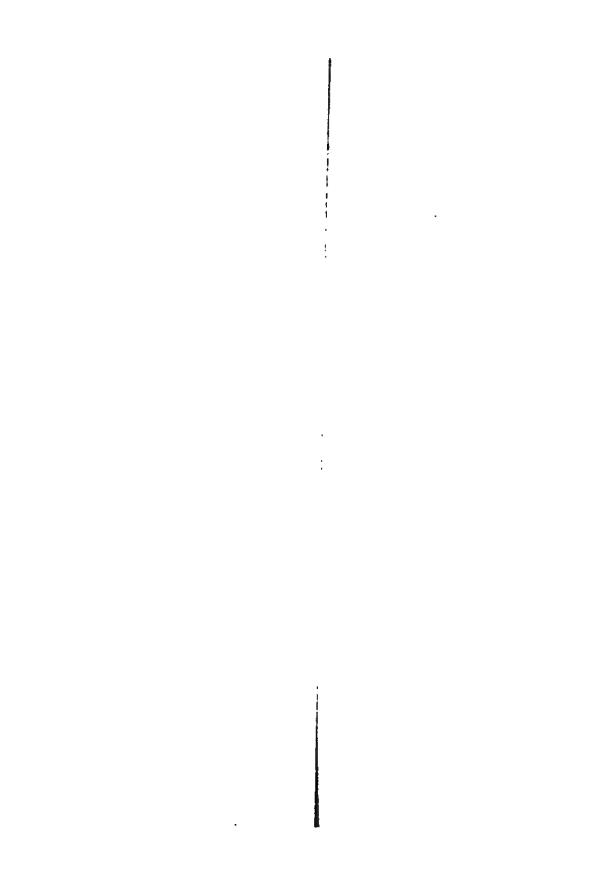


1 . . .

i ;



5 horomotive's



oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium iniuriarum, quod eo invito iter per provinciam per vim temptassent, quod Haeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Quod sua 4 5 victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur quodque tam diu se impune iniurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere. Consuesse enim deos immortales, quo 5 gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere corum ulcisci velint, his secundiores

quod (eo invito), as in 12, § 7, and many other passages, serves to explain a preceding word, bere iniuriarum. A translation will make this clear: 'Even if he were willing to forget an old affront, how could be banish the recollection of fresh outrages, their attempt to force a passage through the Province?' &c. Where quod means 'because', as in 6, § 3, 9, § 3, and 47, § 2,

the meaning is unmistakable.

If posse is the right reading, not posset, which is found in χ , its subject can only be se understood. Meusel (J. B., 1*94, p. 339) thinks that it may be populum Romanum. This seems to me impossible; for the Roman People could not have been said to forget outrages which had only just been committed and of which they therefore knew nothing. Meusel, remarking that in § 2 the subject is populus Romanus, insists that if the subject of wellst (§ 3) is Caesar, we is required before posse, and says that it may have been omitted in the MSS. by a copyist's neglect.

§ 4. Quod. See the note on 13, § 5.

se... tulisse. Schneider argues that, although Sallust (Jugurtha, 31, § 2) uses impune actively, se cannot refer to Caesar, for Caesar had not long idiu) put up with the outrages of the Hevetti. Referring to Cicero, Fam., xiii, 77, § 3 (serrus meus... cumultos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufurult, he says that impune iniurias tulisse means 'had committed injuries with impunity'; and similarly Kraner explains impune aliquid ferry as meaning 'to escape punishment for something'. Mommsen, however (J. B., 1894, p. 200), deleted iniurias (impune tulisse would then mean 'had got off scot-free'), remarking that 'nowhere in the speech of the Helvetii [13, §§ 3-7] is there any mention of lasting injury suffered by the Romans at their hands, but it is plainly intunated that the Romans had long refrained from attacking them'. Still, the Helvetii had committed outrages; and I see no reason to doubt that Caesar made the remark in question. Prammer's emendation—(iniurias) intuliese—seems to me uncalled for.

codem pertinere may be translated by 'pointed to the same

conclusion '.

§§ 5.6. The reader will perhaps have noticed that although in §§ 1.4 past tenses of the subjunctive, as one would have expected, follow the past indicative, respondit, in the next two sentences Caesar preferred the present, doleant, relint, sint, &c.

interdum res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. 6 Cum ea ita sint, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea quae polliceantur facturos intellegat, et si Haeduis de iniuriis quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satis faciant, sese cum 5 7 iis pacem esse facturum. Divico respondit: ita Helvetios a maioribus suis institutos esse uti obsides accipere, non dare, consuerint; eius rei populum

but reject his terms.

They march up the valley of the Saone, followed by Caesar.

Romanum esse testem. Hoc responso dato discessit. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit 10 Caesar equitatumque onnem, ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni provincia et Haeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant 2 quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti alieno loco cum equitatu 15 Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris 3 cadunt. Quo proelio sublati Helvetii, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere non numquam et novissimo agmine 4 proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. Caesar suos a 20 proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque pro-

This change was made because consuesse (§ 5) is virtually a

present tense (J. B., 1894, p. 361).

15, § 1. equitatumque . . . habebat. See p. lxiii. In the Gallie war Caesar's cavalry consisted entirely of foreigners, tiauls, Spaniards, and, in the last two campaigns (52 and 51 B.C.) if not before, Germans. They were often commanded by their national chiefs (viii, 12, § 4). See C. G., pp. 579-81.
§ 8. quod quingentis... propulerant. The explanation of this fact will be found in 18, § 10.

§ 4. Kraner takes in pracsentia as accusative plural,—' with a view to existing circumstances. I have little doubt that Meusel is right in regarding it as ablative singular. There is a certain

instance of the noun pruesentia in v, 43. § 4.

Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 69) strikes out pabulationibus, because, first, it seems to him to interrupt the connexion between inpunis and populationibus; and, secondly, Caesar, as the words and proclio continebut show, did not wish to let large numbers of his troops become engaged in fighting, which he would bave been forced to do if he had tried to stop the Helvetii from foraging, since, on account of the scarcity of fodder (16, § 2), they would have sent large numbers of men into the fields. But as foraging was a kind of plundering, the first objection seems rather strained: moreover, Caesar simply desired to postpone

Ita dies circiter XV iter fecerunt uti inter 5 novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum interesset.

Interim cotidie Caesar Haeduos frumentum, quod 16 The Aedui 5 essent publice polliciti, flagitare. Nam propter frigora 2 [quod Gallia sub septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, l non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat; eo autem frumento quod flumine Arari 3 10 navibus subvexerat propterea uti minus poterat quod iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Haedui: conferri comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit 5

a pitched battle, and he must anyhow have sent out considerable numbers of troops in order to stop the Helvetii from plundering and ravaging. Pabulationibus is perhaps open to

some suspicion; but it would be nish to delete it.

§ 5. Ita dies . . . fecerunt. In 16, § 3 Caesar says that the Helvetii had struck off from the Saone (iter ab Arari . . . acerternat); and though he does not tell us when they began to move away, his words seem to imply that for some little time they had marched up the valley. If they had diverged from it at Belleville, they would have found themselves walled in between abrupt hills, on the flanks of which it would have been impossible to deploy. They must, then, have struck westward near Macon: and as the scene of the decisive battle (see the note to 24, § 1) was near Toulon-sur-Arroux, Colonel Stoffel was able to determine their route. From the neighbourhood of Macon they followed the line of the road which leads to Autun by way of Cluny, Salornay, and Mont St. Vincent, and thence turned westward past Sanvigne to Toulon-sur-Arroux (C. G. pp. 619 21). It may be asked, Why did the Helvetin move up the valley of the Saone at all instead of taking the direct route westward to the country of the Santoni? Because the direct route was far more difficult and indeed would have been impracticable for wagons (C.G., pp. 50, 232).

16, § 1. essent. The subjunctive of course shows that quod... polliciti is not a more statement of fact. In order to give the

sense of such subjunctives in good English one has to think hard. Here I should say '(the grain which,) as he reminded them,

(they had promised) ', &c.

§ 2. qual Gallin . . . posita est. If 1, §§ 5-7, were interpolated,

it is obvious that these words were also.

framenta. The plural always denotes standing corn.

§ 4. Diem is an accusative of time, the object of ducere being Caesarem understood, and them er die ducere may be translated by 'From day to day the Aedui kept him on the expectant'. Similarly Cicero writes to Atticus (vii, 26, § 3), Tibi autem . . . nihil rescripsi quod diem ex die exspectabam, &c.

supply Cacent with grain: he makes a formal complaint to their гергезецtativos.

et diem instare quo die framentum militibus metiri oporteret, convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Diviciaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratui pracerat, quem vergobretum appellant Haedui, qui creatur annuus et vitae 5 necisque in suos habet potestatem, graviter eos accusat, 6 quod, cum neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus ab iis non sublevetur, praesertim cum magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit [; multo 11 etiam gravius quod sit destitutus queritur].

Linous, their chief magistrate, lays the blame on Dumnorix.

Tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus quod antea tacuerat proponit: esse non nullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus. 1

§ 5. metiri. It is very doubtful, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910. p. 335), whether Caesar ever used operterr except with an accusative and infinitive or (which comes to the same thing) with a passive infinitive used impersonally. for example, con-clamant...ad castra iri oportere (iii, 18, § 5). We may therefore conclude that, although metior is a deponent verb, metiri

is here (and in 23, § 1) used passively.

processat. Processat is found in all the MSS.; but during the last three centuries editors have almost unanimously substituted for it pracerat; and if Caesar wrote the plural, he certainly did so by a slip of the pen. For if he had meant pracerunt, he would of course have written not quem veryobretum, but quos rergobretos; and that, at all events among the Aedui, only one Vergobret could legally hold office at a time is proved by a well-known passage in vii, 32, § 3,—summo cone in perculo rem, quod, cum singuli magistratus antiquitus creari atque regiam polestatem annum obtiners consucesent, duo magistratum gerant et se uterque corum legibus creatum dicat (C.G., pp. 505-7).

§ 6. Here, as in 14, § 8 (quod so invite, &c.), it would be a mistake to translate quod by 'because'. The meaning is that

Caesar 'took them seriously to task for not helping him', &c. possit. The MSS. have possit, which Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 371) corrects for reasons which are obvious.

multo etsam...queritur. If these words are genuine, Caesar means that 'what he complained of more seriously still was that they [the Aedui] had played him false', - they had not only failed to supply him with corn, but had also broken their promise. Meusel, however (J. B., 1910, pp. 49-50), thinks that set destitutus means substantially the same as the preceding non sublerctur, and was added by a reader who needlessly tried to strengthen what Caesar had written. I do not feel sure that the passage is spurious; but it is certainly suspicious.

Hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem 2 deterrere, ne frumentum conferant quod debeant: praestare, si iam principatum Galliae obtinere non s possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, t neque dubitare debeant quin, si Helvetios superaverint 4 Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Haeduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab isdem nostra consilia quaeque in castris s gerantur hostibus enuntiari; hos a se coerceri non posse. Quin etiam, quod necessariam rem coactus 6 10 Caesari enuntiarit, intellegere sese quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam quam diu potuerit tactrisse.

Caesar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Diviciaci 18 fratrem, designari sentiebat, sed, quod pluribus prae-15 sentibus eas res iactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex solo ea quae in 2 conventu dixerat. Dicit liberius atque audacius, Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit; reperit esse vera: ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud 3 20 plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum rerum Complures annos portoria reliquaque novarum. omnia Haeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse et 4

17, §§ 2-4. The MS. reading procestore debeant is certainly wrong; for si iam . . . perfecte must depend upon praesture. As debeant, after dubitare, is ungrammatical, it has been conjectured that Caesar wrote debere; but it seems more likely

that the scribe carelessly repeated the former debeaut (§ 2).
§ 3. possint. The MS, reading, possent, if not absolutely impossible, is very unlikely, for every other verb in the speech is in a primary tense. With Meusel therefore I have adopted F. Hotman's emendation (J. B., 1894, p. 370).

§ 6. quad. See the note on 13, § 5.

18, § 3. speum esse Dumnorigem. The sense is unmistakable, . The individual referred to was Dumnorix'; the words are equivalent to cum quem designair sentichat esse Dumnorigem, non

portoria. These tolls were levied on merchandise transported by river (Strabo, iv, 3, § 2). Dumnorix made a low bid for the right of collecting the tolls: and as he was master of a strong force of cavalry (§ 5), nobody dured to bid higher. Dumnoriz then levied as high tolls as he could collect, and made a large profit.

5 facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu semper alere et circum 6 se habere, neque solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, atque huius potentiae causa matrem in Biturigibus homini illic nobilissimo ac 5 7 potentissimo conlocasse; ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum s in alias civitates conlocasse. Favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam adfinitatem, odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, quod corum adventu potentia 10 eius deminuta et Diviciacus frater in antiquum locum o gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; imperio populi Romani non modo de regno, sed etiam de ea quam habeat gratia desperare. 15 10 Reperiebat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium eius fugae factum a Dumnorige atque eius equitibus (nam equitatui, quem auxilio Caesari Haedui miserant, Dumnorix pracerat): corum fuga reliquum 20 esse equitatum perterritum,

Caesar naka Divicincus, the brother of Dumnorix, to sanction the punishment of the latter.

Quibus rebus cognitis, cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios traduxisset, quod obsides inter cos dandos curasset, quod ea omnia non modo iniussu suo et 21 civitatis sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quod a magistratu Haeduorum accusaretur, satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in cum aut ipse animadverteret 2 aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus

§ 6. largiter is never used by Cicero and nowhere else by Cuesar. Prof. J. C. Rolfe (C. J., vii, 1911, p. 126) suggests that Caesar punned upon largicadum (§ 4) and meant that Dumnorix by giving largess acquired the largest power '.

8. suo nomina, — personally

Diriciacus... restitutus. See 20, §§ 2 3.
§ 10. quod proelium... fugae. Dinter takes quod to be a conjunction (see 13, § 5). Schneider apparently regards it as a pronoun. Notice that the two adjectives, equestre adversum. are rightly used without et because proclium equestre is virtually one word. Similarly, one can say 'n great and good man', but not 'a great and naval battle '.

rebus unum repugnabat, quod Diviciaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, iustitiam, temperantiam cognoverat; nam ne eius supplicio Diviciaci animum s offenderet verebatur. Itaque prius quam quicquam 3 conaretur, Diviciacum ad se vocari inbet et, cotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium Troucillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem auum, cui summan omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo con-10 loquitur; simul commonefacit quae ipso praesente in 4 concilio [Gallorum] de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur ut sine eius offensione animi vel 5 ipse de eo causa cognita statuat vel civitatem statuere 15 iubeat.

Diviciacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus 20 butaccepta obsecrare coepit ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: scire se illa esse vera, nec quenquam ex eo plus 2 quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse 20 gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adulescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuen- 3 dam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi 25 commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius acci- 4

19, § 3. Valerium. Doubtless this interpreter had taken the name of his Roman patron.

disset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret,

principem Galliae provinciae seems to mean simply 'a leading provincial': in other words, principem does not denote the

holder of a magistracy. See the second note on 3, § 5. § 4. simul does not refer to the preceding sentence, but connects commonefacit with et ostendit.

Mensel (J. B., 1910, p. 63) brackets Gallorum, because the narrative which begins at 16, § 5 shows that the meeting was not attended by any Gauls except Aedui. If, he says, we omit Gallorum, the meaning is unmistakable, whereas the insertion of the word might suggest that other Gullic tribes were represented at the meeting. Perhaps Caesar wrote Gallorum care-lessly; but the word is at least suspicious. Mommsen, however

(J.B., 1×94, p. 201), defends it on the ground that Caesar wished to make it clear that Dumnorix had been denounced by his own countrymen.

the intercession of Diviciacus, only Dumnorix under surveillance.

neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum uti totius Galliae animi a se 5 averterentur. Hacc cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar cius dextram prendit; consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat; tanti eius apud se gratiam 5 esse ostendit uti et rei publicae iniuriam et suum 6 dolorem eius voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet; quae in eo reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas queratur proponit; monet ut in reliquum tempus 10 omnes suspiciones vitet; praeterita se Diviciaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur scire possit.

His abor- 21 tive attempt to surprise the Helvetii.

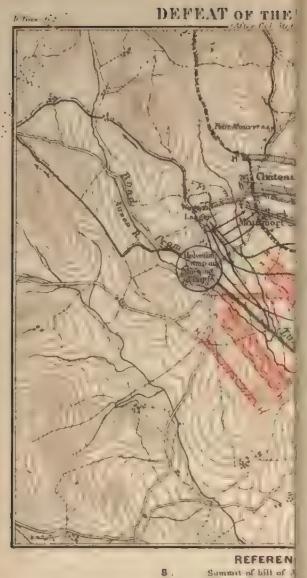
Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus hostes sub monte consedisse milia passuum ab ipsius castris 15 octo, qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu 2 ascensus qui cognoscerent misit. Renuntiatum est facilem esse. De tertia vigilia T. Labienum, legatum pro praetore, cum duabus legionibus et iis ducibus qui iter cognoverant summum iugum montis ascendere 20 3 iubet; quid sui consilii sit ostendit. Ipse de quarta vigilia eodem itinere quo hostes ierant ad eos contendit equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur et in

20, § 5. tanti . . . condonct. Caesar could not yet afford to punish Dumnorix (he found an opportunity of doing so four years later [v, 6-7]) for fear of offending the patriotic party among the Aedui, with whom Dumnorix was popular (3, § 5;

18, § 3). See C. G., p. 52.
21, § 1. sub monte. This hill must be identified with Sanvigne, about 6 miles east of the river Arroux: for, as we shall see in the note on 24, § 1, Caesar's next camp was hard by Toulon-sur-Arroux; the march by which he reached it was very short, as we may infer from the fact that the Helvetii, whom he followed, took a fortnight or more to advance with their unwieldy wagontrain from the point where they crossed the Saone to the neighbourhood of Toulon (15, § 5); and Sanvigne is the only hill cast of the Arroux and within a short march of it which answers to the description in 21, § 1 and 22, § 3. See Stoffel's Hist. de Jules César,—Guerre Civile, ii, 1887, p. 445. § 2. legatum pro praetore. Labienus was not only the ablest of Caesar's generals, but the highest in rank. As legatus pro

practore, he would be Acting Governor of Guul and Commander. in-Chief in the winter, when Caesar was in Italy. See 54, § 2.

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8.	Summet of hill of A
C	Entremeliment for pa
RR	4 legions in line of
H,H, ,	Helvetin
H'H'	Helvetli forced to
TT.	Bois & Tulings
rr	Roman 3rd hoe fas
hh .	Belvetii renewing
	Roman line of man
	Helvetan.

The contours denote intervals in

Scale 1 1500 Kilometres exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

Prima luce, cum summus mons a [Lucio] Labieno 22 teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille pet quingentis passibus abesset neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset, Considius equo admisso ad eum ac- 2 currit, dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque in-10 signibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum 3 collem subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus, ut erat ci praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, 15 monte occupato nostros expectabat proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar 4 cognovit et montem a suis teneri et Helvetios castra movisse et Considium timore perterritum quod non vidisset pro viso sibi renuntiavisse. Eo die quo con- 5 20 sucrat intervallo hostes sequitur et milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

Postridie eius diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, 23 Recum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Hacduorum longe maximo et 25 copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit;

He marches for Bibracte to secure supplies,

§ 4. L. Sulla was the famous dictator who overthrew Marius. M. Crassus was the millionaire of Rome, who, with Caesar and Pompey, formed the first Triumvirate, and who had defeated Spartacus, the leader of the rebel slaves, in 71 B.C.

22. § 2. a (Gallie's armis) in this sense is extraordinary and perhaps was not in the original manuscript. Indeed it is omitted in L. If Caesar followed the usage of classical prose, he wrote either Gallie's armis or ex Gallie's armis. Insignibus here means

23, § 1. cum...oporteret. Even in this passage cum does not tell us only 'how one action is related to another with regard to the time of its occurrence' (see the note on 4, § 3). It does not tell us only that the rations would be due in 48 hours: it tells us that their distribution would be a consequence of the expiration of 48 hours. The difference is subtle, but real.

metici. See the note on 16, § 5. existimavit. If the MS. reading is right, itaque, which Mensel

(itaque) iter ab Helvetiis avertit ac Bibracte ire con-2 tendit. Ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii, decurionis 3 equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii, seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis quod pridie superioribus locis 5 occupatis proelium non commisissent, sive eo quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, commutato consilio atque itinere converso nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

but is attacked by the Helvetii.

Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar 10 in proximum collem subduxit equitatumque, qui sus-

inserted in 1894, is evidently required; but he now adopts an

old emendation. existemans.
§ 2. equitum Gallorum. The adjective of Gallus in Gallicus, but Caesar never uses it as an epithet of living beings. The

phrase equites Galli is like mare Oceanus. § 3. existimarent . . . confiderent. See the note on 6, § 3. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 332), remarking that both Caesar and Cicero often use such verbs in the subjunctive where logically the indicative might seem preferable, says that, strictly speaking, the clause should run either sen and . . . existimabant or

seu quod, ut existimabant, Romani discederent.

24, § 1. proximum collem. This hill can be identified. When Caesar struck his camp on the morning of the battle he was not more than 18 Roman miles-and we may safely assume that he was not much less—from Bibracte (23, § 1), which was situated on Mont Beuvray (see p. 411); when he was attacked he was marching towards that town; and the Helvetn, who, on hearing of his movement, had reversed their march (23, §§ 2 3), were trying to intercept him. Evidently, therefore, the battle-field was close to a point where a road leading to Mont Beuvray diverged from the route by which the Helvetii had been marching to Saintonge (10, § 1). It was also somewhere south-east, south, or south-west of Mont Beuvray, because the Helvetii could have had no motive for passing by the east and north of Bibracte in order to reach the Loire, which they would be obliged to cross on their way to Saintonge. It is now generally agreed that the only site which fulfils all the conditions is about 3 miles north-west of Toulon-sur-Arroux, and that the hill on the lower slopes of which Caesar formed his army was the hill of Armecy. The site was first pointed out in 1867; and some years later Stoffel discovered by excavation an entrenchment on the plateau. This entrenchment could only have been intended to serve a temporary purpose, for its shape was that of a crescent, the width from horn to horn being only about 300 yards; and there are irregularities in it which seem to show that it was constructed in a hurry. I am inclined to think that the men who crected it may have stopped work when they saw that the battle was going in favour of their comrades: this supposition would

tineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle 2 medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quattuor

account for its not having been completed and made into an enclosure.

But although the battle-field is certain, opinions differ about details. Stoffel believed that the hill to which the Helvetii fell back after the failure of their first attack (25, § 5) was just north of the village of Montmort; but, as the plan (facing p. 25) will show, in order to maintain this view, he was obliged to argue that the Boi and Tulingi attacked the Romans on their left flank, whereas Caesar says that they attacked them on the right (see the note on 25, § 6. Besides, according to Stoffel, in the first stage of the battle, while the fighting was going on on the hill of Armecy, the extremity of the Roman right wing was posted on a steep declivity, whereas the Romans preferred a gentle slope. Colonel Bircher therefore modified Stoffel's theory. He concluded that the four veteran Roman legions (24, § 2) were posted on the lower slopes of Armecy, facing west-south-west, and that the hill to which the Helvetii retreated was on the further side of the valley through which runs the road from Toulon-sur-Arroux to Luzy. This was the road by which the Boi and Tulingi would have marched to reinforce the Helvetii, Both Stoffel's theory and Bircher's are illustrated in the plan; but Captain G. Veith and M. Jullian agree with me in following Bircher (C. G., pp. 624-7)

\$ 2. in colle medio, - half-way up the hill'.

triplicem aciem instruct. This was the normal formation, though Crassus in Aquitania formed his army for battle in two lines (iii, 24, § 1), probably because his troops were comparatively few; while Caesar in Africa once deployed only a single line (Bell. Afr., 13, § 21, and in the battle of Pharsalia, for a special reason, improvised a fourth (B. C., iii, 89, § 3). In that battle, according to Frontinus (ii, 3, § 22), each line in Pompey's army was ten men deep. Frontinus seems to mention this as exceptional; and accordingly it has been conjectured that the normal depth of a cohort was eight men (C. G., pp. 587-8).

normal depth of a cohort was eight men (C. G., pp. 587 8).

The thoughtful reader will probably ask bimself certain questions, which are suggested by Caesar's account of the battle with the Helvetii, but which he does not answer, I suppose because he wrote for his contemporaries, most of whom perhaps knew enough about warfare to understand his book. The soldiers in the front rank of the fighting line must have become tired after, say, twenty minutes of hand to-hand fighting. How were they relieved? When and how did the second line come into action? What was the use of the third line? The first question and the last can be answered easily. When the foremost ranks became tired, or thinned by the loss of individual soldiers, the rear ranks advanced between the files of those in front, and relieved them. Superintendent Froest tells me that this method would be adopted by the police in street fighting; and indeed no other method appears practicable. The third line served as a reserve: how it was used in this battle will be seen in 25, § 7; generally, when its services were required, as, for instance, in the battle with Ariovistus (52, § 7), the cohorts

veterauarum; in summo iugo duas legiones quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat et omnia auxilia s conlocavit, ita ut supra se totum montem hominibus compleret; impedimenta sarcinasque in unum locum

that composed it may have been directed against one or both of the enemy's flanks or on his rear. It is the second question that has most perplexed the commentators. Rudolf Schneider has tried to prove that as soon as the light-armed auxiliaries had done their work and hand-to-hand fighting had begun, the second line was regularly incorporated with the first. But in the battle with the Helvetii the auxiliaries were far removed from the fighting line: if, then, the second line was from the commencement of the battle incorporated with the first, why was it formed at all, and what was the sense of the expression triplicem aciem? It is clear from Caesar's narrative (25, § 7) that even after the first stage of close fighting was over the first two lines still remained distinct. My own belief is that the second line as well as the third acted as a reserve; that if and when the first line needed support, the second was incorporated with it, and occasionally perhaps the third also. In the first stage of the battle each cohort of the first line probably formed a separate group: it would have been dangerous for the enemy to attempt to penetrate the spaces between the groups, for they would have been liable to be attacked and cut off by the fresh cohorts in reserve; and, on the other hand, these could advance when they were wanted into the spaces and reinforce the first It is not my business to give reasons for this opinion here; for in doing so I should have to discuss many passages which are not in Caesar's text: but the whole problem, which

is interesting, is thoroughly worked out in C. G., pp. 588 99. §§ 2-3. in summo iugo . . . sarcinasque. The MS. reading, which is untranslatable, is (ipse interim . . . veteranorum) ita uti supra se [v. l. sed] in summo iugo . . . auxilia conlocari, ac totum montem hominibus compleri et interea sarcinas (in unum locum . . . iussit). An attempt has been made to amend this by changing conlocari and compleri into conlocars and complered. Meusel deletes ita uti supra se and brackets ac totum . . interea, which, as Klotz remarks (C. S., p. 239), is a desperate remedy. I have adopted Klotz's conjecture, which is at all events ingenious. Fortunately the general sense of the passage is in any case

clear.

§ 3. sarcinas means the bundles (analogous to knapsacks) which the soldiers carried (see p. lxv). Accordingly Stoffel supposes that the heavy baggage (impedimenta), which, as the reader will have gathered from the preceding note, is not mentioned in the MSS, had been sent on under a small escort to Bibracte. But we should have expected Caesar to tell us this. Moreover, as his army remained on or near the battle-field for three days after the victory (26, §§ 5 6), it seems reasonable to suppose that they must have wanted some of their heavy baggage. On the other hand, as only two days' rations were left (23, § 1), the baggage cuttle may have been sent to Bibracte to fetch corn. The entrenchment on the hill of Armecy

conferri et cum ab iis qui in superiore acie constiterant muniri iussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti 4 impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi con- 5 fertissima acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta s sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

/ Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu 25 remotis equis, ut acquato omnium periculo spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites 2 e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem 10 perfregerunt, Ea disiecta gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat 3 impedimento quod pluribus corum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et conligatis, cum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque sinistra impedita satis 15 commode pugnare poterant, multi ut diu iactato 4 bracchio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi et 5 pedem referre et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum (spatio), eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto 6 20 monte et succedentibus nostris, Boi et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter XV agmen hostium claude-

was not large enough to protect the entire baggage-train (C. G., p. 628).

bant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros

§ 5. phalange. The men in the front rank held their shields, which overlapped, before their bodies, while those behind bore theirs horizontally over their heads. Cf. Livy, x, 29, § 6.

25, § 1. omnium evidently means only the mounted officers of

the legions, not the cavalry.

§ 2. pilis. See p. lxiv and C. G., p. 599.

§ 3. cum...inflexisset. See p. lxiv. When cum is used in describing repeated action, it is generally coupled with an indicative. The subjunctive, as Meusel observes (J. B., 1894, p. 371), is here not only iterative but eausal. Caesar does, however, occasionally use the subjunctive in a purely iterative sense, e.g. in B. C., iii,

§ 5. spatio, which is evidently required, was supplied by

8. Spatio, which is evidently required, was supplied by B. Dinter. Schneider's attempt to defend the MS. text fails. § 6. novessims proceeding crunt. These words have generally been taken to mean that, after the emigrants retraced their steps (23, § 3), the Bor and Tulingi served as the rearguard of the whole column, including the wagon-train, which they marched past in order to come into action. But it is very doubtful whether the first stage of the battle lasted long

(ah) latere aperto adgressi circumvenire, et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus 7 instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani [conversa] signa bipertito intulerunt: prima et secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret, tertia, ut venientes 5 sustineret.

Defeat of the Helvetir : their retreal: after three days Causar marches to pursuit.

Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum sustinere nostrorum impetus non possent. alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri 2 ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam 10 hoc toto proelio, cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. 3 Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum

enough to enable them to do this. M. Jullian understands the Latin in the sense that the Helvetii had left the Boi and Tulingi on the road to guard the wagons, in front of which they had been marching. I believe that he is right; but if so, the wagons must surely have been protected in their rear by another force, which took no part in the battle (C.G., pp. 629-30).

ex itinere shows that the attack began immediately after the

march ended. I translate thus:- 'marched up, immediately

attacked, ' &c.

(ab) latere aperto. The insertion of ab, as Meusel shows (J.B., 1894, p. 299, with which cf. L. C., i, 36 9), is necessary. The words mean 'on the right flank', which was exposed (aperto) because the shield was worn on the left arm. This was denied by Stoffel, who maintained that the words simply meant 'on the exposed flank',-left or right, as the case might be; but there are at least three passages in Caesar iv, 26, § 3: v. 35, § 2; and vii, 82, § 2-which prove that ab latere aperto is a technical military phrase, and means what I have said. For the troops which are mentioned in each of these passages were exposed, as far as their position was concerned, on their left as well as on their right; and therefore either ab latere aperto signified 'on the right and unshielded flank' or it signified nothing. The passage on which this note is written is fully discussed in C. G., pp. 621-3, the arguments in which have been accepted on the Continent as conclusive.

§ 7. Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 201) gives a sufficient reason for regarding converse as an interpolation: 'the first two lines

did not change front.'

26, § 2. ab hora septima. The Romans divided the period between sunrise and sunset into 12 hours, which of course were

only equal to our hours at the equinox.

pugnatum sit. If Caesar had written pugnaretur, he would, so to speak, have been placing the reader at the standpoint of a spectator of the battle; whereas the perfect merely states that the battle lasted seven hours without calling upon the reader to form a mental picture of it. See J. B., 1894, p. 357.

est, propterea quod pro vallo carros obiecerant et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela coiciebant et non nulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu cum esset i 5 pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter hominum milia CXXX super- 5 fuerunt eague tota nocte continenter ierunt [nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso]; in fines Lingonum 10 die quarto pervenerunt, cum et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri [triduum morati] eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar s ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosque misit, ne cos frumento neve alia re iuvarent: qui si iuvissent, se codem loco 15 quo Helvetios habiturum. Ipse triduo intermisso cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

Helvetii omnium rerum inopia adducti legatos de 27 Surrender deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui cum eum in itinere 2 del lelveto. convenissent seque ad pedes proiecissent supplici-

§ 3. rotas seems at first sight superfluous; and some editors adopt Meiser's emendation, ruedas (cf. 51, § 2). Perhaps, however, (inter carros) rotas(que) may be defended on the analogy of inter carros impedimentaque (iv, 14, § 4), if we may suppose that in the latter case the baggage was in the carts; and, moreover, the wheels may have played a part in the defence. See p. 436.

§ 5. Ex co proctio... percenerunt. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 39) rightly brackets nullam partem... intermisso. The words are absolutely superfluous if noctes denotes the same night as ca tota nocte; and if Caesar had meant to describe a succession of night marches and to imply that the Helvetii rested by day, which is more than improbable, he would have written not noctic but noctium (C. G., pp. 632-3). Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 55) also regards the words triduum morati as interpolated, because, being followed in the next sentence by triduo intermisso, they are unnecessary. Suspicious they certainly are; but I can conceive that, after writing them, Caesar wrote triduo intermisso, and forgot that he was repeating himself.

In translating die quarto we must remember that the Romans as a rule reckoned inclusively. Thus if the battle was fought on a Sunday, the Helveth reached the country of the Lingones on Wednesday; but it is impossible to tell what point in that country they had reached when Caesar overtook them. They may have retreated to Dijon, the place which they would naturally have made for if, as is probable, they already intended to return to Switzerland. See the note on 30, § 5, and C. G., pp. 631-4.

terque locuti flentes pacem petissent, atque cos in co loco quo tum essent suum adventum expectare iussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit.

Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, [nocte inter-5 missa] circiter hominum milia VI eius pagi qui Verbigenus appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne armis traditis supplicio adficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quod in tanta multitudine dediticiorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent, 10 prima nocte e castris Helvetiorum egressi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

Punish. 28
ment of
the Verbigent: the
rest of the
Helvoti
sent back
to their
own country: the
Boi settle
in the
land of
the Aedui.

Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quorum per fines ierant his uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit : reductos in hostium numero habuit : 11 2 reliquos omnes obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis in s deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti iussit, et, quod omnibus frugibus amissis domi nihil erat quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit ut iis fru- 20 menti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere iussit. Id ea maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum unde Helvetii discesserant vacare, ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani. qui trans Rhenum incolunt, (ex) suis finibus in 2! Helvetiorum fines transirent et finitimi Gallise pro-5 vinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boios petentibus Haeduis, quod egregia virtute erant cogniti, ut in

27, § 4. ea. Bee the note on 29, § 2.

conquirentur refers to obsides and scross, conferentur to arma. Schneider tries to reconcile nocte intermissa with prima nocte by explaining the former as meaning 'after night began to intervene'; but, as Meusel points out (J. B., 1910, pp. 56-7), it can only mean 'after a night had passed';

in tanta multitudine is virtually equivalent to cum tanta multi-

existimarent. See the note on 28, § 3.

28, § 1. in hostium numero habuit. Probably the 6,000 fugitives were put to death. Cf. Cicero, Verr., ii, 5, 25, § 64; 28, § 73; Cat., iii, 10, § 25.

§ 5. petentibus Harduis is not dative, but ablative absolute. Cf. ii, 12, § 5.

finibus suis conlocarent, concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt quosque postea in parem iuris libertatisque condicionem atque ipsi erant receperunt.

In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt lit- 29 Numbers 5 teris Graecis confectae et ad Caesarem relatae, quibus in tabulis nomination ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset corum qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim, (quot) pueri, senes mulieresque. [Quarum 2 omnium rerum] summa erat capitum Helvetiorum 10 milium CCLXIII, Tulingorum milium XXXVI, Latobrigorum XIIII, Rauracorum XXIII, Boiorum XXXII; ex his qui arma ferre possent ad milia nonaginta duo. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia CCCLXVIII, 3

29, § 1. litteris Gruecis. Greek characters were also used by Druids (vi, 14, § 3). Some Gallic inscribed come have a jumble

of Greek and Roman characters (C. G., pp. 730-1). § 2. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 51) doubts whether Quarum omnium rerum is an interpolation or a corruption. The words seem superfluous. If they are genuine, they are used as the genitive

of quae omnia, just as ca is used in 27, § 4.

milium... milium. The reading of X is milia; but Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 275) asks whether Caesar would have been guilty of such a solecism as equitum numerus fuit V milia. He refers to iv, 15, § 3 cum hostrum numerus capitum CCCCXXX milium

fused—and many similar passages.
§ 3. Summa . . . CCCLXVIII. A German writer thinks it suspicious that the original number of the whole host, according to Caesar, was exactly four times the number of the highling men; and he concludes that Caesar merely made a rough estimate, based upon the ascertained number of the men, whose individual names were recorded (§ 1). Even so, however, the whole number could hardly have been less than 300,000; and some critics have argued that Caesar was guilty of exaggeration. Napoleon III, who accepted his figures, gave reasons for believing that the Helvetii had 5,500 wagons; and if so, the length of the column would have been nearly 80 miles, if the wagons moved in single file. But after the defeat of the Tigurini (12, §§ 2 3) the length would have been reduced to 60 miles; and of course the wagons did not move in single file except when they were crossing a bridge or passing through a narrow defile (6, § 1). Wagons in South Africa have often moved four, or even five, abreast; and if the reader will think for a minute he will see that crossing a bridge would simply have caused delay: it would not have increased the length of the column by one yard more than the length of the bridge. Besides, it has been suggested by Captain G. Veith that the Helvetii, having cuten up the greater part of their three months' supply of corn (5, § 3) before the battle, and having, moreover, been disheartened by the defeat of the Tigurini, had abandoned many of their wagons.

Helvetii and their allues.

Eorum qui domum redierunt censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, repertus est numerus milium C et X.

Envoys from Gallie trabes congratulate Carenz and, with his sanc tion, con-Vene a Gallie council.

Bello Helvetiorum confecto totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem gratulatum 2 convenerunt: intellegere sese, tametsi pro veteribus 5 Helvetiorum iniuriis populi Romani ab his poenas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minus ex usu 3 [terrae] Galliae quam populi Romani accidisse, propterea quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent 10 imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilio ex magna copia deligerent quem ex omni Gallia oportunissimum ac fructuosissimum indicassent, reliquasque civitates 4 stipendiarias haberent. Petierunt uti sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem certam indicere idque Caesaris 15 facere voluntate liceret: sese habere quasdam res 5 quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent. Ea re permissa diem concilio constituerunt et iure iurando

Anyhow, good judges are now almost all agreed that there is no reason for disbelieving Caesar when he says that, according to the Helvetian schedule, the original strength of the allied army was 92,000 (C. G., pp. 237-41). See, however, p. 436.

fuerunt. Both the number and the tense are noticeable. In § 2 Caesar wrote summa erat; the plural here is due to the influence of the predicate. In § 2 Caesar probably used the imperfect because he was emphasizing the process of computation, which was gradual; whereas in fuerunt we have the final result.

ad. See the first note on 4, § 2.

30, § 1. totrus fere Galline does not mean the whole of Gaul in the wider sense, the sense in which the word is used in 1, § 1; for the Belgae made war upon Caesar in the following year. and, moreover, it may be doubted whether the representatives of the more distant tribes would have had time to reach him: indeed for the same reason the words can hardly mean the whole of that part of Gaul which was inhabited by the Celtae. Probably, then, Mommsen is right in supposing that Caesar was loosely referring to Central Gaul. We must remember that he said fere (C. G., p. 634). § 2. populi Romani. The Aldine edition, which Meusel now

follows, has populus Romanus; but I do not see any sufficient reason for rejecting the authority of the MSS. In B. C., 1, 7, § 7 inimias takes an objective genitive: the men of the 13th legion declared sese paratos esse imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis

iniurias defendere.

terrae is rightly bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 72). § 5, concilio. M. Julian may be right in supposing that this ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus communi consilio mandatum esset, inter se sanxerunt.

Eo concilio dimisso, idem principes civitatum qui 31 Divierante fuerant ad Caesarem reverterunt petieruntque suti sibi secreto in occulto de sua omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Ea re impetrata sese omnes 2 flentes Caesari ad pedes projecerunt: non minus se id contendere et laborare ne ea quae dixissent enuntiarentur quam uti ea quae vellent impetrarent, pro-10 pterea quod, si enuntiatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent. Locutus est pro his Diviciacus 3 Haeduus: Galline totius factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Haeduos, alterius Arvernos. Hi cum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos 4 13 annos contenderent, factum esse uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur. Horum 5 primo circiter milia XV Rhenum transisse; postea quam agros et cultum et copias Gallorum homines feri ac barbari adamassent, traductos plures; nunc 20 csse in Gallia ad C et XX milium numerum. Cum 6

acus, on behalf of the en-VOYA, solicits. Chersur's aidagainst Ariovistus.

council was held at Bibracte; for, although Caesar's narrative suggests that the place of meeting was in the country of the Lingones, he does not say so, and political reasons may have influenced him to go to the capital of his subservient allies, the Acdui, and to emphasize by his presence there at the head of his victorious army the fact that he was now the master of Gaul. Indeed, if the Helvetii retreated to Dijon (see the note on 26, § 5), we may be almost sure that the council was held at Bibracte; for the distance from Dijon to Besançon (Vesontio) is much too short to correspond with Caesar's account of his march 137, § 5; 38.

31, \$ 1. Meusel brackets in occulto, which is omitted in the first printed edition of the Commentaries. No doubt the words are open to suspicion; but Schnender's defence seems to me reasonable. He thinks that Caesar intended to show how anxious the chiefs were for secrecy, secreto implying that they wished inquisitive persons to be excluded from the proposed interview, on occulto that they wished it to be held in a hidden

spot. § 3. Galliae totius . . . Arrernos. See p. lix, and cf. vi. 12, § 1, where Caesar says that, when he arrived in Gaul, 'one faction was headed by the Aedui, the other by the Sequani.' There is no inconsistency between the two passages. Probably the Sequani, after they were reinforced by Ariovistus, usurped the supremacy which faid been exercised by the Arverni.

§ 5. ad. See the first note on 4, § 2.

his Haeduos corumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem 7 equitatum amisisse. Quibus procliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et sua virtute et populi Romani hospitio 5 atque amicitia plurimum ante in Gallia potuissent, conctos esse Sequanis obsides dare nobilissimos civitatis et iure iurando civitatem obstringere sese neque obsides repetituros neque auxilium a populo Romano imploraturos neque recusaturos quo minus perpetuo 10 8 sub illorum dicione atque imperio essent. Unum

§ 6. clients here means dependent tribes. A state which had 'chents' exercised over them whatever power it could; and some clients were less dependent upon the same state than others. Thus the Cadurci, the Gabali, and the Vellavii were under the imperium of the Arverni, and therefore had to render unilitary service when required to do so (vii, 75, § 2) and probably also to pay tribute, as the Eburones did to the Atuatuci (v. 27, § 2); but the Carnutes, although they were clients of the Remi, were evidently not under their imperium, for they rebelled against Caesar when the Remi remained loyal (vi, 4, § 5). Client tribes certainly managed their own internal affairs, and, as we learn from vi, 12, § 6-8, occasionally transferred their allegiance from one powerful state to another (C. G., pp. 517-19).

from one powerful state to another (C. G., pp. 517-19).

nobilitatem does not mean 'the nobility' or 'the nobles', but simply 'men of rank': in other words, it does not denote a definite class, like our peerage, but merely the most prominent members of the class which Caesar (1, 13, § 3) calls equites, or kinghts. For in vi, 13, immediately after saying that in Gaul there were only two classes which were held in any esteem, and immediately before saying that 'one of the two classes consists of the Druids, the other of the kinghts', he makes this remark;—'Generally, when crushed by debt or heavy taxation or ill-treated by powerful individuals, they [the common people] bind thembelves to serve men of rank' (plerique cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sere in servitutem dicant nobilibus). It the nobiles had formed a definite class, superior to the equites, Caesar would have mid that there were only three classes which were held in any esteem, equiatum. I aim not quite suie whether equitatum here means 'cavalry' or 'kinghthood', i.e. 'kinghts' (see p. ly and vi, 15). Of course the Aedui had not lost all their cavalry, as 15,

§ 1 proves; but doubtless Diviciacus exaggerated.
§ 7. hospitio. The hospitium between the Romans and the Aedui (see p. xli) was an example of what was called hospitium publicum,—a friendly agreement concluded between the Roman People and a foreigner or a foreign state. The articles of the agreement were regularly engraved on stone or bronze and

preserved in the Roman archives (D. S., iii, 300-1).

w esse ex omni civitate Haeduorum qui adduci non potuerit ut iuraret aut liberos suos obsides daret, Ob cam rem se ex civitate profugisse et Romam ad o senatum venisse auxilium postulatum, quod solus neque iure iurando neque obsidibus teneretur. (Sed 10 peius victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidisse, propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in comm finibus consedisset tertiamque partem agri-Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset quet nunc de altera parte tertia Sequanos decedere inheret, propterea quod paucis mensibus ante Harudum milia hominum XXIIII ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes pararentur. Futurum esse 11 paucis annis uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur 15 atque omnes Germani Rhenum transirent; neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro neque hanc consuctudinem victus cum illa comparandam. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallorum 12 copias proelio vicerit, quod proelium factum sit ad

§ 8. potuerit. A beginner who had just made the acquaintance of Oratio Obliqua might expect to find potnisset here; but in relative clauses of this kind Caesar often uses the perfect conjunctive even when secondary tenses precede and follow. Perhaps in this case the primary tense is used under the influence of the present infinitive case (J/R., 1894, pp. 362-3). In Oratio Recta the verb would be potni.

10. tertiamque partem . . . occupavisset. This region was

evidently in the plain of Alsace (43, § 1; (*.G., p 637).

pararentur means not 'were being prepared', but 'had to be

prepared '.

§ 11. ex Galliae finilus. J. Lange (N. J., ch. 1895, p. 809) conjectures that Caesar wrote (omnes) Gallie finibus (pellerentur) symmetrically with owner Germani Rhenum transfront, but that a copyist mistook Gallie for Galline. Perhaps; but it seems to me in re than rash to disregard the MS, tradition for such a

§ 12, semel is apparently opposed to semel atque iterum and Gallerum to Hardins corumque clientes in § 6; so we may con-clude that the Sequani, finding that they had gained nothing by their victories (§ 10), had joined the Aedm and made a desperate effort to get rid of Ariovatus. See 40, § 8 and C. G., pp. 554 5.

quad proclum . . . Magetobrigam. This battle was probably fought in 60 B.C.; for it appears from a letter of Cicero (Att., 1, 19, § 2), written on the 1st of March in that year, that

the Aedui had recently suffered a defeat (C. G., p. 554).

Magetobrigam, superbe et crudeliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cuiusque liberos poscere et in cos omnia exempla cruciatusque edere, si qua res non ad nutum

13 aut ad voluntatem eius facta sit. Hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium: non posse eius s

14 imperia diutius sustineri. Nisi quid in Caesare populoque Romano sit auxilii, omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent, aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis, petant fortunamque, quaecumque accidat, 10

15 experiantur. Hace si enuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare quin de omnibus obsidibus qui apud eum

16 sint gravissimum supplicium sumat. Caesarem vel auctoritate sua atque exercitus vel recenti victoria vel nomine populi Romani deterrere posse ne maior 15 multitudo Germanorum Rhenum traducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti iniuria posse defendere.

Hac oratione ab Diviciaco habita omnes qui aderant magno fletu auxilium a Caesare petere coeperunt.

2 Animadvertit Caesar unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil 20 carum rerum facere quas ceteri facerent sed tristes capite demisso terram intueri. Eius rei quae causa

s esset miratus ex ipsis quaesiit. Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in cadem tristitia taciti permanere.

Cum ab his sacpius quaereret neque ullam omnino 25

omnia exempla cruciatusque is not a hendindys; but, exempla being a general word, cruciatus is added, to imake it clear what kind of exempla Ariovistus inflicted. Exempla means such punishments as would be a warning to others; so we speak of 'exemplary punishment'.

\$\\$ 12 16 The secondary tenses of the subjunctive, which occur, according to rule, in \\$\\$ 3 11 (except in \\$\\$8), are followed in these last five sentences by primary tenses of the subjunctive, which are due to the present infinitives, imperate, poseen, &c. Diviciacus was here speaking of what had recently happened and of what was actually going on. See the note on 14, \\$\\$5 56.

§ 12. obsides . . . fucta sit explains superbe . . . imperare, and should be translated by a participial clause: - 'Ariovistus . . . was exercising his authority with arrogance and truelty, demanding from every man of rank his children as hostages,' &c.

§ 14. ut. See the note on 5, § 1.

vocem exprimere posset, idem Diviciacus Hacduus respondit : hoc esse miseriorem et graviorem fortunam 4 Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli ne in occulto quidem queri neque auxilium implorare auderent 5 absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, propterea quod reliquis tamen 5 fugae facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate eius essent, omnes cruciatus essent perto ferendi.

His rebus cognitis Caesar Gallorum animos verbis 33 Caesar's confirmavit pollicitusque est sibi eam rem curae futuram; magnam se habere spem et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem iniuriis 15 facturum. Hac oratione habita concilium dimisit. Et secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur quare 2 sibi cam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, in primis quod Haeduos, fratres consanguineosque saepe numero a senatu appellatos, in scrvitute atque [in] 20 dicione videbat Germanorum teneri corumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intellegebat; quod in tanto imperio populi Romani turpissimum sibi et rei publicae esse arbitrabatur. Paulatim autem Ger- 3 manos consuescere Rhenum transire et in Galliam 25 magnam eorum multitudinem venire populo Romano periculosum videbat, neque sibi homines feros ac t barbaros temperaturos existimabat quin, cum omnem

reasons for espousing their cause.

32 § 5. tomen is here used in what is called a concessive sense, and the meaning of reliquis . . . daretur might be expressed by 'the others had at any rate a chance of escape'.

quarum oppuda . . . essent, as 38, § 1 shows, was an exaggeration. 33, § 1. beneficio xuo is explained by 35, § 2.

§ 2. Et is deleted by Mensel (J. B., 1910, p. 59), on the ground that Caesar could not have used it in the sense of 'also'. makes me wonder why he inserts Et at the beginning of 52, §3. He also deletes in (dierone), which, I may remark, is omitted in L, because of about 170 passages in Causar this is the only one in which a proposition is repeated before the second of two synonymous or nearly related concepts connected by a copulative conjunction.

fratres . . . appellatos. See p. xli, the first note on 3, § 4, and C. G., p. 519.

Galliam occupavissent, ut ante Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in provinciam exirent atque inde in Italiam contenderent [, praesertim cum Sequanos a provincia nostra Rhodanus divideret]; quibus rebus quam ma-5 turrime occurrendum putabat. Ipse autem Ariovistus 5 tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur,

Ariovistus rejects his proposal for a conforence.

Quam ob rem placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent uti aliquem locum medium utrisque conloquio deligeret: velle sese de 10 2 re publica et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi a Caesare onus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid sille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Praeterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliae 15 venire audere quas Caesar possideret, neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum 4 locum contrahere posse. Sibi autem mirum videri quid in sua Gallia, quam bello vicisset, aut Caesari aut omnino populo Romano negotii esset.

CROSSE's ultimatum.

His responsis ad Caesarem relatis, iterum ad cum 2 Caesar legatos cum his mandatis mittit: quoniam

§ 4. ut ante . . . fecissent is evidently to be taken not with the preceding, but with the following clause, although in fact it relates to the former as well.

Cimbri Teutonique. See pp. lviii-lix.

pracertim... dividerel. Schneider observes that Ariovistus
and his followers, who were settled in the country of the
Sequani, would have been able to cross the Rhône easily, whereas mountains would have been to some extent a harrier; but in reality mountains are weak defences, and to cross a river in the face of a resolute enemy is difficult. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 34) argues that Caesar would have written Rhodanus solus (or unus) and that after Sequenos he would have added in quorum finibus Germani considerant. These reasons are hardly conclusive; but they justify Meusel in bracketing procession ... divideret.

34, § 1. utrisque is a correction, made by Cincconius, of utriusque. The genitive would not be admissible except in poetry; and, as Meusel says (J. B., 1894, p. 285), even if it were,

Caesar would have written (medium) ipsius et Caesaris.

§ 2. selit. Porhaps Caesar used the present in order to show that the supposition was probable. In Oratio Recta (opus) caset would remain esset; but relit would become ois.

tanto suo populique Romani beneficio adfectus, cum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a senatu appellatus esset, hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret ut in conloquium venire invitatus gravaretur neque de communi re dicendum sibi et cognoscendum putaret, haec esse quae ab eo postularet: primum ne 3 quam multitudinem hominum amplius trans Rhenum in Galliam traduceret; deinde obsides quos haberet ab Haeduis redderet Sequanisque permitteret ut quos willi haberent voluntate eius reddere illis liceret; neve Haeduos iniuria lacesseret neve his sociisque eorum bellum inferret. Si [id] ita fecisset, sibi populoque i Romano perpetuam gratiam atque amicitiam cum co futuram; si non impetraret, sese, quoniam M. Messala,

35, § 2. in consulatu... appellatus exset. Cf. 43, § 4. I believe that Caesar (and the Senate) had conferred upon Ariovistus the titles of King and of Friend of the Roman People in order to secure his neutrality in view of the threatened Helvetian invasion. Caesar foresaw that when he went to Gaul he would have to deal both with the Helvetii and with Ariovistus; and to dispose of two formidable hosts separately would be quite as much as he could manage. Guglielmo Ferrero, the well-known Italian historian, does not agree with me: he has argued that Caesar made an 'alliance' with Ariovistus in order to purchase his aid against the Helvetii. I need only say here that if Caesar conferred titles upon Ariovistus in order to obtain his aid against the Helvetii, it is impossible to explain why he never availed himself of it. It was as much as he could do, unaided, to defeat the Helvetii: why, then, did he not call upon Arrovistus to join him? Obviously because he had never contemplated a proceeding which would paralyse his policy. If he had accepted the aid of Arrovistus against the Helvetii, it would have been impossible for him to turn round afterwards and expel Ariovistus from Gaul. And that was what he meant to do (C. G., pp. 218-34%

Generally in Caesar when Oratio Obliqua depends, as it does here, upon a historic present, the tenses of the subjunctive are primary: here, however, secondary tenses appullatus esset, icferret, &c .- are used under the influence of the past participle

adfectus (J. B., 1894, p. 362).
§ 4. id is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 59), who remarks that Caesar writes si ita feciese(n)t or si id fecieset, but not si id ita freeset. Probably the id was due to dittography,-the careless repetition of a word by a copyist in the same or nearly the same form. Schneider, however, defended, on the ground that Caesar had to define his requirements as precisely as possible.

quoniam . . . defenderet. See pp. lix lx. Messala and Piso were consuls in 61 B.C. Quad is not a conjunction but a relative pronoun, equivalent to quantum; and the clause quod . . . posset M. Pisone consulibus senatus censuisset uti quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, quod commodo rei publicae facere posset, Haeduos ceterosque amicos populi Romani defenderet, se Haeduorum iniurias non neglecturum.

Ariovistus's reply.

Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: ius esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quem ad modum vellent imperarent. Item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium im-2 perare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non prae-10 scriberet quem ad modum suo iure uteretur, non oportere se a populo Romano in suo iure impediri. 3 Haeduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam temptassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse 4 factos. Magnam Caesarem iniuriam facere, qui suo 15 5 adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Haeduis se obsides redditurum non esse neque his neque corum sociis iniuria bellum inlaturum, si in eo manerent quod convenisset stipendiumque quotannis penderent; si id non fecissent, longe iis fraternum nomen populi 20 s Romani afuturum. Quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret se Haeduorum iniurias non neglecturum, neminem secum 7 sine sua pernicie contendisse. Cum vellet, congrederetur: intellecturum quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIIII tectum non 23 subissent, virtute possent.

might be translated by 'so far as the public interest would

permit'. Commodo is ablative, not dative.

36, § 4. rectigalia...faceret. We may infer that the Aedui, relying upon Caesar's aid, had withheld, or threatened to withhold, part of the tribute. The subjunctive would be used even if the speech were in Oratio Recta, for the clause qui...faceret is causal.

§ 5. longe... afuturum. These words are easy to understand, but hard to translate. Perhaps this will do, — (if not.) 'much good would the title of "Brethren of the Roman People" do them!'

§ 7. qui inter . . . subissent. It may be gathered from this boast that Ariovistus arrived in (faul in 71 B.c.; for he affirmed (44, § 2) that he 'had not left home and kinsmen without great expectations and great inducements'; and these words are hardly consistent with the supposition that his wanderings had begun in Germany (C. G., pp. 553-4).

Haec eodem tempore Caesari mandata referebantur 37 Caesar et legati ab Haeduis et a Treveris veniebant: Haedui 2 questum quod Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines corum popularentur: sese ne s obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse: Treveri autem, pagos centum Sueborum ad 3 ripas Rheni consedisse, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; his pracesse Nasuam et Cimberium fratres. Quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus maturan- 4 10 dum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Sueborum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese coniunxisset, minus facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentaria 5 quam celerrime potuit comparata magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

agains Ariovistus,

Cum tridui viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei 38 and fo Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere [triduique viam a suis finibus processisse]. Id ne accideret, magnopere sibi prae-2 20 cavendum Caesar existimabat. Namque omnium re- 3 rum quae ad bellum usui erant summa erat in eo oppido facultas, idque natura loci sic muniebatur ut 4

by seir Veson (Bosar con).

37, § 2. corum. See the first note on 5, § 4.

§ 4. Sueborum. According to Tacitus (Germania, 38), Suebi was a general name, denoting a people whose several tribes had particular names. The hundred pagi are noticed again

§ 5. re frumentaria . . . comparata. These words, as one might infer from 39, § 6 and 40, § 11, are not identical in meaning with frumento... comparato. The sense is 'he arranged as quickly as possible for a supply of corn'. The corn was to be sent after him.

sent after him.

38, § 1. triduique viam... processisse. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 44)
is, I think, right in bracketing these words, although I do not accept all his arguments. Following (cum) tridui riam processisset, the clause is suspicious. Moreover, it would seem to imply that Ariovistus had already completed the three days' journey 'from his own territory'—that is, from the territory which he had wrested from the Sequani (31, § 10)—when Caesar's informant started on his arrand. If so Ariovistus would nearly informant started on his errand. If so, Ariovistus would nearly have reached Vesontio (Besançon) when the messenger reached Caesar; and the suspected words would be inexplicable. Therefore, although I can frame no theory to account for the supposed interpolation, I tentatively follow Meusel (C. G., pp. 637-8).
§ 3. idque. W. Paul (B. pk. W., 1884, col. 1209-10), who thinks

magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quod flumen [alduas] Dubis ut circino circum5 ductum paene totum oppidum cingit, reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum MDC, qua flumen
intermittit, mons continet magna altitudine, ita ut 5
radices eius montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis
6 contingant, hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et
7 cum oppido coniungit. Huc Caesar magnis nocturnis
diurnisque itineribus contendit occupatoque oppido ibi
praesidium conlocat.

Panic in Caesar's army. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, ex percontatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant 15 (saepe numero sese cum his congressos ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum dicebant ferre potuisse), tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque pertur
2 baret. Hic primum ortus est a tribunis militum, 20

that id here is weak and pointless, may be right in proposing

idemque

§ 4. ad ducendum bellum. I am inclined to think that Stoffel (G. C., ii, 370-3, 378) is right in taking these words to mean 'for prolonging the campaign', with the object of postponing a decisive battle till a convenient day. In ancient warfare an army in a strongly fortified position was generally secure so long as its supplies lasted, while one pitched battle generally decided the issue of a campaign, because the beaten army, when once its formation had been destroyed, was pursued and routed, almost always with enormous loss. Of. L. C., i, 404. Anyhow, Caesar was thinking of the advantage which possession of Vesontio would confer upon Ariovistus.

§ 5. non amplies... MDC. Caesar, like the other writers of the Golden Age of Latin literature, invariably omits guam with amplies; and the literal meaning is (which is of) 1,600 feet,—

no more'.

MDC, which represents the actual distance, is an emenda-

tion, due to Napoleon III, for the MS. reading, DC.

39, § 1. Kraner says that congresses can only be used of hustile encounters, and therefore can only refer to Gallorum, not to mercatorum. But in vi, 5, § 5 cum Transrhenanis congredi obviously means 'to join the peoples beyond the Rhine'.

mentes animosque may be rendered by 'judgement and nerve'. § 2. tribunis militum. See p. lxiii. Although Caesar, in order

praefectis, reliquisque qui ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti non magnum in re militari usum habebant: quorum alius alia causa inlata, quam sibi 3 ad proficiscendum necessariam esse diceret, petebat sut eius voluntate discedere liceret; non nulli pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanchant. Hi neque vultum fingere neque interdum lacrimas 4 tenere poterant: abditi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur aut cum familiaribus suis com-16 mune periculum miserabantur. Vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. Horum vocibus ac timore 5 paulatim etiam ii qui magnum in castris usum habebant, milites centurionesque quique equitatui praeerant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex his minus timidos 6 15 existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum quae intercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut rem frumentariam,

to oblige politicians who might be useful to him, occasionally granted sinceure tribuneships to men who had no experience granted sinceure tribuneships to men who had no experience of war (Cicero, Fam., vii. 8, § 1), numerous passages in the Bellum Gallicum (ii. 26, § 1; iii, 14, §§ 3 4; iv, 23, § 5; v, 52, § 4; vi, 39, § 2; vii, 47, § 2; 62, § 6) prove that the duties of tribunes in general were most important (C. G., pp. 565-7), praefects. These were the officers of the auxiliary corps,—the archers and slingers (see p. lxiii). The cavalry officers were called praefect equitum. They are not referred to here, as one

may gather from § 5.

qui refers only to reliquis. The men to whom Caesar alludes may have included contubernales, youths who accompanied a general in the field without being attached to any particular corps, in order to gain experience and to profit by his advice; but probably these friends were 'fashionable idlers and disappointed professional men, who . . . simply wanted to mend their fortunes by looting '(C. G., pp. 60, 101; A. B., pp. 327-8) or to ingratiate themselves with Caesar.

§ 3. diceret. Schneider remarks that the mood is due to a kind of attraction, quam . . . diceret being equivalent to quae

sib, at direbut... necessaria esset. Cf. the note on 23, § 3. § 4. Vulgo... obsignaturur. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 44 §) argues that these words are an interpolation. The reasons which he gives that they break the context and, in their existing position, can only refer to non nulli in § 3, with which they are inconsistent - appear to me inadequate. Any one who reads the chapter in my translation of the Gallie War will, I think, admit that the suspected words fit naturally into their place; and I find it impossible to believe that they were invented.

ut satis commode supportari posset, timere dicebant.

7 Non nulli etiam Caesari nuntiabant, cum castra moveri ac signa ferri iussisset, non fore dicto audientes milites neque propter timorem signa laturos.

Cuesar assembles his officers and reprinted them.

o Haec cum animadvertisset, convocato consilio om- 5 niumque ordinum ad id consilium adhibitis centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit: primum, quod aut
quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur sibi
quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum
se consule cupidissime populi Romani amicitiam adpetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio
discessurum iudicaret? Sibi quidem persuaderi co-

§ 7. signa ferri simply means 'to advance'. The standards played so important a part as rallying points for the men that Caesar constantly uses the word signa in phrases in which it

cannot be translated literally.

40, § 1. omniumque ordinum . . . centurionibus. Councils of war were not attended by centurions except those of 'the first rank', the six centurions of the first cohort of each legion. All the centurions were summoned to this council, which was not a council of war, because all were, more or less, concerned.

adhibitis centurionibus, whementer cos incusavit. This construction frequently recurs in Caesar, often apparently, as here, for the sake of emphasis, sometimes perhaps as a mere mannerism. Adhibitos centuriones incusavit would be much less

forcible than the expression which Caesar used.

putarent. The learner should not pass on to the next sentence until he is sure that he understands why Caesar wrote putarent, not putabant. When he really understands he will never be puzzled again. If Caesar had used the indicative, the meaning would have been, 'Caesar accused them because they thought'; in other words, 'Caesar's motive for accusing them was that they thought,' &c. But this is not exactly what he meant. His meaning was, 'Caesar accused them, and gave as his reason for accusing them the fact that they thought,' &c. To bring out the meaning of such subjunctives in idiomatic English requires hard thinking. This translation, I think, will serve: 'Observing the state of affairs, Caesar called a meeting, to which the centurions of all grades were summoned, and rated them severely for presuming to suppose,' &c.

§ 2. indicaret. According to one of the rules formulated by

§ 2. indicaret. According to one of the rules formulated by grammarians, we should expect indicare: for the question is what they call rhetorical,—that is to say, no answer is expected, and in Oratio Recta indicaret would be come under at But I have noticed that Caesar often violates alimit tules of Or two Obliqua; and since he was cert at the first own language, one may be allow the tules need revision. I find that M

with me.

gnitis suis postulatis atque acquitate condicionum perspecta cum neque suam neque populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quod si furore atque amentia 4 impulsus bellum intulisset, quid tandem vererentur? 5 Aut cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent? Factum eius hostis periculum patrum no- 5 strorum memoria Cimbris et Teutonis a C. Mario pulsis fcum non minorem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperator meritus videbatur]; factum ctiam to nuper in Italia servili tumultu, quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina, quam a nobis accepissent, sublevarint. Ex quo iudicari posse quantum haberet in 6 se boni constantia, propterea quod quos aliquamdiu inermes sine causa timuissent hos postea armatos ac 15 victores superassent. Denique hos esse cosdem Ger-7 manos quibuscum saepe numero Helvetii congressi non solum in suis sed etiam in illorum finibus plerumque superarint, qui tamen pares esse nostro

§ 4. Quod si. See the first note on 14, § 3. Here, however, quod must be translated: its English equivalent is 'But' (supposing, &c.).

§ 5. Combris . . . pulsis. See p. lix.

cum non minorem . . . videbatur. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 42) rightly brackets these words, because rulebatur is ungram-matical. In the MSS cum precedes Cimbris; but as Factum . . . memoria without the addition of Cimbris ... pulsis would hardly have been intelligible to ignorant centurions. Cimbris ... pulsis must have been written by Caesar, and accordingly I follow Meusel in transposing cum. Beware of translating endehalur by 'seemed': the meaning is that the army, as all could see (or as was evident), had earned, &c. One might translate by 'the army confessedly earned '.

secreti tumultu. This insurrection, the leader of which was

the famous Spartacus, occurred in 73 71 B. C.

sublecarint is an emendation, proposed by Morus, for sub-lecarent, the reading of all the MSS, except f, which has sublevaret. The imperfect is evidently wrong, for in Oratio

Recta the verb would be sublevacerunt.

§ 7. superarint is the reading of a, which Meusel follows, apparently against his own inclination (J. B., 1894, p. 366):

B has superassent. Meusel thinks that the contracted form of superarerent is somewhat suspicious, and that if Caesar had written superarint, followed immediately by potuerint, he would most probably have used present tenses (commoreat and quaerant) in § 8. Moreover, he adds, the relative clause quibuse cum . . . supervissent is closely connected with what precedes

s exercitui non potuerint. Si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, hos, si quaererent, reperire posse diuturnitate belli defatigatis Gallis Ariovistum, cum multos menses castris se ac paludibus tenuisset neque sui potestatem fecisset, desperantes s iam de pugna et dispersos subito adortum magis g ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac ne ipsum quidem sperare nostros exercitus capi 10 posse. Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariae simu- 10 lationem angustiasque itineris conferrent, facere arroganter, cum aut de officio imperatoris desperare aut 11 praescribere viderentur. Haec sibi esse curae; frumentum Sequanos, Leucos, Lingones subministrare, iamque esse in agris frumenta matura; de itinere 15 12 ipsos brevi tempore iudicaturos. Quod non fore dicto audientes neque signa laturi dicantur, nihil se ca re commoveri: scire enim, quibuscumque exercitus dicto audiens non fuerit, aut male re gesta fortunam defuisse aut aliquo facinore comperto avaritiam esse 20 13 convictam. Suam innocentiam perpetua vita, felici-

and corresponds with the other relative clauses (§§ 5-6) in which we find the pluperfects accepissent and timuissent, and it is more likely that the writer of β would have altered superassent into superarint than vice versa. I may remark that Meusel himself reads perequitarit in vii, 66, § 7; and I agree with Prof. Postgate, who observes (C. R., 1903, p. 444) that Caesar used 'one tense [superarint] for the recent victory of the Helvetii and another [superassent] for the remote defeat of the shares

§ 8. adversum . . . Gullorum refers to the battle of Mageto-

briga (31, § 12).

§ 9. barbaros does not here mean 'barbarian', though it implies some contempt, such as an average Englishman feels when he calls Indians 'the natives'. Homines...imperites may be translated by 'the simple natives'.

§ 10. The position of suum shows that it is emphasized.

desperare...viderentur is the reading of a: \$\beta\$ has desperare
aut praescribere auderent, which evidently will not do. I was
once tempted to a lopt an ingenious emendation, proposed by
Mummsen (J. B., 1894, p. 201),—desperare viderentur aut praescribere auderent; but it seems to me that although the notion
of 'daring' is implied in praescribere, viderentur is required with
both verbs.

§ 12. dicantur. See the note on 31, §§ 12-16.

tatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam. Itaque 14 se quod in longiorem diem conlaturus fuisset repraesentaturum et proxima nocte de quarta vigilia castra moturum, ut quam primum intellegere posset utrum 5 apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeret, Quod si praeterea nemo sequatur, tamen se cum sola 15 decima legione iturum, de qua non dubitet, sibique cam praetoriam cohortem futurum. Huic legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue et propter virtutem 10 confidebat maxime.

Hac oratione habita mirum in modum conversae 41 The troops sunt omnium mentes summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, princepsque X. legio per tri- 2 bunos militum ei gratias egit quod de se optimum 15 iudicium fecisset, seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquae legiones 3 cum tribunis militum et primorum ordinum centurionibus egerunt uti Caesari satis facerent: se neque

Causar resumes his march, and encamps twentyfour miles from Ariovislus.

§ 14. in longiorem diem. See the first note on 7, § 6.

§ 15. sequatur. See the note on 34, § 2, and J. B., 1894, pp. 363 4.

dubitet is a correction, made by Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 364). The MSS, bave dubituret, which, after sequatur, is out of

praetoriam cohortem. The praetorian cohort, or general's bodyguard, was composed of the bravest men in the army. The first general who formed a practorian cohort was Scipio Aemilianus in the siege of Numantia (133 B.C.).

41, § 1. innata. I retain the MS, reading, which seems to me justified by Cicero (Off., i, 19, § 64, in hac cluttone anima cupiditas principutus innascitui), instead of J. Lange's emendation, intata, which is, however, supported by ii, 25,

§ 3 and vi. 43, § 5.

§ 3. primorum ordinum centurionibus. Who were the 'centurions of the first rank '? No less than eight theories have been devised about them; but it is, I believe, now generally admitted that they were the six centurions of the 1st cohort in each legion. For the ten cohorts in each legion were numbered; the 1st ranked above the rest $(v, 15, \S 4)$; and it may therefore be presumed that all took rank according to their numbers. That this was the case under the Empire is certain; for the 10th cohort was the lowest. Moreover, a centurion was promoted in the civil war 'from the 8th class to the rank of primipilm', or chief centurion of the legion; and Modestus, a centurion who had served for eighteen years in four grades of rank, held the position of hustatus posterior in the 3rd cohort, umquam dubitasse neque timuisse neque de summa belli suum iudicium sed imperatoris esse existima
visse. Eorum satisfactione accepta et itinere exquisito per Diviciacum, quod ex Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut milium amplius quinquaginta circuitu s locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quarta vigilia, ut 5 dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, cum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est Ariovisti copias a nostris milia passuum IIII et XX abesse.

Ariovistua offers to confer with Caesar, 42 Cognito Caesaris adventu Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit: quod antea de conloquio postulasset, id per se ficri licere, quoniam propius accessisset seque 2 id sine periculo facere posse existimaret. Non respuit

which accords with the supposition that the 3rd cohort ranked below the first two, but above all the rest. A passage in Tacitus (Hist., iii, 22) shows that in the time of the Emperor Galba there were not less than six primorum ordinam centuriones in the 7th legion. Lastly, it is proved by inscriptions that the centurions of the 1st cohort known as primus pilus prior, primus princeps prior, and primus hastatus prior were the first three centurions of the legion; and the natural conclusion is that the 4th, 5th, and 6th centurions of the 1st cohort also ranked above all the centurions of the other cohorts.

I am, however, inclined to believe that besides the six centurions of the 1st cohort there were occasionally others who ranked as primorum ordinum centuriones. Caesar mentions three centurions (v, 35, § 6; vi, 38, § 1; B.C., iii, 91, § 1) who had been the chief centurions of their respective legions; and he mentions them in a way which shows that they were still respected by the men just as much as if they had still been chief centurions. Perhaps they were evocati, that is to say, men who had completed their term of service, and were serving again as volunteers; anyhow it seems not improbable that they would have ranked with the primorum ordinum centuriones (C.G., pp. 567-79).

§ 4. at milium amplius . . . duceret can only mean that the circuitous part of the march was 50 Roman miles long; and this is just what it would have been if Divincus had conducted Caesar by the natural route which Studiel indicated, namely, the road that leads past Voray, Riez, Filain, and Vallerois-le-Bois, to Villersexel, and thence to Belfort. In regard to amplius see the note on 38, § 5.

§ 5, cum iter non intermitteret. As these words imply, it was usual to give troops a day's rest occasionally; but evidently Caesar wished to lose no time before encountering Ariovistus.

42, § 1. quad antea . . . existimaret. See the note on 35, § 2. I cannot explain why Causar wrote postularet, accessioset, and

condicionem Caesar iamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, cum id quod antea petenti denegasset ultro polliceretur, magnamque in spem venichat pro 3 suis tantis populique Romani in eum beneficiis cognitis 5 suis postulatis fore uti pertinacia desisteret. Dies conloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus. Interim saepe 4 cum legati ultro citroque inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit ne quem peditem ad conloquium ('aesar adduceret: vereri se ne per insidias ab eo cir-10 cumveniretur; uterque cum equitatu veniret: alia ratione sese non esse venturum. Cacsar, quod neque 5 conloquium interposita causa tolli volebat neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatui committere audebat, commodissimum esse statuit omnibus equis Gallis 15 equitibus detractis eo legionarios milites legionis X., cui quam maxime confidebat, imponere, ut praesidium quam amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet. Quod cum fieret, non inridicule quidam ex militibus 6 X. legionis dixit: plus quam pollicitus esset Caesarem 20 facere; pollicitum se in cohortis praetoriae loco X. legionem habiturum ad equum rescribere.

ex stimart instead of postularers, accesserit, and existimet; but perhaps, as Meusel suggests (J. B., 1894, p. 362), mittit found its way into the text owing to a copyist's blunder, and should be replaced by misst.

§ 5. Notice that omnibus equox is ablative, and Gallis equitable dative. Caesar says omnibus (equis) because the Gallic cavalry had of course spare horses.

legionarios is used emphatically in contradistinction to equitibus and also to the nuxiliaries, who were brigaded with the legions.

Meusel (J,B), 1910, p. 54) regards cur... confidebat as a marginal addition because in 40, § 15 Caesar has already expressed his confidence in the 10th legion. Perhaps the words are open to suspiction; but Caesar may have forgotten what he had said

or may have desired to emphasize it.

§ 6 ad equam rescribere means 'enter in the list of equates'.

In Caesar's time the Roman equites were the class engaged in business—banking, money-lending, &c.—which senators were forbidden to take part in (though they found ways of evading the law), and comprising all whose property exceeded in value 400,00s) sesterces (about £3,3&3); but originally the equites were the eavalry, who were selected from the wealthest etizens. I suggest this as a translation of plus quam... exceeders—'Caesar is better than his word; he promised to make the 10th his bodyguard; and now he's knighting us.'

The conference takes place in the plain of Alsace.

Planities erat magna et in ea tumulus terrenus satis grandis. Hic locus aequum fere spatium a castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat. Eo, ut crat 2 dictum, ad conloquium venerunt. Legionem Caesar, quam equis devexerat, passibus CC ab eo tumulo 5 constituit. Item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo 3 constiterunt. Ariovistus ex equis ut conloquerentur et praeter se denos ad conloquium adducerent postu-4 lavit. Ubi eo ventum est, Caesar initio orationis sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, quod 10 rex appellatus esset a senatu, quod amicus, quod munera amplissime missa; quam rem et paucis contigisse et pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui 5 docebat; illum, cum neque aditum neque causam postulandi iustam haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate sua 15 6 ac senatus ea praemia consecutum. Docebat etiam quam veteres quamque iustae causae necessitudinis 7 ipsis cum Haeduis intercederent, quae senatus consulta quotiens quamque honorifica in eos facta essent, ut omni tempore totius Gallise principatum Haedui 20

43, § 1. Planities crat magna. This was evidently the plain

of Alsace. See 53, § 1.

tumulus terrenus. It is generally taken for granted that this was a natural feature, -a knoll. But if so, why did Caesar describe it as terrenus (carthen)? He mentions four other tumuli (vi, 8, § 3; 40, § 1; B. C., i, 43, § 1; iii, 51, § 8); but to none of them does he apply the epithet terrenus. It is true that Livy (xxxvii, 20, § 4) speaks of colles terrenus: but he is contrasting them with rocky heights; and if the tumulus in question was a knoll, it mattered nothing for the purpose of Caesar's narrative whether it was rocky or grassy. It is certainly possible that it was simply an artificial earther mound or barrow, which has disappeared. If it was a knoll, there is only one with which it can be identified, the 'tertre de Plettig'. See the note on 48, § 1 and C. G., pp. 639-40, 642, 648-9.

§ 4. ampliesime is the reading of a. J. H. Schmalz (B. ph. W., 1912, col. 891 6) shows by many quotations that the Romans often preferred an adverb where we should use an adjective.

§ 7. Bewase of translating ut by 'that'.

omni tempore. This was a diplomatic exaggeration on the part of Caesar. Towards the end of the second century B.C. Bituitus, King of the Arverni, and not long before Caesar's time another Arvernian, Celtillus, the father of the great Vereingetorix (vii, 4, § 1), had exercised a loose supremacy over (faul.

tenuissent, prius etiam quam nostram amicitiam adpetissent. Populi Romani hanc esse consuctudinem, s ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratia, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse; quod s vero ad amicitiam populi Romani attulissent, id iis eripi quis pati posset? Postulavit deinde eadem quae 9 legatis in mandatis dederat: ne aut Haeduis aut eorum sociis bellum inferret, obsides redderet, si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, 10 at ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur.

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, 44 de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit : transisse Rhenum 2 sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magna spe magnisque praemiis domum 15 propinquosque reliquisse; sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, obsides ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli, quod victores victis imponere consucrint. Non sese Gallis sed Gallos 3 sibi bellum intulisse: omnes Galliae civitates ad se 20 oppugnandum venisse ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse. Si iterum experiri velint, se iterum paratum 4 esse decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de

§ 2. relit. Meusel (J. B. 1894, p. 370) changes this into relict, on the ground that if Caesar had once adopted a primary tense after the preceding secondary tenses, he would in the next sentence have written possil. But, as Prof. Postgute remarks (C. R., 1903, p. 443), a recognized use of the Primary Tenses is the one in General Maxims or Universal Statements. posset? See the note on 40, § 2.

§ 9. in mandatis does not mean 'among his instructions', for the instructions referred to were the only ones which Caesar

gave, but is equivalent to mandatorum loco (or nomine).

44, § 2. Notice that sua sponte does not mean the same here as in 9, 6 2.

consucrent instead of consucrent after praedicavit is perhaps to be explained by the fact that a present infinitive, capere, precedes (J. B., 1894, p. 362, with which cf. p. 360); or the primary tense may have been used because the statement is general. See the notes on 31, § 8 and 43, § 8 (celit).
§ 3. uno proclio,—the battle of Magetobriga. Cf. 31, § 12.
§ 4. decertare. Caesar often uses paratus with an intinitive; but, as in 5, § 8 and 41, § 2, he also uses it with ad and the

gerundive.

stipendio recusare, quod sua voluntate ad id tempus 5 pependerint, Amicitiam populi Romani sibi ornamento et praesidio, non detrimento esse oportere, atque se hac spe petisse. Si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur et dediticii subtrahantur, non s minus libenter sese recusaturum populi Romani ami-6 citiam quam adpetierit, Quod multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam traducat, id se sui municadi, non Galliae oppugnandae causa facere: eius rei testimonium esse quod nisi rogatus non venerit et quod 10 7 bellum non intulerit sed defenderit. Se prius in Galliam venisse quam populum Romanum. Numquam ante hoc tempus exercitum populi Romani 8 Galliae provinciae finibus egressum. Quid sibi vellet? Cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam 15 hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram. Ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, quod in suo iure 9 se interpellaremus. Quod fratres a senatu Haeduos

§ 5. atque is an emendation, proposed by R. Menge, instead of the MS, reading, idque. Schneider explains id as equivalent

to ut populi Romani amicus esset.

§ 7. findow egressum is the reading of a: Klotz (C. S., p. 242) prefers that of \$\beta_i - fines ingression. He says that it is not certain that a Roman army had never before crossed the northern frontier of the Province, and that if one had, Ariovistus would not have cared; for all that mattered to him was that Caesar should not invade his province.—the territory which he had won from the Sequini. Alotz accordingly deletes provinciae, which, he supposes, crept into the text under the influence of the following procenciam suam; and he remarks that when one provinciae had found its way into the MSS, it became necessary to alter fines ingressum into finibus cyressum. The argument is ingenious; but I should not feel justified in following Klotz. It is practically certain that no Roman army had ever before marched beyond the Roman Province, and it seems intural that Ariovistus should have complained that Caesar had done so. Besides, Caesar would hardly have used Galliae in this context in the sense of titul minus the Province.
§ 8. Quid . . . seniret? Schneider punctuates thus,—Quid

sibi rellet, cur... reniret? ('What did Caesar mean by invading his dominions?').

§ 9. The reading of a is quod fratree Hueduon appellatus discret; while π has quod a se Handros amicos appellatos diveret, and ρ has quod a se Handros appellatos amicos dicerst. All

appellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum neque tam imperitum esse rerum ut non sciret neque bello Allobrogum proximo Haeduos Romanis auxilium tulisse neque ipsos in iis contentionibus quas Haedui secum

- 5 et cum Sequanis habuissent auxilio populi Romani usos esse. Debere se suspicari simulata Caesarem 10 amicitia, quod exercitum in Gallia habeat, aui opprimendi causa habere. Qui nisi decedat atque exer- 11 citum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro
- 10 amico sed pro hoste habiturum. Quod si eum inter-12 fecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque populi Romani gratum esse facturum (id se ab ipsis per eorum nuntios compertum habere), quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam eius morte redimere posset.
- 15 Quod si decessisset et liberam possessionem Galliae 13 sibi tradidisset, magno se illum praemio remuneraturum et quaecumque bella geri vellet sine ullo eius labore et periculo confecturum.

Multa a Caesare in eam sententiam dicta sunt 45 20 quare negotio desistere non posset : neque suam neque populi Romani consuctudinem pati ut optime meritos socios desereret, neque se iudicare Galliam potius esse

editors are agreed that a se, which is here meaningless, is a relie of a senatu; and the different positions of amicos in the two families of \$ suggest that it is a gloss. Klotz (C.S., pp. 242-3) supposes that in the archetype the text was quod a se Ilueduas appellates decret, something having dropped out after se. He proposes to fill up the gap thus, -quad a se (natu fraires populi Romans) Hardnes appellates dierret; for, as he says, frutres alone was not the official little. But is it likely that Ariovistus would have troubled himself about the official title?

tam barbarum might here be translated by (such) 'a dolt'.
bello Allobrogum proximo. See 6, § 3, and p. lx.
§ 10. quod. A. S. Wesenberg suggested quem, an emendation which Meusel adopts. Nothing, so far as I can see, is gained by rejecting the MS, reading. Ariovistus meant that in keeping an army at all in Gaul, outside the Province, Caesar was doing

wrong. See § 7.
§ 13. decessisset, compared with interfecerit (§ 12), is noticeable.

Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 360-1) thinks that the change of tense is due to compertum habere (§ 12). I doubt this. Prof. Postgate (C. R., 1903, p. 443) points out that 'when Ariovistus is threatening Caesar . . . he uses the Primary tenses [which are more vivid , when promising him rewards the Secondary'.

2 Ariovisti quam populi Romani. Bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, quibus populus Romanus ignovisset neque in provinciam 3 redegisset neque stipendium imposuisset. Quod si antiquissimum quodque tempus spectari oporteret, 5` populi Romani iustissimum esse in Gallia imperium; si iudicium senatus observari oporteret, liberam debere esse Galliam, quam bello victam suis legibus uti voluisset.

Ariovistus's
horsemen
attack
Chesar's:
the conference
broken off.

- 6 Dum hace in conloquio geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum 10 est equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros coicere.
- 2 Caesar loquendi finem fecit seque ad suos recepit suisque imperavit ne quod omnino telum in hostes
- 3 reicerent. Nam etsi sine ullo periculo legionis de-15 lectae cum equitatu proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat ut, pulsis hostibus, dici posset eos ab se per fidem in conloquio circumventos.
- 4 Postea quam in vulgus militum elatum est qua arrogantia in conloquio Ariovistus usus omni Gallia 20
 Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros eius
 equites fecissent, eaque res conloquium ut diremisset,
 multo maior alacritas studiumque pugnandi maius
 exercitui iniectum est.

Ario- 4

Biduo post Ariovistus ad Caesarem legatos misit: 25

45, § 2. Bello . . . Fabio Maximo. This war occurred in 121 B.C. See p. xli.

46, § 1. H. J. Müller (W. M. Ph., 1894, col. 566) is perhaps

right in inserting et after adequitare.

§ 3. per fidem, namely, a Cassare datam. The meaning is that they had been surrounded 'through' that is, through their trust in 'Cuesar's pledged word'. We might translate thus, 'that he had pledged his word and then surrounded them.'

§ 4. feciment. Meusel adopts H. Kleist's emendation, fecume.

ut. See the first note on 43, § 7.

47, § 1. Professor J. C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania has suggested to me that Biduo past means. On the next day, and I believe that he is right. For triduo post certainly means post tertium diem; it is admitted that post tertium diem (iv, 9, § 1) is equivalent to tertio die, reckoning inclusively; and therefore biduo post is surely equivalent to altero die, which is substantially the same as postero die.

velle se de iis rebus quae inter eos agi coeptae neque perfectae essent agere cum eo; uti aut iterum conloquio diem constitueret aut, si id minus vellet, ex suis legatis aliquem ad se mitteret. Conloquendi 2 5 Caesari causa visa non est, et eo magis quod pridie cius diei Germani retineri non potuerant quin tela in nostros coicerent. Legatum ex suis sese magno 3 cum periculo ad eum missurum et hominibus feris obiecturum existimabat. Commodissimum visum est 4

poses to resume it: Caesar sends Procillus and Metius to confer with Ariovistus, who imprisons them.

10 C. Valerium Procillum, C. Valerii Caburi filium, summa virtute et humanitate adulescentem, cuius pater a C. Valerio Flacco civitate donatus erat, et propter fidem et propter linguae Gallicae scientiam, qua multa iam Ariovistus longinqua consuetudine utebatur, et quod in 15 eo peccandi Germanis causa non esset, ad cum mittere,

et una M. Metium, qui hospitio Ariovisti utebatur.

cos. See the first note on 5, § 4.

neque is evidently equivalent to neque tamen, 'but not'.

ut...mitteret. I do not know any other instance in which
Caesar uses uti or ut to introduce an imperative or admonstory

§ 2. pridic cius dici is bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 45) on the ground that it contradicts Biduo post in the preceding sentence; but (supposing that the common translation of biduo post is right) is it not as likely that Caesar was careless as that a reader wrote a misleading note in the margin? Cf. Ph., 1863,

§ 3. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 55-6) deletes ex suis, on the ground that, following ex suis legatis aliquem ad se mitteret in § 1, legatum ex suis could only mean legatum ex suis legatis, which, he says, is impossible. I think, however, that Caesar wrote ex suis in contrast to C. Valerium Procillum (who was not a Roman, but a provincial) in § 4; and I find that Klotz (C. S., p. 238, n. 1) agrees with me, though he would alter legatis in § 1 into legatum.

§ 4. C. Valerium. See the note on i, 19, § 3 (Valerium).

esset. The subjunctive is used because Carrar was not stating
a fact, but expressing a thought which had passed through his
mind. Thus quod...causa non esset is equivalent to quod, at
Caesari videbatur...causa non exat.

hospitio. By the Roman institution called hospitium pricatum agreements were concluded between individual Roman citizens and individual foreigners, under which the former were entitled to receive hospitality from the latter. It has been remarked that this practice must have been very useful in places where the accommodation of inns was not available (D.S., iii, 298-9). Provincials upon whom the members of a governor's

5 His mandavit ut quae diceret Ariovistus cognosces rent et ad se referrent. Quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, exercitu suo praesente conclamavit: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catenas coniecit,

Eodem die castra promovit et milibus passuum VI Ario-Vistusents 2 a Caesaris castris sub monte consedit. Postridie eius Carenr's

staff were billeted were also called hospites (Cicero, Att., v, 10,

\$ 2). C. Valerius Flaccus was Governor of the Province in 83 B. C. Towards the end of the Roman Republic, after Roman citizenship had been conferred, as a result of the Social war, upon all the free population of Italy, eminent men had been authorized to confer the civitas upon deserving foreigners; and Caesar exercised this privilege on his own responsibility. See Cicero, Pro Archia, 10, § 26; Pro Balbo, 21, § 48, Fam., xiii, 36, § 1;

and Dion Cassius, xli, 24, § 1.

48, § 1. sub monte consedit. These words are very important, for, if they do not enable us to identify the site of the battle between Caesar and Ariovistus (51-2), they greatly narrow the choice and condemn nearly all the attempts that have been made to determine the topography of the campaign. The great majority of these guesses are irreconcilable either with Caesar's statement (41, § 4) that the circuitous part of his march from Besançon was more than fifty Roman miles long, or with the statement that his interview with Ariovistus took place in a great plain (43, § 1), or with the statement, on which this note is written, that Ariovistus halted, on the night before he marched past Caesar's camp, at the foot of a mountain. The only theories which we need examine are those of Colonel Stoffel and M. Jullian.

The words sub monte consedit, as Stoffel remarks, show why Carsar did not attack Ariovistus while he was making the flank march which is described in 48, § 2. They prove that he marched along high ground, where the Romans could not attack him without heavy loss; for Caesar, who was economical of words, would not have told us that Ariovistus encamped at the foot of a mountain unless the statement had been essential to his narrative; nor would it have been essential unless it had implied that Ariovistus, after encamping there, ascended the slopes in order to execute his march without the risk of being attacked.

According to Stoffel, Caesar marched from Vesontio (Besançon) at the rate of about sixteen miles a day, and encamped at the end of his seven days' march (41, \$ 5) on the left bank of the Fecht, between Ostheim and Genmr: the tumulus terrenus satis grandis (43, § 1) was the 'tertre de Plettig'; Ariovistus made his flank march on the lower slopes of the Vosges between the defiles of the Weiss and the Strengbach; and Caesar made the smaller camp which he mentions in 49, §§ 1-2 on a spur of the Vosges between Bebelnheim and Mittelweier. The 'tertre de Plettig' is the only knoll which answers to Caesar's description; therefore, unless the sumulus was artificial (see the note on 43, § 1), this fact settles the question in favour of

line of communi-

eation;

diei praeter castra Caesaris suas copias traduxit et milibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit co consilio uti frumento commeatuque qui ex Sequanis et Haeduis supportaretur Caesarem intercluderet.

cavalry skir mishes.

- 5 Ex eo die dies continuos V Caesar pro castris suas 3 copias produxit et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus proelio contendere, ei potestas non deesset. Ariovistus his onnibus diebus exercitum 4 castris continuit, equestri proelio cotidie contendit.
- 10 Genus hoc erat pugnae, quo se Germani exercuerant: equitum milia erant VI, totidem numero pedites 5

Stoffel. Stoffel also affirms that the only part of the Vosges along which the flank march of Ariovistus would have been practicable is the part between the two defiles which I have mentioned; but I am not sure that it would not have been equally practicable further southward, between Cernay and Roderen, where M. Jullian places it. M. Jullian thinks that Caesar originally encamped about a mile and a half south-west of Cernay; that Ariovistus encamped, in order to cut Caesar's communication, at Roderen, near the 'benchmark' fixed by the engineers who mapped the country; and that Caesar pitched his smaller camp on the plateau between Michelbach and Guerwenheim. He objects that Stoffel places the battle field too far north, but Caesar's words (41, § 5) show that he marched rapidly from Vesontio and therefore probably pushed as far northward as Stoffel thinks, and, moreover, it seems not unlikely that Ariovistus, after he had failed to seize Vesontio (88, §§ 1-2, 7), may have thought it wise to lure Caesar as far as possible from his base. Between Stoffel and Jullian excavation alone could decide; but Stoffel could not excavate, as the site was covered

by vineyards (C. G., pp. 636-52).

frumento... supportaretur. Cf. 37, § 5; 39, § 1; and 40, § 11.

Notice that Caesar does not say that Ariovistus expected to cut his communication with the convoys which he expected from

the Leuci and the Lingones (see 40, § 11). § 3. pro castris ... habuit. Caesar did this in order to restore the nerve of his soldiers, who had perhaps not quite shaken off the effect of their recent panic (see 39-40). We may infer from B. C., iii, 55, § 1, 84, § 2 that artillery (see p. lxiv), of which Ariovistus had none, were mounted, ready to protect them. Ariovistus might attack if he liked; but if he attacked, it would be at his peril; if he declined the challenge, the legionaries would be assured that the Germans were not invincible,

ut . . . non decaret. Though ut here expresses a purpose, and the learner knows that in final sentences he must not write ut non, but ue, he will not suppose that Caesar wrote bad Latin. We here would be very weak; and ut... non deeset is justifiable, because non deesset is virtually equivalent to adesset. Meusel, indeed (L.C., ii, 2410), and other editors take ut as

consecutive; but Schneider agrees with me.

velocissimi ac fortissimi, quos ex omni copia singuli 6 singulos suae salutis causa delegerant: cum his in proeliis versabantur, ad eos se equites recipiebant; hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, si qui graviore 7 vulnere accepto equo deciderat, circumsistebant; si 6 quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat horum exercitatione celeritas ut iubis sublevati equorum cursum adaequarent.

Caesar re- 49 opens his communications and constructs a amaller camp.

Ubi eum castris se tenere Caesar intellexit, ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, ultra eum locum, quo 10 in loco Germani consederant, circiter passus DC ab his, castris idoneum locum delegit acieque triplici 2 instructa ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire iussit.

3 [Hic locus ab hoste circiter passus DC, uti dictum est, 15 aberat.] Eo circiter hominum XVI milia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, quae copide 4 nostros terrerent et munitione prohiberent. Nihilo setius Caesar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem

5 propulsare, tertiam opus perficere iussit, Munitis 20 eastris duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliorum,

quattuor reliquas legiones in castra maiora reduxit. Proximo die instituto suo Caesar ex castris utrisque copias suas eduxit paulumque a maioribus castris

progressus aciem instruxit hostibusque pugnandi 25 2 potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra re-

duxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum co-

49, § 1. castris . . . delegit. See the note on 48, § 1. § 3. Hic locus . . . aberat. Meusel brackets these words on the ground that it is incredible that Caesar would have repeated the clear statement which he had made three lines before.

§ 5. auxiliorum. These auxiliaries were archers and slingers.

See p. lxiii.

50, §2. meridiem. H.J. Müller proposed meridie, an emendation which Meusel adopts (J. B., 1894, p. 289), on the ground that in Caesar and all careful writers circiter is invariably an adverb. The emendation may be right, for in MSS, m is frequently added by mistake at the end of a word; but Cicero several times used circuler as a preposition. See Att., i., 17, § 1 (circuler Id. Maias), Fam., iii, 5, § 4, xv, 3, § 2 (circiter Idus Sextiles), and for other instances Th. ?. L, iii, 1100.

The Germans from superstition delay to fight a pitched battle.

them.

piarum, quae castra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter 3 utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus multis et inlatis et acceptis vulneribus in castra reduxit. Cum ex cap- 4 5 tivis quaereret Caesar quam ob rem Ariovistus proclio non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam, quod apud Germanos ca consuctudo esset ut matres familiac corum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent utrum proclium committi ex usu esset necne; eas ita dicere; 10 non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam 5 proelio contendissent.

Postridie eius diei Caesar praesidio utrisque castris 51 Caesar quod satis esse visum est reliquit, alarios omnes in conspectu hostium pro castris minoribus constituit, 15 quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro

- hostium numero valebat, ut ad speciem alariis uteretur: ipse triplici instructa acie usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum necessario Germani suas copias 2 castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribus
- 20 intervallis, Harudes, Marcomanos, Tribocos, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedusios, Suebos, omnemque aciem suam raedis et carris circumdederunt, ne qua spes in fuga relinqueretur. Eo mulieres imposuerunt, quae ad s proelium proficiscentes milites passis manibus flentes 25 implorabant ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent.

Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quae- 52 storem praefecit, uti cos testes suae quisque virtutis

^{§ 4.} matres familiae. Cicero, in connexion with pater, mater, and filius, uses the form familias. See H. Merguet, Hundlexikon zu Cicero, 1905, pp. 500 1.

^{§ 5.} non esse fas. 'It was not fated'. Fas est is here equivalent to «циорти (негродие).

novam lunam. This, as we may infer from 40, § 11 (iamque esse in agris frumenta matura), was the new moon of September 18, 58 B. C.

^{51, § 1.} alaries is another word for auxilia. They were so called because they were commonly posted on the wings of the regular army.

^{52, § 1.} quaestorem. The provincial quaestor, as distinguished from the quaestors who served at Rome, acted as Paymaster-General, managed the details of the commissarrat, and was responsible for all financial business. Caesar, however, employed

haberet; ipse a dextro cornu, quod eam partem minime firmam hostium esse animadverterat, proclium 3 commisit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes signo dato impetum fecerunt itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes coiciendi non 5 daretur. Relictis pilis comminus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani celeriter ex consuctudine sua phabange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri qui in phalanga insilirent et scuta manibus revellerent et desuper vulnerarent. 10 Cum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam coniecta esset, a dextro cornu vehementer 7 multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id cum animadvertisset P. Crassus adulescens, qui equi-

quaestors, like legati, as commanders of legions (iv, 22, § 3; v, 24, § 3; 25, § 5; 46, § 1; 53, § 6; vi, 6, § 1). In 58 B.c. he had only one quaestor; but in 54 at all events (v, 25, § 5) he had two or more.

uti...haberet. Several passages in the Gallic War, e.g. ii. 25, § 3, iii. 14, § 8, and vi. 8, § 4, show that the men fought better when they knew that an officer of high rank would give them

credit for proved courage.

§ 4. Relictis is the reading of β: a has rejectis, which has been condemned on the ground that it is equivalent to post tergum ractes, and that the men could not have got rid of their javelins in this way without the risk of killing their comrades. But might not rejectis be equivalent to depositis, as in Cicero, Pro., 23, § 55,—(lictores) sagula rejection ? H. J. Müller proposed propertis, which Meusel adopts: but it will not do, for in three of the four passages (vii. 40, § 6; 89, § 4; B. C., iii, 98, § 1) in which Caesar uses projecte with arma it means to ground arms in token of surrender; and in the other (B. C., iii, 13, § 2) it means to throw away.

phalange facta only means that Ariovistus adopted the phalanx formation (see the note on 24, § 5), not that the phalanx was one and undivided; for what would have been the use of forming up the tribal groups 'at equal intervals' (51, § 2) if the intervals were immediately afterwards to be suppressed? Moreover, as M. Jullian observes, it may be inferred from Tacitus (Ann., ii. 45; Hist., iv, 20) that the Germans fought in divisions; and the Macedonian phalanx originally did the same (C. G.,

p. 654).

§ 5. complures nostri does not mean exactly the same as complures nostrorum, but is equivalent to complures, qui erant nostri. The sense is 'on our side many', &c.

manibus is ablative.

§ 7. adulescens is generally understood in the sense of 'the younger'; and if this is the meaning, the word was intended to

tatui praecrat, quod expeditior erat quam ii qui inter aciem versabantur, tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

Ita proclium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes 53 They are 5 terga verterunt nec prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum milia passuum ex eo loco circiter Ibi perpauci aut viribus confisi 2 L pervenerunt.

defeated and expelled from Gaul.

distinguish P. Crassus from his father (21, § 4), who, with Caesar and Pompey, formed the first triumvirate, and from his elder brother (v, 24, § 3), who was one of Caesar's quaestors in 54 B.C. But would not Caesar's contemporary readers have already been aware of the distinction? M. Jullian remarks that Caesar does not apply the word to certain other [wellknown officers whose fathers were still living; and accordingly he argues that Crassus was called adulescens because he had not attained the age of 30, -the lowest at which a man was eligible for the post of quaestor. M. Julhan may be right: but adulescens was a word of clastic meaning, and Cicero (Phil., ii, 46, § 118) spoke of himself as having been an adulescens when he was 43. Cicero generally expresses 'the younger' by minor; but in Att., ii, 18, § 1 adulescens Curio probably means 'the younger Curio '.

53, § 1. omnes . . . certerunt. We have seen (51, § 2) that, before the battle, the Germans closed their rear with a semi-circle of wagons, to do away with all hope of escape. Yet they now fled. Frontinus (ii, 3, § 6) explains this apparent inconsistency, but we cannot tell on what authority. 'As the Germans,' he says, 'being hemmed in, were fighting with the courage of despair, Caesar ordered that they should be allowed an exit, and fell upon them when they were fleeing' (Caesar Germanos inclusos, ex desperatione fortius prograntes, emitti

sussit fugientesque aggressus est).

L. The MS. readings are quinque and V; but Plutarch (Cuesar, 19) writes oradious responsations (50 Roman miles), and Orosius (vi. 7, § 10) and Entropius (vi. 17) quinquagenta milia passuum. We may infer that MSS, of Caesar, several centuries older than any which are now extant, had the reading L; and as the battle-field was certainly much more than five miles from the Rhine, I adopt that reading, very doubtfully. Doubtfully, because it is hardly credible that the Germans, after a desperate battle, fled 50 miles in one heat (even the exhausting retreat from Waterloo to Charleror was not more than 25 miles), still less that some of them then swam the Rhine; and, moreover, I cannot see why they should have field 50 miles when the Rhine was not more than 12 to 15 miles away. I have suggested elsewhere (C, G, p, 657) that Caesar may have written XV; and Meusel (J, B, 1912, p, 88) thinks that this emendation is admissible. It has also been suggested that the Ill was then regarded as an arm of the Rhine; but this is unlikely, for when Caesar spoke of the Rhenus in 54, § 1 he certainly meant the main stream of the Rhine. May we suppose that some of

Procillus and Metius saved.

tranare contenderunt aut lintribus inventis sibi 3 salutem reppererunt. /In his fuit Ariovistus, qui naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus ea profugit; reliquos omnes consecuti equites nostri interfecerunt. 4 Duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueba natione, 5 quam domo secum eduxerat, altera Norica, regis Voccionis soror, quam in Gallia duxerat a fratre missam: utraque in ea fuga periit; duae filiae: harum 5 altera occisa, altera capta est. C. Valerius Procillus, cum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus tra-10 heretur, in ipsum Caesarem hostes equitatu inse-6 quentem incidit. Quae quidem res Caesari non minorem quam ipsa victoria voluptatem attulit, quod hominem honestissimum provinciae Galliae, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum ex manibus hostium 15 sibi restitutum videbat neque eius calamitate de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna demi-7 nuerat. Is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur an in aliud tempus reservaretur; sortium beneficio se esse in-20 s columem. Item M. Metius repertus et ad eum reductus est.

Results of 54 Caesar's victory: he quarters his army for the winter in the land of the Sequani.

Hoc proelio trans Rhenum nuntiato, Suebi, qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti coeperunt; quos ubi qui proximi Rhenum incolunt perterritos sen- 25 serunt, insecuti magnum ex iis numerum occiderunt. 2 Caesar una aestate duobus maximis bellis confectis maturius paulo quam tempus anni postulabat in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit; hibernis

the Germans fled across the Ill to the nearest point of the Rhine, and others, who escaped pursuit, towards Strasburg? If all fied 50 miles, fugitives and pursuers must both have rested in the night, of which Caesar says nothing (C.G., pp. 655 7).

§ 5. trinis. The distributive is necessary, because Caesar only uses catenas in the plural.

§ 6. hospitem. See the note on 47, § 4 (hospitio), § 7. ter. Three, as students of folk-lore know, has among all

peoples been regarded as a sacred number.

54, § 2. in luberna . . . deduxit. The battle-field, from which Caesar led his army in Sequanos, was itself in territory which had belonged to the Sequani, but which Ariovistus had wrested Labienum praeposuit; ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad 3 conventus agendos profectus est.

from them (31, § 10). Presumably Caesar now restored it to the Sequani. By quartering his legions in the country of the Sequani instead of withdrawing them into the Province he made it evident that his purpose was nothing less than to

conquer Gaul.

§ 3. ad conventus agendos. The word conventus is used by Caesar in the sense of an assembly or meeting (18, § 2), of the community of Roman citizens living in a provincial town (B. C., iii, 29, § 1, &c.), and, as in this passage, v, 1, § 5, 2, § 1, vi, 44, § 3, and vii, 1, § 1, of judicial or administrative business performed by himself, as Governor, in an assembly of Roman citizens or provincials. As he went on circuit, like a judge, through Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum to discharge these duties, we may translate ad conventus agendos by 'to hold the assizes'. He used to go to North Italy for the winter, partly with this object, partly to keep in touch with Italian politics, and to look after his own interests.

COMMENTARIUS SECUNDUS

The Beigae conspire against the Romans.

ta uti supra demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores adferebantur litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanum coniurare ob-5 sidesque inter se dare. Coniurandi has esse causas: primum quod vererentur ne, omni pacata Gallia, ad seos exercitus noster adduceretur; deinde quod ab non nullis Gallis sollicitarentur, partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Gallia versari noluerant, ita populi Romani 10 exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi 4 novis imperiis studebant; ab non nullis etiam quod

1, § 1. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 56) brackets in hibernis, first because the expression in hibernis esse is not elsewhere used of an individual, but only of armies, and secondly, because the winter-quarters of the army (i, 54, § 2) were in the country of the Sequani. Klotz, however (C. S., pp. 163-4), suggests that what Caesar wrote was (Cum . . . Gallia) legionesque essent conlocatae (in hibernis), &c.

discramus. Probably a beginner would be surprised that Caesar did not write diximus, just as he wrote demonstracimus carlier in the sentence. He used the pluperfect as an English writer might have done if he had said, 'the Belgae, whose territory, as I had remarked before I reached this part of the narrative, forms a third part of Gaul,' &c. But if he had chosen to use the perfect, as in iii, 20, § 1, he would have written equally good Latin.

narrative, forms a third part of Gaul,' &c. But if he had chosen to use the perfect, as in iii, 20, § 1, he would have written equally good Latin. § 2. omni pacata Gallia. The position of these words in the sentence shows that they cannot mean 'as the whole of Gaul was [already] subdued', but must mean 'if the whole of Gaul [namely, the country of the Celtae] were to be subdued'. Cf. Meusel's L. C., ii, 717-29.

cas (see the first note on i, 5, § 4) is used instead of se, — probably because Caesar is describing the situation as it appeared to Labienus rather than to the Belgae.

§ 3. partim ... studebant. Probably Caesar means that some of the Celtae who had virtually submitted to the Romans (i, 30)

in Gallia a potentioribus atque iis qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant vulgo regna occupabantur; qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro consequi poterant.

5 His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas le- 2 giones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit et inita aestate in ulteriorem Galliam qui deduceret Q. Pedium legatum misit. Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse 2 inciperet, ad exercitum venit. Dat negotium Senoni- 3 10 bus reliquisque Gallis qui finitimi Belgis erant uti ea quae apud eos gerantur cognoscant seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. Hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt 4 manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum 5 vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos profici-

15 sceretur. Re frumentaria provisa castra movet die- s busque circiter XV ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

Eo cum de improviso celeriusque omnium opinione 3 The Remi venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliae ex Belgis sunt, ad cum legatos Iccium et Andebrogium, primos civi-20 tatis, miserunt, qui dicerent se suaque omnia in fidem 2 atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, neque se cum reliquis Belgis consensisse neque contra populum Romanum coniurasse, paratosque esse et obsides 3 dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento 25 ceterisque rebus iuvare; reliquos omnes Belgas in 4 armis esse, Germanosque qui cis Rhenum incolant

were tired of their supremacy and wished to exchange it for that of the Belgae; for in i, 17, § 3 the followers of Dumnorix are said to have argued that 'it was better... to have Gauls for their masters than Romans'. Or perhaps he may only mean that these Gauls, being tired of Roman supremacy, were bent on making a revolution, no matter what.

§ 4. in Gallia . . . occupabantur. See pp. liv-lv.
2, § 1. duas . . . conscripsit. After Caesar had raised these legions, which were known as the 13th and 14th, he had alto-

gether eight. See i, 7. § 2; 10. § 3.

3. § 2. in fidem. Fides here has virtually the sense of tutela. The Remi entrusted themselves to the good faith of the Roman People, i.e. placed themselves under their protection.

§ 3. puratosque esse . . . invare. See the note on i, 44, § 4. § 4. Germanosque . . . incolant. See 4, § 10.

§§ 4-5. incolant . . . utantur . . . habeant . . . potuerint. See the note on i, 44, § 10.

join him,

5 sese cum his coniunxisse, tantumque esse corum omnium furorem ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos, qui codem iure et isdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint quin cum iis con-5 sentirent.

and inform him about the helligerent tribon. 4 Cum ab iis quaereret quae civitates quantaeque in armis essent et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat: plerosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis Rhenumque antiquitus traductos propter loci fertilitatem ibi con-,10 sedisse Gallosque qui ea loca incolerent expulisse,... 2 solosque esse qui, patrum nostrorum memoria omni Gallia vexata, Teutonos Cimbrosque intra suos fines 3 ingredi prohibuerint; qua ex re fieri uti earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiritus 15 4 in re militari sumerent. De numero corum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, propterea quod propinquitatibus adfinitatibusque coniuncti quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad 5 id bellum pollicitus sit cognoverint. Plurimum inter 20

§ 5. fratres... suce. See C.G., p. 519. Caesar uses the same words (i, 33, § 2) to denote the relation into which the Aedui had entered in the second century B.C. with the Roman

People. See p. xli.

qui...habeant. As the Suessiones and the Remi formed one political community, we may infer that Galba, the king of the Suessiones, had been overlord of the Remi. Mommsen, then, is doubtless right in saying (H.R., v. 1895, p. 50) that the Remi 'discerned in this [Roman] invasion . . . an opportunity to shake off the rule' of the Suessiones.

4, § 1. plerosque Belgas . . . Germanis. See pp. xxx-xxxi. § 2. Trutonos . . . prohibuerint. See p.lviii. Suos is emphasized: otherwise it would follow tines. The primary tense typohibuerint, instead of which one might have expected prohibuesent, was perhaps used under the influence of the present infinitive, esse. Moreover, the event described in this sentence was more recent than the events described in § 1. See the note on i, 31. § 8.

§ 3. magnosque spiritus...sumerent. It is always difficult to translate Caesar into good English; and this is one of the passages which cannot be rendered without very hard thinking or, so to speak, a happy inspiration. I should say, 'assumed the air of a great military power.'
§ 4. cognoverent, following dicebant, is, as Meusel remarks

§ 4. cognorerut, following dicebant, is, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 368), surprising; one might have expected cogno-

eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere: hos posse conficere armata milia centum, pollicitos ex eo numero electa milia LX totiusque belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones s 5 suos esse finitimos; fines latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud eos fuisse regem nostra etiam ? memoria Diviciacum, totius Galliae potentissimum, qui cum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit; nunc esse regem 10 Galbam: ad hunc propter justitiam prudentiamque summam totius belli omnum voluntate deferri; oppida habere numero XII, polliceri milia armata L; totidem Nervios, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur s longissimeque absint; XV milia Atrebates, Ambianos o 15 X milia, Morinos XXV milia, Menapios VII milia, Caletos X milia, Veliocasses et Viromanduos totidem, Atuatucos XVIIII milia; Condrusos, Eburones, Caero- 10

ressent, though if Caesar had written that, he would also have written policitus esset. Perhaps, as in § 2, primary tenses were used because the event described was recent.

Most editors say that quisque stands for quaeque ciritas or quarque para Belgarum: but although the several contingents were of course provided by the tribes, the tribes evidently could not make a promise 'in the general council of the Belgae'.

and Caesar wrote quaque because he was thinking of the individual delegates who attended the council.

§ 7. Apud eos... obtanuerit. This Diviciacus must not be confused with the Aeduan Druid of the same name, who is mentioned in this Commentary (5, § 2; 10, § 5; 14, § 1; 15, § 1) as well as in the first. Britanniae is a loose expression: it can only mean South-Eastern Britain, the part which Caesar invaded in 55 and in 54 B.O.; for it is plainly incredible that the power of Diviciacus should have extended beyond that part of the country which had been conquered by the Belgae (v. 12, § 2). What was the nature of his imperium? One cannot suppose that he had invaded Britain with an armada and conquered his Belgic kinsmen. When Caesar came to Gaul the tribes of South-Eastern Britain were divided into antagonistic groups, headed respectively by the Catavellauni-the subjects of Cassivellaunus and the Trinovantes (A. B., pp. 299 300); and I am inclined to believe that after Diviciacus had made himself overlord of a 'large part of the Belgic territory' in Gaul (magnar partis harum regionum), some of the British tribes had sought his aid against their rivals, and had purchased it by recognizing his supremacy and perhaps also by paying tribute. obtinuerit. See the note on i, 31, § 8.

sos, Paemanos, qui uno nomine Germani appellantur, arbitrari ad XL milia.

He orders the Aedui to ravage the land of the Bellovaci.

Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione prosecutus omnem senatum ad se convenire principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci iussit. Quae 5 2 omnia ah his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Diviciacum Haeduum magnopere cohortatus docet quanto opere rei publicae communisque salutis intersit

§ 10. qui... appellantur. See pp. xxxi-xxxii.

The subject of arbitrari is of course se, supplied from § 4. and XL milia is governed by posse conficere, supplied from § 5, not by polliceri; for in the latter case the Remi would not have been doubtful about the number. But the omission of se and posse conficere is so extremely harsh that there is perhaps a gap in the MSS. (J. B., 1894, pp. 337-8). Mommsen infers from arbitrari that the so-called Germani took no part in the council (§ 4) of

the Belgae.

According to the estimate with which the Remi supplied Caesar, the sum of the contingents which the various tribes had promised to furnish amounted to 296,000 men. Caesar does not guarantee the accuracy of this number; but neither does he question it. Various critics have insisted that it is grossly exaggerated; and there is some ground for their scepticism. For, supposing that the proportion of fighting men to women and children was about the same as in the Helvetian host (i, 29, §§ 2 3), the hundred thousand men whom the Bellovaci are said to have been able to muster would have represented a population almost as great as that which now inhabits their country; and, moreover, the contingents of the Bellovaci, Suessiones, and Nervii are said to have amounted to considerably more than half of the entire force, whereas their territories were only about one-fourth of the whole. Allowance must, however, be made for the greater fertility of their country. I am inclined to believe that none of the tribes sent into the field as many men as they had promised; and I doubt whether the Nervii and their allies (16, §§ 1 2) took any part in the first stage of the campaign, and whether the more distant

tribes fought at all (C. G., pp. 241-2).

Caesar's eight legions, with his auxiliaries and cavalry, probably did not number much more than 40,000 men. See the note

on i, 7, § 2.

ad. See the first note on i, 4, § 2.

5, § 1. Cuesar . . . proseculus may be translated by 'Caesar addressed the Remi in encouraging and gracious terms'. Cf.

B. C., i, 69, § 1.

principum seems to mean simply 'leading men'; it does not, as for instance in vii, 65, § 2 and 88, § 4, denote magistrates. Some of the principes, whom Caesar frequently mentions, were certainly magistrates, and perhaps these were; but the word, as such, rarely bears that meaning. Cf. the second note on i, 3, § 5. manus hostium distineri, ne cum tanta multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. Id fieri posse, si suas 3 copias Haedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint et eorum agros populari coeperint. His (datis) mandatis 4 6 eum a se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se venire vidit neque iam longe abesse ab iis quos miserat exploratoribus et ab Remis cognovit, flumen Axonam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum traducere maturavit atque 10 ibi castra posuit. Quae res et latus unum castrorum 5 ripis fluminis muniebat et post eum quae erant tuta ab hostibus reddebat et commeatus ab Remis reli-

§ 4. in unum locum coactas. Where did the Belgae concentrate? It is not certain whether they marched against Caesar up the valley of the Aisne-the Axona which Caesar mentions in this sentence-or towards the Aisne from north to south. M. Jullian decides for the former, because it was the natural route for the Bellovaci and the Suessiones, who furnished the strongest contingents to the confederate army. But if they had taken this route, it is unlikely that they would have marched on the north of the Aisne, as the narrative (5-7) proves that they did, to attack Caesar, who was still on the south: for if they had marched on the south, they would have compelled him either to fall back or to march westward against them, for fear his communications should be cut; and M. Jullian himself admits that if they had concentrated on the Aisne, their natural line of march would have been the road from Soissons to Reims. Besides, it is impossible to find a satisfactory site for Bibrax, the stronghold which they attacked when they were marching against Caesar (6, § 1), at any point on or near the road leading from Soissons to the place where he crossed the Aisne: indeed, unless that place was Berry-au-Bac-and this, as I shall show in the note on 8, §§ 3-5, is very doubtful—Bi-brax was certainly not in the valley of the Aisne (see p. 411). It is probable, therefore, that the point where the Belgae concentrated was not in the valley, but somewhere north of the Assne perhaps near La Fère on the Oise-and at a consider-

able distance from it (C. G., pp. 658-9).

oidit is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 67) on the ground that, coupled with cognosit, it can only mean 'saw with his own eyes'. Schneider, on the other hand, maintains that it means 'realized' and that, if it were omitted, there would be nothing to show that Caesar acted from careful consideration and from conviction as well as from mere information. I cannot understand what motive an interpolator could have had for inserting

pidit.

thi castra possit. The question of the site of this camp is discussed in the note on 8, §§ 3-5.

quisque civitatibus ut sine periculo ad eum portari s possent efficiebat. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit et in altera parte fluminis Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem pedum XII vallo fossaque duodevi-5 ginti pedum muniri iubet.

The Belgae attack Bibrax.

- Ab his castris oppidum Remorum nomine Bibrax aberat milia passuum VIII. Id ex itinere magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt. Aegre eo die 2 sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum 10 oppugnatio est haec: ubi circumiecta multitudine hominum totis moenibus undique in murum lapides iaci coepti sunt murusque defensoribus nudatus est, testudine facta portas succedunt murumque subruunt.
- 3 Quod tum facile fiebat. Nam cum tanta multitudo 15 lapides ac tela † coicerent †, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli. Cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset,

§ 5. portari. W. Nitsche is very likely right in proposing supportari. See the passages collected in L. C., i, 606, 1340. § 6. in altitudinem pedum XII. When Caesar mentions the height of a vallum he means the combined height of the rampart and the palisade which surmounted it. See B. C., in, 63, § 1. duoderiginti pedum denotes the breadth of the ditch, which

was doubtless V-shaped. Caesar once (vii, 72, § 1) mentions a trench which, as only a small force was available for its defence, he constructed with vertical les; but the labour of

digging such trenches was of course ve.y great.

U, § 2. testudine. See the note on i, 24, § 5. § 2. 3. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 40-1), who follows the MS. reading, succendent, instead of succedent, and adopts the reading namque tanta multitudo lapides ac tela coiciebant ut in muro consistendi potestas esset nulli, which is found in \$, condemns the whole passage as an interpolation. He remarks (1) that Caesar could not have used the plural, coicerent or coiciebant, after the singular, multitudo; (2) that he would not have written Gallorum cudem atque Belgarum, but Belgarum eadem atque Gallorum; (3) that he would not have used the words moenia and murus in the same sentence; (4) that succendunt is obviously impossible, (5) that Caesar would not have written circumiecta multitudine hominum totis moenibus, but multitudine hominum totis moenibus circumiecta; and (6) that the passage breaks the connexion of the narrative, for if Caesar had written it, he would have done better to put the sentence Aegre co die sustentatum est (§ 1) immediately before Cum finem oppu-gnandi nox fecisset (§ 4). He remarks, further, that the reading of \(\beta-namque \cdots nulli-at\) all events yields sense and is consistent with fiebat, the meaning being that whenever this method Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, qui tum oppido pracerat, unus ex iis qui legati de pace ad Caesarem venerant, nuntium ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere

5 non posse.

Eo de media nocte Caesar isdem ducibus usus qui 7 nuntii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas sagittarios et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit; quorum adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis studium 2 10 propugnandi accessit et hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppi- 3 dum morati agrosque Remorum depopulati, omnibus vicis aedificiisque quo adire potuerant incensis, ad castra Caesaris omnibus copiis contenderunt et a 15 milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt;

Caesar sends adotachment to relieve it the Belgae march on and encamp over against him.

of attack was adopted the defenders were unable to remain upon the wall; whereas the reading of a (which I have adopted) involves the supposition that tum means 'on this occasion', though, if it did, fielat would have to be altered into factum est. But might not Quod . . . fielat mean 'in this case the operation was being easily performed '? Schneider defends the order of the words Gallorum . . . Belgarum, arguing that Caesar wished to emphasize the fact that the mode of attack which he described was common to all the Gallic tribes; but it must, I think, be admitted that the passage, as it stands, is unsatisfactory. If we adopt the conjecture succedant, which is probable enough, we are confronted with the difficulty that Caesar nowhere else uses succedo, governing an accusative, without a preposition. Accordingly Klotz (C. S., pp. 243-4) substitutes propuss for portas.

§ 4. nuntium. Mousel (J. B., 1894, p. 250), following the Aldine edition, reads nuntion, because in 7, § 1 Caesar writes indem ducibus usus qui nuntri ab Iccio venerant. But what if nuntium means, as it often does, 'a message'? Schneider says that it cannot, for 'Caesar only says nuntium and nuntion mitters and dimotters of men, whereas of things he says [nuntium] acceptere, offerre, and perferre. This is a weak argument. Caesar nowhere else has occasion to speak of sending a message, and he only uses acceptere, adferre, and perferre in this connexion twelve times in all. Cicero (Att., i, 13, § 3) writes uxori Caesarem

nuntium remisisse.

7, § 1. de media nocie is generally explained as meaning 'in the middle of the night' or 'about midnight' (Th. l. L., v. 64, with which of. Cl. Ph., 1913, pp. 7-18), though Caesar sometimes writes media nocie without de. 1 am not quite sure that de does not mean 'just after' (midnight); for Censorinus (24, § 2) says tempus quad hair [mediae nocis] proximum est rocatur de media nocie. Cf. the third note on i, 12, § 2.

quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus passuum VIII in latitudinem patebant.

Cavalry
skirmishes:
description of
Caesar's
position:
he fortifies
It against

8 Caesar primo et propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis proelio super-5 2 sedere statuit; cotidie tamen equestribus proeliis quid hostis virtute posset et quid nostri auderent periclis tabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura oportuno

8, §§ 3-5. We cannot tell where Caesar pitched his camp until we know where he had crossed the Aisne (5, § 4): and four points of passage have been proposed, namely. Berry-au-Bac, for which most commentators have decided, Condé-sur-Suippe, which is about 3 miles higher up the river, and Pontavert and Pontarcy, which are respectively about 4 and 11 miles, as the crow flies, lower down. The claims of Condé-sur-Suippe and

Pontarcy have been disproved.

The reason why Berry au-Bac is generally accepted is that about a mile and a half north east of it, near Mauchamp, Colonel Stoffel discovered by excavation a camp, which he identified with the camp of Caesar. If the reader will look at the illustration of this camp, which is substantially identical with Pl. 8 of the Atlas of Napoleon's Histoire de Jules César, he will see that it does not correspond with Caesar's description. According to Caesar, the hill on which the camp stood rose gradually from level ground on the right bank of the Aisne: it descended gradually to level ground in front: its flanks, on the right and left, descended to the plain with a strongly marked slope; and its length, or extension from right to left, was just sufficient to allow six legions to be drawn up on it in line of battle in front of the camp. Between the hill and the enemy's camp, which was in front of it, was a small marsh. In order to prevent the enemy from outflanking him, Caesar drew a trench crosswise that is, at right angles with the extension of the hill - past either flank of it; and at each end of each trench he constructed a redoubt. Before Stoffel began to excavate he understood Caesar's description in this sense, and tried in vain to find the two trenches on the right and the left of the hill; when he had found them in the places where they are marked in the illustration, and his discovery had been accepted by Napoleon as conclusive, commentators tried to force Caesar's words into agreement with Napoleon's Plan. 'The key of this description', said Dr. Rutherford (Gallic War, II and III, Preface and pp. 55-6, is pro castris, which proves that Caesar was looking westward . . . along the axis of the hill.' But Rutherford himself supplied disproof; for in his Vocabulary (p. 124) he rightly translated pro castris by in front of the camp': the front of the camp was evidently that side of it which faced the enemy; and if the camp near Mauchamp was made by Caesar, the side which faced the enemy was, as both Napoleon and Rutherford admit, the north. In every other passage in which

a flank attack.

que idoneo, quod is collis ubi castra posita erant ululum ex planitie editus tantum adversus in latidinem patebat quantum loci acies instructa occupare terat, atque ex utraque parte lateris deiectus habe-

sesar writes pro castris, he means 'on the side of the campaich faced the enemy'. Rutherford's 'key' only opened the for to fresh mistakes. Having mistranslated pro castris, he as obliged to mistranslate in fronte, which, he said, 'refers to intend of the hill's ridge furthest removed from the camp'; hereas any one who looks at the illustration will see that the front' of the hill can only be that side of it which faced the nemy. Again, Rutherford forgot that, according to Caesar, he hill was just wide enough to enable the Roman line of attle to be formed along it; whereas, according to his intentention of Caesar and according to Napoleon's Plan, the hill was wide enough to allow the line of battle to be formed upon it alongside of the camp; that is to say, wider, by the length of one side of the camp, than Caesar says. It is clear that, according to Caesar, the line of battle was formed in front of, not alongside of, the camp. Finally, Caesar says that his object in constructing the two trenches was to prevent the enemy from attacking his troops on their flanks (ab lateribus). Would he have used the plural if he had only meant the right flank?

The camp at Mauchamp is open to two other objections. The western slope of the bill is so extremely gentle that it could not rightly be described by the words lateris deiectus (§ 3); for deiectus denotes a sharp, fairly steep gradient. Rutherford, indeed, perversely identifies the lateris deiectus with the northern and southern sides of the bill; but the northern and southern slopes are hardly less gentle than the others. Also the trench which, according to Napoleon's Plan, touched the Aisne is only 400 metres long, whereas, according to Caesar, each trench measured about 400 pussus, or nearly 592 metres; and it shows no trace of a redoubt. Napoleon strove to meet this objection by asserting that the Aisne had changed its course since 57 B. c. and thereby obliterated all traces of the end of the trench and of the redoubt. But there is no evidence that the course of the

Now for Pontavert. If Caesar crossed the Aisne there, the bill on which he encamped must have been the plateau of Chaudardes, which is shown in my plan. When I examined this ground I noted one or two objections. The western end of the plateau, where the flank companies of Caesar's left wing would have been posted, does not 'gradually merge in the plain by a gentle slope' (in fronte lenter fastigatus paulatum ad planitum redibat [§ 3]), but is actually rather lower than the ground immediately in front of it which would have been occupied by the Belgae; while the northward slope of the central and eastern parts of the plateau is perhaps rather too marked.

On the whole, the topography of Mauchamp, with the very important exception of (lateris) description; conforms perhaps somewhat more closely to Caesar's description; but the results

4 quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus passuum VIII in latitudinem patebant.

Cavalry skirmishea: description of Caesar's position: he fortifies it against 8 Caesar primo et propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis proelio super-62 sedere statuit; cotidie tamen equestribus proeliis quid hostis virtute posset et quid nostri auderent pericli-3 tabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura oportuno

8, §§ 3-5. We cannot tell where Caesar pitched his camp until we know where he had crossed the Aisne (5, § 4); and four points of passage have been proposed, namely, Berry-au-Bac, for which most commentators have decided, Condé-sur-Suippe, which is about 3 miles higher up the river, and Pontavert and Pontarcy, which are respectively about 4 and 11 miles, as the crow flies, lower down. The claims of Condé-sur-Suippe and

Pontarcy have been disproved.

The reason why Berry-au-Bac is generally accepted is that about a mile and a half north-east of it, near Mauchamp, Colonel Stoffel discovered by excavation a camp, which he identified with the camp of Caesar. If the reader will look at the illustration of this camp, which is substantially identical with Pl. 8 of the Atlas of Napoleon's Histoire de Jules Cesur, he will see that it does not correspond with Caesar's description. According to Caesar, the hill on which the camp stood rose gradually from level ground on the right bank of the Aisne: it descended gradually to level ground in front: its flanks, on the right and left, descended to the plain with a strongly marked slope; and its length, or extension from right to left, was just sufficient to allow six legions to be drawn up on it in line of battle in front of the camp. Between the hill and the enemy's camp, which was in front of it, was a small marsh. In order to prevent the enemy from outflanking him, Caesar drew a trench crosswise - that is, at right angles with the extension of the hill past either flank of it; and at each end of each trench he constructed a redoubt. Before Stoffel began to excavate he understood Caesar's description in this sense, and tried in vain to find the two trenches on the right and the left of the hill; when he had found them in the places where they are marked in the illustration, and his discovery had been accepted by Napoleon as conclusive, commentators tried to force Caesar's words into agreement with Napoleon's Plan. 'The key of this description', said Dr. Rutherford (Gallic War, II and III, Preface and pp. 55-6), 'is pro castrie, which proves that Caesar was looking westward ... along the axis of the hill.' But Rutherford himself supplied disproof; for in his Vocabulary (p. 124) he rightly translated pro castris by 'in front of the camp': the front of the camp was evidently that side of it which faced the enemy; and if the camp near Mauchamp was made by Caesar, the side which faced the enemy was, as both Napoleon and Rutherford admit, the north - In every other passage in who h

Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium 9 The exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent hostes expectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transcundi fieret, ut impeditos adgrederentur parati in armis 5 erant. Interim proelio equestri inter duas acies con- 2 tendebatur. Ubi neutri transcundi initium faciunt, secundiore equitum proelio nostris Caesar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen 3 Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra 10 demonstratum est. Ibi vadis repertis partem suarum 4 copiarum traducere conati sunt co consilio ut, si possent, castellum, cui praecrat Q. Titurius legatus, expugnarent pontemque interscinderent, si minus po- 5

Belgae attempt to ford the Atsne, in order to strike at Caesar's communicatlons.

(Caesar) certior factus ab Titurio omnem equita- 10 Caesar tum et levis armaturae Numidas, funditores sagittariosque pontem traducit atque ad eos contendit. 20 Acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos 2

tuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno 15 nobis usui ad bellum gerendum erant, commeatuque

nostros prohiberent.

repulses them.

is in the first printed edition of the Commentaries. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 351) points out that in the preceding sentence we find constituit, and that item requires that the next verb should be in the same tense.

9, § 1. ut impeditos . . . erant. Kraner and other editors affirm that parati is used absolutely, as in vii, 59, § 5, and that ut adgrederentur does not depend upon it, but upon paruti . . . erant. I believe that they are right, although in vin, 19, §§ 2 and 5 sec paratus is used with ut. The sense of course is 'our men, weapons in hand, were ready to attack them', &c.

10. 1. pontem. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 282) rejects the MS. reading in favour of R. Schneider's emendation, ponte, on the ground that 'one can say flumen, mare, fossam, puludem, vallem traducere, but not pontem. The pons is the means of crossing '. &c. J. H Schmalz (N. J., clv, 1897, p. 211) is not convinced by this argument. Remarking that Caesar nowhere else in the Bellum Gallicum uses the instrumental ablative, ponts, he insists that a bridge has an extension equal to the breadth of the stream, and that Meusel is therefore wrong in comparing it, as a means of crossing, with names. Why, then, should not one cay that a general transported an army across a bridge? Certainly one can say so in English, though one would not say 'he transported his army across the ships', but 'across the sea in chipe'. Lagree with Schmalz that there is not sufficient reason for rejecting the authority of the MSS.

nostri in flumine adgressi magnum corum numerum s occiderunt; per corum corpora reliquos audacissime transire conantes multitudine telorum reppulerunt primosque, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos interfecerunt. Hostes, ubi et de expugnando oppido 5 et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causa viderunt atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, concilio convocato constituerunt optimum esse domum suam quemque reverti, et quorum 10 in fines primum Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, ut potius in suis quam in alienis finibus decertarent et domesti-5 cis copiis rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio cos 15 deduxit, quod Diviciacum atque Haeduos finibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare cognoverant. His persuaderi ut diutius morarentur neque suis auxilium ferrent non poterat.

Their several contingents retreat in disorder: Caesar's cavalry, supported by three legions, pursue them.

strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi nullo certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. Hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita insidias veritus, quod qua de causa discederent nondum perspexerat, exergitum equitatumque castris continuit. Prima luce, contirmata re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen moraretur, praemisit. His Q. Pedium et L. Aurunculeium Cottam legatos prae-se

§ 4. concenirent. Stephanus, whom Meusel follows, proposed, as an emendation, concenire; but I am inclined to think that Caesar may have written concentrent (perhaps under the influence of introduxissent) just as in vii, 78, § 1 he wrote constituent ut ii . . . excedant.

11, § 2. speculatores (scouts) were not the same as exploratores (patrols), who were generally cavalry. Speculatores were often employed singly; and under the Empire there were ten in each legion. Similarly in our own army there are trained scouts in each company of infantry (Tr., p. 58, n. 1; Z. G., 1911, pp. 711-12, 715).

fecit; T. Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit. Hi novissimos adorti et multa milia 4 passuum prosecuti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extremo agmine, ad 5 quos ventum erat, consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent, priores, quod abesse 5 a periculo viderentur neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent. 10 Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem 6 nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium; sub occasum solis sequi destiterunt seque in castra, ut erat

/ Postridie eius diei Caesar, prius quam se hostes ex 12 He 15 terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere [confecto] ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit. Id ex 2

marches on and receives the submission of the

§ 4. Hi... conciderunt. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 45 6) brackets these words, arguing that they are contradicted by the following clause, cum . . . sustinerent. He also asks whether the nocissimi were different from the extremum agmen, and whether the proores of § 5 were the vanguard and indeed the greater part of the fugitive column or only the leading division of the rearguard inorissimi). If, however, Hissian conciderant was not written by Caesar, ponerent (§ 5) is plainly wrong; and accordingly Meusel alters it into ponebant; but he is obliged to admit that in this case (priores) quod ought to be followed by the indicative. In fact all the attempts that have been made to amend the passage fail. As far as I can see, no alteration is needed: for extremo agmine denotes the same men as novismmos; priores denotes all the rest; cum is causal and introduces two reasons for the slaughter which is described by magnam multitudinem . . . conciderant; and the words which Meusel brackets are justified by § 6.

5. viderentur . . . continerentur. See the note on i, 6, § 3.

l'iderentur is equivalent to sibi viderentur,

exaudito . . . ordinibus. In translating one should try to make it clear that the second ablative absolute is the result of the first. I should say 'broke their ranks when they heard

imperatum, receperunt.

the distant cries '.
12, § 1. Postridie... contendit. Confecto, as Nipperdey first saw, is certainly spurious; for, as no place is indicated as the terminus of the magnum ster, it has no nicaning; and, moreover, postrulie proves that Chesur reached Noviodunum on the same day on which he made the magnum iter, in other words, the terminus of the magnum iter was Noviodunum. An editor who wished to retain confecto might, indeed, put this question :- 'Supposing

Suessiones at Noviodunum, itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non 3 potuit. Castris munitis vineas agere quaeque ad

that Caesar had wished to say that he made a forced march which did not take him the whole way to Noviodunum, and that on the following day he pushed on for Noviodunum, would not the words magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit have expressed his meaning?' No; for in the case supposed he would have written (magno itinere confecto)

proximo (or altero or postero) die (ad oppidum, &c.).

It is generally assumed that the starting-point of this forced murch was Caesar's camp on the Aisne (5, § 4): if so, the length of the murch was about 28 miles if he encamped on the hill of Mauchamp; about 24 miles if he encamped on the plateau of Chaudardes (see the article on Noviodunum [pp. 426-7]). The assumption however, seems to me doubtful. The force which Caesar had detached in pursuit of the Belgae 'returned, in obedience to orders, to camp' (11, § 6). Consider what is involved in the supposition that they returned to the camp mentioned in 5, § 4. If their pursuit had been directed down the valley of the Aisne, they were obliged, after an extraordinarily long day's work and immediately before another prodigious march, to return the whole distance which they had covered between dawn and sunset; while Caesar, although he was anxious to reach Noviodunum as soon as possible, needlessly imposed this heavy labour upon them, and imposed upon them and the rest of the army a march of nearly twice the ordinary length on the next day. Is it not more likely that, instead of sitting idle in camp, he marched down the valley to within a short distance of the frontier of the Suesniones?

But why did he order the detachment to return at all? If the pursuit was directed down the valley, along which he was himself about to march, this question cannot be answered; but if, on the other hand, the Suessiones fled northward down the road towards Laon, to fetch baggage which they may have left at the place where the Belgae had concentrated (5, § 4), the answer is obvious. While Caesar moved a few miles down the valley, and thus shortened the inevitable magnum iter, the detachment rejoined him (by a road leading to Beaurieux?). It has, indeed, been suggested that the various Belgic contingents dispersed at the very beginning of their flight, the Bellovaci and Suessiones moving down the valley on the heights parallel with the right bank of the river, and all the others towards Laon. But if so, how could the Suessiones have failed to detect that Caesar in the valley below was overtaking and outstripping them (12, §§ 2-4), and why should they have allowed him to do so (C. G., p. 670)?

§ 3. rineas agere. Vineae were sheds used to protect soldiers who were engaged in constructing earthworks, &c., or, as on this occasion, in filling up a most. The sines, as described by Vegetius (De re mil., iv, 15), was a movable hut, 16 feet long.

oppugnandum usui erant comparare coepit. Interim 4 omnis ex fuga Suessionum multitudo in oppidum proxima nocte convenit. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum 5 actis, aggere iacto turribusque constitutis, magnitudine 5 operum, quae neque viderant ante Galli neque audierunt, et celeritate Romanorum permoti legatos ad Caesarem de deditione mittunt et petentibus Remis ut conservarentur impetrant.

Caesar, obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque 13 of the 10 ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accipit exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit. Qui cum se suaque 2 omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia 15 passuum V abesset, omnes maiores natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere et voce significare coeperunt sese in eius fidem ac potestatem venire

at Bratuspantium,

S feet high, and 7 feet wide, the sides of which were defended by wicker-work, while the roof was protected against fire by raw hides; but of course the dimensions and the strength of the materials would vary according to circumstances. Caesar's rineae were evidently placed end to end: therefore, in order to enable men to move from one to another, they must have been open at the ends (C. G., p. 608).

neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, a

§ 4. Interim... proxima nocte. The last two words fix the meaning of interim: the Suessiones entered the town in the night that intervened between the preparations for the siege and the operations of the next day. Do not translate interim by 'meanwhile': it will not bring out the meaning. Try whether you can improve upon this:—'On the following night, before he could resume operations, the whole host, &c.

5. aggere here does not mean 'an agger', or terrace, though it does in 30, § 3. Agger primarily means material—earth or what not - piled up in order to form a rampart, a terrace, or some other military structure, or, as in this passage, shot into a most with the object of filling it up. Caesar uses the word in various kindred senses, which can always be distinguished,

without a dictionary, by a little thought.

turribus, -wooden towers, from the stories of which archers, elingers, and artillery showered missiles among the defenders of a besieged town. They were moved on rollers. Occasionally they were very high, containing as many as ten stories (vni, 41, § 5).

1000 1

pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus suo more pacem ab Romanis petierunt.

- 14 Pro his Diviciacus (nam post discessum Belgarum dimissis Haeduorum copiis ad cum reverterat) facit 2 verba: Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia 5 3 civitatis Haeduae fuisse; impulsos ab suis principibus, qui dicerent Haeduos a Caesare in servitutem redactos omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, et ab Haeduis defecisse et populo Romano bellum intulisse.
 - 4 Qui eius consilii principes fuissent, quod intellegerent 10 quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britan-
 - 5 niam profugisse. Petere non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Haeduos, ut sua clementia ac mansue-
 - 6 tudine in eos utatur. Quod si fecerit, Haeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum, 15 quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.
- sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, et quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate 20 atque hominum multitudine praestabat, DC obsides 2 poposcit. His traditis omnibusque armis ex oppido conlatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit; 3 qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant. Quorum de natura mori-25 busque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat: nullum esse aditum ad eos mercatoribus; nihil pati vini reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod his rebus relanguescere animos corum

14, § 5. sua is evidently emphatic; but to render it by 'his' would be very weak. One might translate ut... utatur by 'to treat them with the forbearance and humanity for which he was distinguished'.

15, § 4. corum is suspicious. Schneider remarks that if it is deleted, his rebus... virtutem must be taken as applying to mankind in general, not to the Nervii in particular; but Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 64), who holds that this is precisely the sense in which the words were intended, remarks that if they applied only to the Nervii, Caesar would have written not tanimos) corum but (animos) suos. Rutherford, however, says (Gallic War, II and III, p. 61), 'we are to understand that the pre-

and of the

et remitti virtutem existimarent; esse homines feros 5 magnacque virtutis; increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano dedidissent patrinique virtutem proiecissent; confirmare sese 6 5 neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem pacis accepturos.

The Nervii resolve to fight.

Cum per corum fines triduum iter fecisset, invenie- 16 Caesar bat ex captivis Sabim flumen a castris suis non amplius milibus passuum X abesse; trans id flumen 2 10 omnes Nervios consedisse adventumque ibi Romanorum expectare una cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduis, finitimis suis (nam his utrisque persuaserant 3 uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur); expectari 4 etiam ab iis Atuatucorum copias atque esse in itinere;

marches mlo Nervian territory.

15 mulieres quique per actatem ad pugnam inutiles 5 viderentur in eum locum coniecisse quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.

Nervian plan of attack.

His rebus cognitis, exploratores centurionesque prae- 17 The mittit qui locum castris idoneum deligant. Cum ex 2 20 dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem secuti una iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, corum dierum consuctudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt atque his demonstrarunt inter singulas 25 legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra venisset reliquaeque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa 3

cautions were taken by the chieftains to protect the people.' In other words, he believes that the implied subject of existimarent is duces, and that corum means the Nervii in general. I may add that Caesar does occasionally use rorum, us, &c., instead of a reflexive pronoun See 1, § 2; 1, 5, § 4; 6, § 3.

5.5. dedulissent... provecissent. See the note on 1,36, 5.4.
16, § 1. inveniebut. The learner should ask himself why

Caesar used the imperfect. milibus. The MSS, have milia: but if it was not written by mistake, this is the only passage in the Bellum Gullicum in which non amplias abesse is not used with the ablative; and the archetype probably had the abbreviation mil. (J. B., 1894, p. 282).

17, § 2. hane . . . adorir. If the legion were to be attacked on the murch when the men were carrying their heavy packs impedimentisque direptis, futurum ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent. Adiuvabat etiam corum consilium qui rem deferebant quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed quicquid possunt, pede-5 stribus valent copiis), quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si praedandi causa ad cos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis crebrisque in latitudinem ramis enatis [et] rubis sentibusque interiectis effecerant ut instar muri hae saepes muni-10 mentum praeberent, quo non modo non intrari sed ne perspici quidem posset. His rebus cum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

Descrip- 18 tion of the position Loci natura erat haec, quem locum nostri castris 15 delegerant. Collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad

(which included their entrenching tools), it would be at a serious disadvantage. Cf. i, 24, § 3.

§ 4. teneris . . . enatis is the accepted reading: a has teneris . . . atque in latitudinem ramis enatis; \$\beta\$ teneris . . . atque inflexis crebrisque in latitudinem ramis. Klotz (C.S., p. 48, n. 1) objects—captiously, I think that in \$\beta\$ crebris simply means multis. Accordingly he regards inflexis crebrisque as an interpolation. On the other hand, he condemns enatis in a, because it does not harmonize with effectrant. Thus, he says, the genuine part of the text is teneris arboribus incisis atque in latitudinem ramis, which he completes by adding inflexis. But if, as he supposes, incisis means 'pollarded', inflexis is objectionable, for branches would naturally have shot out sideways; and Meusel has pointed out that if we omit ct, enatis is unobjectionable. If incisis means 'cut into', the accepted reading describes the operation

of 'plashing' (Ency. Brit., xiii, 1910, p. 101).

18, § I. Loc: natura... delegerant. It is now generally agreed that only one of the numerous sites that have been proposed for Caesar's famous battle with the Nervii corresponds with his description, and that it corresponds exactly. The battle was fought on the left bank of the upper Sambre, on the heights of Neuf-Mesnil opposite Hautmont. These heights slope, as Caesar says (18, § 1), evenly and gently down to the bank; but at Boussieres, a little higher up the stream, heights which are connected with those of Neuf-Mesnil terminate at the river in steep escarpments, which, as Long says (D. R. R., iv, 59), 'are not accessible at Boussieres, but may be scaled lower down' (see the plan facing p. 83). These are the 'high banks' (altissimas ripas) which Caesar mentions (27, § 5). Evidently the battle was fought at a place where Caesar was obliged to cross the Sambre, for the Nervii were awaiting him; and at Maubeuge,

flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur ad- 2 versus huic et contrarius, passus circiter CC infimus apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris, ut non facile 5 introrans perapici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in 3 occulto sese continebant; in aperto loco secundum flumen paucae stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

on the Sambre selected Caesar's camp.

Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequebatur omnibus 19 His order 10 copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant. Nam quod hostibus 2 adpropinquabat, consuctudine sua Caesar VI legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius exercitus impedi- 3 menta conlocarat: inde duae legiones quae proxime 15 conscriptae erant totum agmen claudebant praesidio-

of march : the Nervii attack his troops whilethey are entrenching the camp,

which has always been the strategical point of the river, the valley is crossed by the Roman road from Bavay to Reims. No objection worth considering has been brought against the site, except that, according to Caesar (18, § 3), the Sambre opposite the battle-field was only 3 feet deep, whereas the depth opposite Hautmont is much more. But the depth has increased since Caesar's time, because the river has been canalized (C. G., pp. 671-5).

§ 2. adversus . . . contrarius, - 'opposite the other and directly facing it'. If this hill had been opposite the other, but had not directly faced it—if, that is to say, its axis had not been parallel with the axis of the other—it would have been contrarius, but not adversus. The reader will notice that in my translation I have deliberately inverted the order,—for a good

infimus. Klotz (C. S., pp. 244-5) objects to the MS. reading on the ground that Caesar regularly places infimus and inferior before the substantive; and accordingly, referring to 18, § 1 and vi, 73, § 6 (ab summo), iii, 19, § 1 and iv, 17, § 3 (ab imo), vii, 19, § 1 and 73, § 3 (ab infimo), he suggests that we should read ab infimo here. The conjecture may be right; but I follow the MSS, for in v, 44, § 12 and vii, 35, § 4 inferior follows its noun.

§ 8. stationes here means 'piquets'.

19, § 2. expeditus. When this word is used of troops it does not always mean the same thing. When troops who were just going into action are called expediti (vii, 11, § 8; 40, § 1; B. C., iii, 85, § 4, &c.), we are to infer that they were free from every burden that would have interfered with their fighting. But these six legions were at all events carrying their entrenching tools (§ 8), if not also their packs. Expeditas therefore probably means that they were not hampered by the presence of the heavy baggage. It may be translated by 'in light marching order'. See G. K., ii, 232-3. 4 que impedimentis erant. Equites nostri cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi cum hostium 5 equitatu proelium commiserunt. Cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius quam s quem ad finem porrecta [ac] loca aperta pertinelant cedentes insequi auderent, interim legiones VI quae primac venerant, opere dimenso, castra munire coes perunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab iis qui in silvis abditi latebant visa sunt, quod tempus 10 inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt 7 impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. His facile pulsis ac proturbatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen 15 decucurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et in flumine [et iam in manibus nostris] hostes vides rentur. Eadem autem celeritate adverso colle ad nostra castra atque eos qui in opere occupati crant contenderunt.

Battle on 20 the Sambre,

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurri oporteret; signum tuba dandum; ab opere

§ 6. ut... confirmaterant denotes both the formation in which the Nervii darted forth (provolucerant) and the immediate cause of their doing so, and ut includes the senses of quandiquidem, 'immunich as', and quem ad modum. Its force might be expressed by the following translation:—'suddenly, in the exact order in which, with mutual exhortations, they had formed their line within, the whole force darted forth,' &c.

§ 7. et iam . . . nostres. If these words are genuine, in manibus nostris means 'close to our men' or 'in our immediate neighbourhood', and one might translate them by 'and now at sword's point with our men'. But I know no similar phrase, except in Sallust, Jugustha, 57, § 4, where the text is uncertain.

See J. B., 1910, p. 49.

20, § 1. quod . . . dandum. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 41-2) regards this as an interpolation: for, he says, every Roman reader knew why the resultum was displayed; the words quod . . . oporteret needlessly interiupt the narrative; Caesar would have written oportebat, not oporteret, and signum, not insigne; and signum dandum is already in its proper place at the end of the mentence. If any one will refer to i, 23, § 1 and vi, 24. § 1, he will, I think, doubt whether Caesar would have written

revocandi milites; qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi; acies instruenda; milites cohortandi; signum dandum. Quarum rerum 2 magnam partem temporis brevitas et incursus hostium 5 impediebat. His difficultatibus duae res erant sub- 3 sidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati quid fieri oporteret non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus 10 singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris! vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem ! hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium expectabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant.

Caesar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos 21 15 milites, quam [in] partem fors obtulit, decucurrit et ad legionem decimam devenit, Milites non longiore 2 oratione cohortatus quam uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent neu perturbarentur animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod non s 20 longius hostes aberant quam quo telum adigi posset, proelii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram 4 partem item cohortandi causa profectus pugnantibus

oportebut; and Klotz (C. S., pp. 245-6) defends the words quod ... oporteret. He maintains that Caesar was not writing only for soldiers, but also for readers who were ignorant of military matters. At the same time he points out that signum tuba dandum, where it stands in the MSS., is out of place, because the troops who were recalled from the trenches (ab opera recocandi milites) saw the cextilum, and because the sound of the trumpet would have been inaudible to the men who had gone further afield and who therefore had to be fetched by gallopers (qui paulo longius . . . arcissindi). Accordingly he proposes to remove signum tuba dandum from its MS, position and to substitute it for again dandum.

aggers (see the note on 12, § 5, -aggere iacto) evidently means wood'.

21, § 1. quam [in] partem fore obtulit. An attempt has been made to explain these words as equivalent to in eam partern (decucurrit) quam fors obtalet; but, as Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 59) eays, this is impossible. They can only mean in cam partern in quam fors obtalet, which is nonsense; and, moreover, Caesar would have written ad, not in. Meusel, therefore, deletes in.

§ 4. Remember that alterum means 'the other'—in other

words, the right wing-not 'another'.

qui cum impedimentis veniebant clamor fremitusque oriebatur, aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur.

- Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treveri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causa a civitate missi ad Caesarem venerant, cum 5 multitudine hostium castra [nostra] compleri, legiones premi et paene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus dos mum contenderunt: Romanos pulsos superatosque, 10 castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos civitati renuntiaverunt.
- cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri signisque in unum locum conlatis XII. legionis confertos milites sibi 15 ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit, quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis, in his primipilo P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis 20 gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut iam se sustinere

§ 4. castra [nostra]. The reading of a is castra complete, nostrus; of β , castra nostra complete. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 65) infers that nostra(s), which, following nostris castris (§ 2), is superfluous, was a marginal addition.

25, § 1. signiferoque interfecto. In B que is omitted. I agree with Klotz (C.S., p. 240, n. 1) that it is required; for it was not the death of the standard-bearer, whose position was always exposed, that Caesar wished to emphasize, but the loss of the standard. By coupling signifero interfects with signo amisso he showed that

the standard-bearer was not to blame.

primipile, - the first centurion of the 1st cohort and therefore the chief centurion of the legion. The origin of the word is interesting. Pilus is equivalent to triarinum manipulus, the truiti having, under the earlier Roman military organization, tormed the third and most important line of the army in battle army (triplex acies). The chief centurion of the triarir was called primi pili, centurio being understood. Afterwards the word primipilus was formed, denoting an officer of the same rank. When the cohort became the tactical unit of the legion (see p. lxnii, each cohort contained three maniples, the first of which consisted of triarin, and each maniple contained two centuries. The first of the two centurions of the first maniple of the 1st cohort, who was, as such, the chief centurion of the legion, was called primipilus.

non posset, reliquos esse tardiores et non nullos ab novissimis deserto (loco) proelio excedere ac tela vitare, hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subcuntes intermittere et ab utroque latere instare et rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset, scuto ab novissimis [uni] militi 2 detracto, quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem processit centurionibusque nominatim appellatis reliquos cohortatus milites signa inferre et manipulos laxare iussit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent. Cuius 3 adventu spe inlata militibus ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

15 Caesar, cum VII, legionem, quae iuxta constiterat, 26 item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit ut paulatim sese legiones coniungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto cum aliis alii 2 subsidium ferrent neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste

ab normalishere and in § 2 does not mean 'from the rear ranks', but 'in the rear ranks': in other words, ab has the same force as in a fronte ('in front') and ab utroque latere ('on either flank').

subruntes and intermitters are closely connected in sense. § 2. manipulos laxare. In regard to the maniples see p. lxiii. The three maniples of each cohort probably always stood side by side, not one behind another (C. G., p. 58%). As the cohorts were huddled together (§ I), the only way, as far as I can see, of opening out the ranks would have been to make every other man in the front rank step forward.

26, § 1. et contersa signa ... inferrent. The exact meaning of these words is uncertain. In 24, § 4 Caesar says that the 7th and 12th legions were almost surrounded, and in 25, § 1 that the Nervii were attacking the 12th in front and on either stank. It seems clear, then, that the object of the formation which he elescribes was to enable the two legions to face the enemy on all edges. They certainly had to repel attacks in front and on either stank; and Caesar says (26, § 2) that when they had effected the movement which he ordered, they no longer feared an attack in the rear. F. Giesing remarks that it was only necessary for the rear companies of the two legions to turn round and for the wing companies to make a quarter-turn, thus forming a closed parallelogram. Probably he is right; but it is enough to get a clear general idea of Caesar's meaning (C.G., pp. 676-7).

circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac fortius pu3 gnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum
quae in novissimo agmine praesidio impedimentis
fuerant, proelio nuntiato, cursu incitato in summo
4 colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, et T. Labienus 5
castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore quae res
in nostris castris gererentur conspicatus X. legionem
5 subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum ex equitum et
calonum fuga quo in loco res esset quantoque in
periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versa-10
retur cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui
fecerunt.

27 Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent, calones perter-15 ritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis occur-2 rerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnae se legionariis 3 militibus praeferrent. At hostes, etiam in extrema

§ 5. Qui. The antecedent is milites, implied in X. legionem. Cf. i. 15, § 1, and see J. B., 1894, pp. 263-4.

nihil... feccrunt is equivalent to nihil ad celevitatem reliquerunt—'they left nothing undone that could conduce to speed'—and might be translated by 'they put forth their utmost speed'.

27. § 1. nostri is equivalent to nostrorum, but is used, as in i, 52, § 5, because the men who are designated as nostri were not a part of those who renewed the fight, but the whole. I should translate thus: — ('Their arrival wrought such a complete change that.) on our side (, even men who '&c.).

plete change that,) on our side (, even men who, &c.).

procubulssent. The force of this subjunctive and of superessent (§ 4) has been explained thus: if Caesar had written procubucerunt, he would have meant certain men who were known to have lain down—one would then translate by 'even those men who', &c.,—whereas etiam qui procubussent means 'even those, whoever they were, who had lain down'. I am inclined to think, however, that Meusel (L. C., iii, 1506; J. B., 1894, p. 379) is right in attributing both subjunctives to Attraction of Mood,—in other words, to the influence of redintegrarent and of coicerent respectively.

§ 2. pugnae is the reading of β: a has pugnant quo. Meusel, who now accepts H. Kleist's conjecture pugnandi studio—formerly (J. B., 1894, p. 386) agreed with Schneider in defending β. Pugnae does not mean 'the battle-field', but 'the battle'; but Meusel thought that locis might be used loosely

with pugnae.

spe salutis, tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, cum primi corum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus insisterent atque ex corum corporibus pugnarent, his deiectis t et coacervatis cadaveribus qui superessent ut ex 5 tumulo tela in nostros coicerent et pila intercepta remitterent; ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis ho-5 mines iudicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo 10 redegerat.

Hoc proclio facto et prope ad internecionem gente 28 Caesar ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, maiores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes coniectos dixeramus, hac pugna nuntiata, cum victo-15 ribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad 2 Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt; et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex DC ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad D, qui arma 20 ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar, 3 ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit et finitimis imperavit ut ab iniuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

25 Atuatuci, de quibus supra diximus, cum omnibus 29 The copiis auxilio Nerviis venirent, hac pugna nuntiata

Atuatuci take refuge

treats the

BULTIVOTE

with clemency.

28, § 1. prope... redacto. This, though Caesar may not have known it when he reported his victory to the Senate, was

an exaggeration. See pp. ix x.
aestuaria. This word, which is connected with aestus ('tidal stream'), cannot be used of marshes formed by a river which does not flow into the sea; so we must conclude that the marshes in question bordered on the estuary of the Scheldt (C. G., pp. 674-5).

discramus. See the note on 1, § 1 (discramus).
§ 2. ex DC... discramt. See the first note on § 1.
vix ad D. Caesar may have intended to emphasize vix
(as in i, 6, § 1), but anyhow he could not have written ad vix D. Ad reliqui temporis pacem (vii, 66, § 4) is good Latin, and so is ad bene circendum, but except in such phrases a word cannot be placed between ad and its object.

§ 3. ut . . . rideretur (see the second note on i, 40, § 5) may be translated by 'wishing to establish his character for', &c.

in their strongest fortress.

2 ex itinere domum reverterunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis sua omnia in unum oppidum egregie s natura munitum contulerunt. Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes deiectusque haberet, una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus in latitu- 5 dinem non amplius pedum CC relinquebatur; quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant; tum magni ponderis saxa et praeacutas trabes in muro conlo-4 cabant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, qui, cum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam 10 facerent, iis impedimentis quae secum agere ac portare non poterant citra flumen Rhenum depositis custodiae [ex suis] ac praesidio VI milia hominum una reli-5 querant. Hi post corum obitum multos annos a finitimis exagitati, cum alias bellum inferrent, alias 15 inlatum defenderent, consensu corum omnium pace facta hunc sibi domicilio locum delegerant.

Саезаг besieges st.

Ac primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant parvulisque proeliis cum 2 nostris contendebant; postea vallo pedum XII in 20

29, § 2. castellis, as distinguished from oppidis, probably means strongholds which, in time of peace, were uninhabited or only sparsely inhabited. Cf. A. B., p. 138.

unum oppidum...munitum. See the article on Atuatucorum

oppidum (p. 409).

8. delectus is an old emendation. The MS, reading, despectus, is pointless: whether the town commanded a wide view or not would have had no interest for Cassar or his readers.

amplius . . . CC. See the note on i, 38, § 5.

duplici . . . muro. M. Saint-Venant, a well-known French archaeologist, has discovered ancient forts in the Maritime Alps. the ramparts of which were formed each of two distinct walls (C. G., p. 80, n. 4).

duplici. See the note on i, 18, § 10.

tum is, I think, equivalent to tunc; but I am not quite sure
that it has not the sense of practeria. Cf L. C., ii, 2227, 2234.

§ 4. impedimentis, as agere shows, does not here mean
'baggage' only, but 'stock' that is to say, cattle—'and
baggage'. Remember the original meaning of the word.

§§ 4-5. reliquerent. ... delegarant. The MSS. have the perfect;
but the old appendixtions which I have adopted seem necessary.

but the old emendations which I have adopted seem necessary.

See J. B., 1894, p. 351.

30, § 2. valle pedum XII. Klotz (C.S., pp. 220-1) oddly thinks that this rampart was the town-wall of the Atuatuci.

circuitu †XV† milium crebrisque castellis circumuuniti oppido sese continebant. Ubi vineis actis aggere 3 extructo turrim procul constitui viderunt, primum

XV milium is certainly wrong; for to construct a contravallation 15 Roman miles in extent round either Namur or Mont Fulbize, with one or the other of which the oppidum must be identified, would have been sheer folly. The reading of avidto pedum in circuitu XV milium—will not do either; for Caesar never reckoned miles in terms of feet. Possibly he wrote V (C.G., pp. 390-1).

castellis. See 33, § 3 and the note on i, 8, § 2.

circummunite means 'shut in'. Cf. B. C., i, 81, \$ 5; 84, \$ 4. § 3. aggers extructo. The word agger is here used in the sense of an oblong mound or terrace, such as was commonly constructed by Greeks, Romans, and Assatics in besieging fortified towns. We shall see presently what purpose it was intended to serve. Before the construction of such a mound could be begun, the ground upon which it was to be erected had generally to be levelled, or, if it was too steep or broken to be reduced to one plane surface, it was perhaps levelled in step-like sections; and this was done by men working under the cover of a sapper's but (B. C., ii, 2, § 4). The agger was made largely, if not mainly, of wood, the lightest suitable material; while earth and rubble were used to fill up interstices and to make the structure compact. The woodwork consisted of logs, piled in layers, the logs in each layer being laid at right angles with those in the layer below. When, as at Avaricum (vii, 24, § 1), the agger was very large, this elaborately constructed woodwork probably served only as a wall on either side, to prevent the more loosely heaped interior from scattering. The workmen were protected from the enemy's missiles by sheds called cineae (see the note on 12, § 3). The evidence for this description will be found in B. C., ii, 2, § 4; Thucyddes, ii, 75; Lucan, iii, 394-8, 455; Appian, Mithr., 30; and Silius Italicus, xiii, 109-10.

In vii, 22, § 5 Caesar says that during the siege of Avaricum the Gauls endeavoured to prevent the Romans from bringing their cuniculi up to the walls (apirtos cuniculos..., mornhantur moenibusque adpropinquare prohibebant); and accordingly some writers believe that there were galleries in the agger. The passage will be considered in the right place, but cuniculos can only mean subterranean galleries, or mines. The agger was certainly solid; for there is direct evidence that some aggeres were (Thucydides, ii, 75, § 2; Lucan, ni, 394-8); the only use of making galleries would have been to save material; and the gain would have been more than counterbalanced by the enormous increase of labour that would have been entailed by making such an agger strong enough to carry the host of soldiers, the sappers' huts, and the huge towers that stood upon it. Indeed, without

bricks it could not have been built.

Aggeres were always in slanger of being set on fire by the enemy (vii, 22, § 4; 24, § 2); but the great difficulty began when they were getting quite close to the enemy's wall. It could hardly have been possible then to continue rearing a

inridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, quod tanta 4 machinatio a tanto spatio institueretur: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim homines tantulae staturae (nam plerumque omnibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra con- 5 temptui est) tanti oneris turrim in muro sese (posse) conlocare confiderent?

The Atuatuci surrender.

Ubi vero moveri et adpropinquare muris viderunt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Cac-

compact and uniform structure, for the enemy could pitch down heavy stones and other missiles, although the artillerymen in the towers which stood upon the agger (see the second note on 12, § 5) doubtless did their best to keep them at a distance. Sappers' huts of extraordinary strength, the sloping roofs of which were protected against fire by bricks, clay, and raw hides soaked in water (see the last note on v. 42, § 5), would therefore be placed on the agger, near its edge; and, screened by them, the men could shoot earth, timber, and fascines into the vacant space until the mass reached the necessary height.

The width of an agger must have depended upon its object. At Avaricum the object was to take the town by escalade (vii, 27), and therefore the agger was necessarily very broad (24, § 1); but when, as in the siege of the stronghold of the Atuataci (ii, 32, § 1), at Uxellodunum (viii, 41, § 2), or at Massilia (B. C., ii, 10-11), the object was simply to breach the wall, to attack one definite point, or to batter down a bastion, a vast embankment would have been superfluous.

How the vineae were used in constructing an agger is a difficult question. The men who brought up the material for the original aggeres at Massilia passed it, like bricklayers, from hand to band under the protection of vineae (B. C., ii, 2, § 3); but whether vineae were used by the men who actually reared the fabric, we are not told. As they were still nearer to the enemy, they must have been protected somebow; but inside vincae they could not have worked. We must suppose that they were screened by the defences, called plutei, which Vegetius (De re mil., iv, 15) describes, high convex wooden shields running on rollers (see the first note on vii, 25, § 1). See C. G., pp. 599-607.

quod . . . institueretur. If Caesar had intended merely to give the reason why the Atuatuci jeered, he would have written instituebatur; but he means that they jeered because, as they said, such a huge machine, &c. See the notes on i, 6, § 3 and 23, § 3. Translate by 'at the idea of such a huge machine

being erected '.

§ 4. plerumque . . . contemptui est. A modern Italian, travelling for the first time in France, would not be impressed by the stature of the inhabitants, except here and there in certain departments, especially of the north-east. I have tried to account for this in the article on the Ethnology of Gaul (pp. xxvi-xxvii).

sarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti, non se existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum 2 gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent, se suaque omnia eorum 3 5 potestati permittere dixerunt. Unum petere ac depre- 4 cari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine. quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Atuatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes 6 fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suae virtuti invidere; 10 a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent. Sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis 6 fortunam a populo Romano pati quam ab his per cruciatum interfici inter quos dominari consuessent.

Ad haec Caesar respondit: se magis consuetudine 32 15 sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum, si prius quam murum aries attigisset se dedidissent; sed deditionis nullam esse condicionem nisi armis 2 traditis. Se id quod in Nerviis fecisset facturum finitimisque imperaturum ne quam dediticiis populi 20 Romani iniuriam inferrent. Re renuntiata ad suos 3 illi se quae imperarentur facere dixerunt. Armorum 4 magna multitudine de muro in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, iacta, sic ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, 25 et tamen circiter parte tertia, ut postea perspectum est, celata atque in oppido retenta, portis patefactis eo die pace sunt usi.

31, § 4. deprecari is not distinct in sense from peters, but defines it : one might translate unum . . . deprecars by 'One thing only they would beg him not to do

sua. Cf. the note on 14, § 5.

32, § 1. ariss. The battering ram was a long beam, armed with a head of iron or bronze. It was suspended from the roof of a suppers' but, so that both the engine itself and the men who worked it were screened from attack; and the momentum was obtained by pulling the beam backwards, and then letting it swing forwards.

§ 2. in Nervis means 'in the case of the Nervii'. Cf. i, 47, § 4. § 3. facere is stronger than factures esse: the meaning of all i... dixerunt is they professed themselves ready to obey his commands'. So one says' I'm coming', meaning 'I'll come at once'.

but after- 33 wards treacherously attack the Romans.

Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire iussit, ne quam noctu oppidani a mili-2 tibus iniuriam acciperent. Illi ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quod deditione facta nostros praesidia deducturos aut denique indiligentius serva-s turos crediderant, partim cum iis quae retinuerant et celaverant armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, qua minime arduus ad nostras munitiones ascensus 10 videbatur, omnibus copiis repente ex oppido eruptio-3 nem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperaverat, ignibus significatione facta, ex proximis castellis 4 eo concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter est ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis iniquo 15 loco contra eos qui ex vallo turribusque tela iacerent pugnari debuit, cum in una virtute omnis spes cons sisteret. Occisis ad hominum milibus IIII reliqui s in oppidum rejecti sunt. Postridie eius diei refractis portis, cum iam defenderet nemo, atque intromissis 20 militibus nostris, sectionem eius oppidi universam

How CRESAF punished them.

33, § 2. pruesidia. See the note on i, 8, § 2.

denique here points to that which comes last in thought; and

so it means 'at any rate'.

viminibus intextis. Kraner and Meusel take these words not as depending upon ex, but as ablative absolute. Schneider makes intextis agree with scutis. I am inclined to agree with

pellibus induxerunt. Readers who have begun to feel intorested in the story will, I hope, have already inferred from these words that the Atuatuci had plenty of cattle in the fortress. Cf. vii, 71, § 7.

§ 4. turribus. This shows that towers were erected not only on the agger, but also along the rampart which formed the contra-

vallation. Cf. vii, 72, 64.
iacerent. The mood is, I think, to be accounted for by supposing that Caesar meant (those who) were in such circumstances that they threw, &c.

§ 5. od. See the first note on i, 4, § 2. § 6. sectionem. Sectio bonorum was the legal term denoting the public sale of the property of a person condemned on a capital charge or under a proscription, such as that of Sulla. Those who bought such property on speculation were called sectores. My translation of sectionem . . . cendidit is, 'Caesar sold by auction, in one lot, all the booty of war found in the town.' Caesar vendidit. Ab iis qui emerant capitum numerus 7 ad eum relatus est milium LIII.

Eodem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legione una 34 Publius miserat ad Venetos, Venellos, Osismos, Coriosolitas, 5 Esuvios, Aulercos, Redones, quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnes cas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas.

receives the submission of the maritime tribes.

His rebus gestis omni Gallia pacata, tanta huius 35 Results of 10 belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est uti ab iis nationibus quae trans Rhenum incolerent legationes ad Caesarem mitterentur, quae se obsides daturas, imperata facturas pollicerentur. Quas legationes Caesar, 2 quod in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, inita proxima 15 aestate ad se reverti iussit. Ipse in Carnutes, Andes, 3 Turonos quaeque civitates propinquae iis locis erant ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hiberna deductis, in Italiam profectus est. Ob easque res ex litteris 4 Caesaris dierum XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante 20 id tempus accidit nulli.

Caesar's operations : thanksgiving service at Rome in honour of his exploits.

§ 7. iis qui emerant. See p. lxv. 34. una. R. Schneider (J. B., 1887, p. 238) proposes VII as an emendation, remarking that in iii, 7, § 2, where Crassus's legion is alluded to, it is called in MSS. legione VIIa, and that 1714 might easily have been altered by a copyist into una. Klotz, however (C. S., p. 162, n. 4), rejects Schneider's conjec-

ture, and it seems to me unnecessary. Cf. i, 7, § 2; vii, 45, § 5; &c. 35, § 1. pacata. The pacification did not last long. incolerent. See the second note on 27, § 1. Meusel, who explains the subjunctive as due to the attraction of mitterentur, remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 379) that Caesar habitually uses that mood in relative clauses which are inserted, as this is, in a subjunctive clause, even when one would have expected to find the indicative. Exceptions, however, occur; for instance, in v, 10, § 1,-ut cos

qui fugerant persequerentur. legationes. The reading of a is mitterentur legation ad Caesarem; of β , legati ad Caesarem mitterentur; while in $B^3L\beta$ mitterentur is followed by quae instead of qui, which is found in a. G. Sauppe, whom Meusel follows, concludes that Caesar wrote legationes. If he wrote legati, the use of se is extraordinarily strained.

§ 2. Illyricum, See p. 419.

C. IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS TERTIUS

57 B.C. Caesar nerids. Galba to subduethe Nantuates, Veragri, and Seduni. Galba defeats them. recoived their submission. and encamps at Octodurus.

Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar, Ser. Galbam cum legione XII, et parte equitatus in Nantuates, Veragros Sedunosque misit, qui a finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes 2 pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit quod iter per Alpes, 5 quo magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis 3 mercatores ire consuerant, patefieri volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitraretur, uti in his locis 4 legionem hiemandi causa conlocaret. Galba secundis aliquot proeliis factis castellisque compluribus corum 10 expugnatis, missis ad eum undique legatis obsidibusque datis et pace facta, constituit cohortes duas in Nantuatibus conlocare et ipse cum reliquis eius legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur 5 Octodurus hiemare; qui vicus positus in valle non 15 magna adiecta planitie altissimis montibus undique continetur. Cum hic in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram partem eius vici Gallis [ad hiemandum] concessit, alteram vacuam ab his relictam cohortibus attribuit. Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit.

1, § 2. iter per Alpes, - evidently the route over the Great St. Bernard.

§ 4. castellis, 'forts'. See the first note on ii, 29, § 2. § 6. flumme. The Dranse then flowed in a different channel, through the centre of the valley: it is now close to the western

ad hiemandum. German editors are now generally agreed that these words are either spurious or originally followed cohortibus. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 56) deletes them, on the ground that Caesar, after writing cohortibus . . . hiemare in § 4, would not have superfluously inserted ad hiemandum.

alteram . . . attribuit. Galba certainly encamped on the left or western bank of the river, while the Gauls occupied the right; for if he had allowed them to hold the left bank, they would have cut his communications with the two cohorts which he had left among the Nantuates (C. G., pp. 677-8).

Cum dies hibernorum complures transisseut fru- 2 Learning mentumque eo comportari iussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est ex ea parte vici, quam Galbs . to renew concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse montesque qui 5 impenderent a maxima multitudine Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de causis acciderat, 2 ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent; primum, quod legionem 3 neque eam plenissimam detractis cohortibus duabus 10 et compluribus singillatim, qui commeatus petendi causa missi erant, absentibus propter paucitatem despiciebant; tum etiam, quod propter iniquitatem loci, 4 cum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent et tela coicerent, ne primum quidem impetum suum posse 15 sustineri existimabant. Accedebat quod suos ab se 5 liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant, et Romanos non solum itinerum causa sed etiam perpetuae possessionis culmina Alpium occupare conari et ea loca finitimae provinciae adiungere sibi persuasum 20 habebant.

are about hostilities.

His nuntiis acceptis Galba, cum neque opus hiber- 3 he calls a

council of

2, § 1. exploratores. See the note on ii, 11, § 2, concessorat. As it is impossible in translating to separate quam . . . concesserat from ex . . . vici (we should say ' he was informed that during the night the Gauls had all quitted the part of the village which he had allotted to them'), it may seem at first sight surprising to a beginner that Caesar did not write concessionet; but he need the indicative because the patrols had simply said that the Gauls had quitted their part of the village : he independently reminded the reader that he had allotted it.

§ 2. Id... caperent. Id refers to § 1; and ut... caperent is added in order to make it quite clear what is meant by Id. In English one would say 'Various reasons had led the Gauls to form the sudden resolution of renewing hostilities', &c. Cf. i,

7, § 1. 8. After legionem Meusel, following Jurinius, supplies

usum, in my opinion unnecessarily.

§ 4. Notice that decurrerent does not mean 'were charging down' but 'would charge down': the charge had not yet

begun. See the note on adflicturentur in 12, & 1.

3, § 1. opus hibernorum munitionesque. Opus or its plural is often used as an equivalent of munitiones, and therefore at first sight munitionesque may appear superfluous. But opus may also mean the work of constructing munitiones (cf. ii, 20, § 1), war, and resolves to defend the camp. .

norma, munitionesque plene essent perfectae neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esset provisum, quod deditione facta obsidibusque acceptis nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio celeriter con-2 vocato sententias exquirere coepit. Quo in consilio, s cum tantum repentini periculi praeter opinionem accidisset ac iam omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur neque subsidio veniri neque commeatus supportari interclusis itineris bus possent, prope iam desperata salute non nullae 10 eius modi sententiae dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta isdem itineribus quibus eo 4 pervenissent ad salutem contenderent. Maiori tamen parti placuit, hoc reservato ad extremum (casum) consilio interim rei eventum experiri et castra de- 15 fendere.

The enemy assault the camp.

Brevi spatio interiecto, vix ut iis rebus quas constituissent conlocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus signo dato de-2 currere, lapides gaesaque in vallum coicere. Nostri 20

and munitionesque is added here to complete and define opus hibernorum. Similarly in i, 8, § 4 Caesar speaks of operis munitione even though operis plainly means 'entrenchment' opere might have been used alone in the sense of munitione, The entrenchment was an entrenchment even before the palisade and castella which completed it were made.

plene. H. J. Muller (W. kl. Ph., 1894, col. 566) prefers plane (cf. 26, § 3), which is found in one inferior MS.; for he can find no satisfactory analogy to plene. Will not these examples do, si hoc plene citare non potes (Cicero, Q. fr., i, 1, § 38) and quae

ut plone esset . . . perfecta (De Die., ii, 1, § 3)?

§ 2. omnia fere . . . conspicerentur. Probably the natives were posted on both the parallel ranges of mountains which dominate Martigny, in order to cut off the Romans from all possi-

hatten proper to cut on the Romans from all possibility of escape (C. G., pp. 677-8).
§ 4. ad extremum. W. Paul (Z.G., 1878, p. 194) supplies casum, referring to 5, § 1 (resque esset iam ad extremum perducts casum) and remarking that Caesar, like Cicero, only uses extremum by itself in the sense of 'end' or 'conclusion', never in that of 'extreme peril'.

4, § 1. constituiesent. See the note on ii, \$5, § 1.

conlocandis. If the MS. reading is right, the meaning of its conlocandis. If the MS. reading is right, the meaning of its conlocandis.

rebus . . . conlocandis is 'for making the dispositions which had been resolved upon'. W. Nitsche suggests that Caesar wrote comparandia,

primo integris viribus fortiter propugnare neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere, et quaecumque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, co occurrere et auxilium ferre, sed 3 5 hoc superari quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant; quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil 4 poterat, ac non modo defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem eius loci ubi constiterat relinquendi 10 ac sui recipiendi facultas dabatur,

Cum iam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur. 5 ac non solum vires sed etiam tela nostros deficerent. atque hostes acrius instarent languidioribusque nostris vallum scindere et fossas complere coepissent, resque 15 esset iam ad extremum perducta casum, P. Sextius 2 Baculus, primi pili centurio, quem Nervico proelio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item C. Volusenus, tribunus militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad Galbam accurrent atque unam esse 20 spem salutis docent, si eruptione facta extremum auxilium experirentur. Itaque convocatis centurio- 3 nibus celeriter milites certiores facit, paulisper in-

§ 2. quaecumque . . . ridebatur. The explanation is suggested

§ 4. non modo . . . excedendi. The reader has doubtless noticed that non is omitted before excedendi, though in a similar clause (ii, 17, § 4) it is expressed. Caesar began the sentence as if he had intended to write sed cliam saucio . . . facultas non dabatur. The omission of non in such sentences is frequent.

sui recepiendi does not mean 'of retreating', which would be

tautological, but 'of recovering himself'.

5, § 1. pugnaretur. Meusel (J. B., 1994, pp. 389-90) remarks that in expressions of this kind (v. 35, § 5 : vii, 80, § 6) Caesar generally uses the imperfect where one would have expected the pluperfect. I do not think that I would have expected it : the imperfect pictures the long-drawn-out battle more vividly. When Caesar does use the pluperfect, as in i. 26, § 4, he wishes to show that the fighting was over.

§ 2. primi pdi centurio. See the note on ii, 25, § 1. extremum auxilium may be translated by 'a forlorn hope'. § 3. certiones facit is followed by a subjunctive (without ut) because it implies a command, the meaning being 'he informed them (that his decision was, that they should ', &c. My translation is, Galba . . . quickly made the men understand that termitterent proelium ac tantum modo tela missa exciperent seque ex labore reficerent, post dato signo ex castris erumperent, atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponerent.

The Romana make a sortie and rout them with heavy loss.

6 Quod iussi sunt faciunt, ac subito omnibus portis 5 eruptione facta neque cognoscendi quid fieret neque 2 sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquent, Ita commutata fortuna eos qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant undique circumventos intercipiunt, et ex hominum milibus amplius XXX, quem numerum 10 barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta reliquos perterritos in fugam coiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur.

3 Sic omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis se 4 intra munitiones suas recipiunt. Quo proelio facto, 15 quod saepius fortunam temptare Galba nolebat atque alio se in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisse rebus videbat, maxime frumenti [commes-

they were to leave off fighting', &c. - After the historic present of verbs of asking, commanding, and the like, Caesar almost invariably uses the present subjunctive: here, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 355), the imperfect, intermitterent, is

justified by the immediately preceding imperfect, experimentur.

6, § 1. portis. See the note on 19, § 2 (dualus portis).

sui colligendi means 'of closing their ranks'. Notice that, although sui is plural, the gerundive is singular, because the gentive plural of se is identical in form with the genitive singular (L. C., iii, 1968-9). No Italian would have written sui colligendorum. Madvig, however (Lat. Gr., § 297 b, 417), who denies (§ 85) that the reflexive pronoun has a genitive, takes our as the neuter singular of the possessive (suus).

§ 2. intercipiunt is an emendation, proposed by J Lange (N. J., cli, 1895, p. 799) instead of the MS. reading, interficiunt. He refers to v. 39, § 2, where interciperentur, which is certainly right, is found in a and interficerentur in B, and to vii, 38, § 9, where interprit, the reading of a, is preferable to interripit.

milibus amplius XXX is certainly a gross exaggeration. In 1861 the entire population of the country occupied by the Nantuates, Veragri, Seduni, and Viberi was only 81,559; and it is therefore unlikely that the Seduni and Veragri (2, § 1) could muster more than 10,000 fighting men Galba, says Ernest Desjardins, must have misled Caesar. I should say that he was also misled himself (see the note on 26, § 6 and C. G., p. 678). § 8. armis does not agree with exists. Of. v. 51, § 5. § 4. atque alio . . . erdebat is easy enough to construe, but

extraordinarily hard to translate. The best rendering that I can

tusque] inopia permotus postero die omnibus eius vici aedificiis incensis in provinciam reverti contendit, ac 5 nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante incolumem legionem in Nantuates, inde in Allobroges perduxit

5 ibique hiemavit.

His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar 7 pacatam Galliam existimaret, [superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, latque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas 10 quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. Eius belli 2 haec fuit causa. P. Crassus adulescens cum legione VII. proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemabat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, praefectos 3 15 tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit; quo in numero est T. Terra- i sidius missus in Esuvios, M. Trebius Gallus in Coriosolites, Q. Velanius cum T. Silio in Venetos.

Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas 8 20 omnis orac maritimae regionum carum, quod et naves

power of the Venoti:

give is this: 'he reflected that the circumstances with which he had to contend were at variance with the purpose for which he had taken up his quarters'

commentusque is bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 65) because while Cuesar in six other passages has frumenti inopia, he nowhere else speaks either of commeatus inopia or of frumenti commentuaque inopia. As Mommsen remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 203), the omission of que in \$ points to an interpolation.

7, § 1. superatis . . . Sedunis. These words are suspicious. Perhaps Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 35-6) lays too much stress on the facts that the events are mentioned in a wrong order and that the Helvetian campaign is ignored; but why should Caesar have named the Seduni rather than the Veragri, in whose country Galba's operations had taken place?

§ 2 adulescens. See the note on i, 52, § 7. According to Dion Cassius (xxxix, 31, § 2), Crassus was a legatus, and Caesar's silence does not prove that he was not: but he was not yet a senator (see the first note on i. 10, § 3); and therefore it is doubtful whether Dion did not jump to the conclusion that he held this rank, because he commanded an army in the field. Still, irregular things were done in those times, and if Crassus was not already a legatus, Caesar may have made him one.

§ 3. praesectos. See the note on i, 39, § 2 (praesectis).
8. § 1. auctoritas . . . maritimae. The meaning is clear enough; but if one analyses the sentence, one sees that, like

Nevertlasless Galba returns to the land of the Allobroges.

56 B.C. Caesar learns that the maritime tribeshave revolted.

the incurrection spreads.

habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuerunt, et scientia atque usu rerum nauticarum ceteros antecedunt et in magno impetu maris atque aperto paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere qui eo mari uti consuerunt habent 5 2 vectigales. Ab his fit initium retinendi Silii atoue Velanii, quod per cos suos se obsides, quos Crasso 3 dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, eadem de causa Trebium Terra- 10 sidiumque retinent et celeriter missis legatis per suos

totius Galliac in i, 3, § 7, it is elliptical,—a concise way of expressing auctoritas auctoritatum omnis orae maritimar civitatum. Of course no educated Roman would have written anything so

clumsy as this.

in magno... aperto. The preposition, as in i, 27, § 4 (in tanta multitudine), is conditional; and the words, which are thus equivalent to cum magnus (or tantus) impelus maris esset, &c... may be translated by 'the sea being very stormy and open'. But if the text is right, the expression, though it is vivid, is somewhat poetical, for aperto would normally belong not to impetu, but to maris; and I am therefore tempted to adopt the emendation of A. Zucker, - in magno impetu maris casti atque aperti. The order of the words atque aperto is defended by Schneider.

paucis portibus . . . rectigales. The natural conclusion to be drawn from these words is that the Veneti possessed, or were able, owing to their naval strength, to blockade, harbours in territory which was not theirs; for there would have been no point in saying that they were masters of the harbours in their

own country.

§ 2. Ab his . . . Velanii. Schneider remarks that Cuesar, studying brevity as usual, omitted the word legatorum, which belonged to all the officers who were detained; and that the sentence means 'They [the Veneti] were the first who detained [envoys,—namely] Silius and Velanius'. I am inclined, however, to prefer the explanation of Herzog,—'The Veneti made a beginning by detaining Silius, &c. Retinendi would then be a genitive of definition, as in 10, § 2 (iniuria retentorum equitum). I would suggest the following translation, 'They took the initiative by detaining Silius and Velanius.' Long objects that this would mean that 'the seizure of these men was the first of their hostile acta'. But so it was.

Besides their natural impatience of Roman rule, the Veneti had a business-like motive for resistance. According to Strabo (iv, 4, § 1), they had heard that Caesar was contemplating an invasion of Britain; and they naturally determined to prevent him from interfering with their trade. See p. 1; C. G., p. 87; and the note on iv, 21, § 4.

principes inter se conjurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos eundemque omnes fortunae exitum esse laturos, reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in ea 4 libertate quam a maioribus acceperint permanere 5 quam Romanorum servitutem perferre malint. Omni 5 ora maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recuperare, obsides sibi remittat.

Quibus de rebus Caesar a Crasso certior factus, 9 Caesar 10 quod ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas aedificari in flumine Ligeri, quod influit in Occanum, remiges ex provincia institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet. His rebus celeriter administratis 2 ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exer-15 citum contendit. Veneti reliquaeque item civitates 3 cognito Caesaris adventu [certiores facti], simul quod quantum in se facinus admisissent intellegebant, [legatos, quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se et in

prepares for a naval war : counter-preparations of the Veneti and their allies.

§ 3. principes here seems to mean simply 'leaders'. Cf. the

notes on i, 3, § 5 and ii, 5, § 1.

9, § 1. naves longas. 'Long ships', or galleys—to be distinguished from naves onerwine, 'merchant ships' were of various kinds: everybody is familiar with the terms 'bireme', 'trireme', &c. What class these particular nares longae belonged to we are not told. Nares longae were not always even decked (B. C., i, 56, § 1; iii, 7, § 2).

gubernatores. Nowadays seamen take turns in steering a ship on a prescribed course; but when there were no compasses

steering was necessarily entrusted, as this passage shows, to specialists. The gubernator, who might be loosely compared to the master in a ship of Nelson's time, had to observe sun, moon, and stars in order to know where he was, fixed the course of the ship, steered her or directed the steersman, and also performed on occasion the duties of a pilot (D. S., ii, 1673-4).

§ 2. cum primum . . . potuit. that is, as soon as forage began to be plentiful (cf. ii, 2, § 2) and the roads were in a fit state for the movement of troops accompanied by a baggage-train (cf. vii, 10, § 1).

Before Caesar started for Gaul he held the famous conference at Luca, the southernmost town of Cisalpine Gaul, where he arranged with his fellow triumvirs, Pompey and M. Licinius Crassus, that his term of office, which would normally expire on March 1,54 B C., should be prolonged for five years. See the note on viii, 39, § 8.

§ 3. legator . . . confectos. Mensel (J. R., 1910, p. 36, with

vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare et maxime ea quae ad usum navium pertinent providere instituunt, hoc maiore spe quod multum natura loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, navigationem impeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant, 5 neque nostros exercitus propter inopiam frumenti e diutius apud se morari posse confidebant; ac iam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, [quam] Romanos neque 10 ullam facultatem habere navium, neque corum locorum ubi bellum gesturi essent vada, portus, insulas 7 novisse; ac longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso. mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano s perspiciebant. His initis consiliis oppida muniunt. 15 o frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem primum bellum gesturum 10 constabat, quam plurimas possunt cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismos, Lexovios, Namnetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt. 20 auxilia ex Britannia, quae contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

which cf. ib., 1911, p. 109) gives various reasons for bracketing these words, of which one seems to me weighty. Caesar would

not have written fuisset, but fuit.

§ 5. dutius. We should say simply 'long', but there is a reason for the comparative. It implies that the Veneti were confident that the Romans would not be able to remain in their country longer than the time for which their supplies would last. So in English one sometimes says 'at all long'.

§ 6. iam ut. Any one can see that ut is concessive and means 'supposing that'; but iam, which marks a transition in thought,

is not superfluous. Ac iam ut may be translated by 'and even

supposing that'.

§ 7. concluso mari 'a land-locked sea '-of course refers to

the Mediterranean

§ 10. quae . . . posita est. Cassar appears to have shared the misconception of his contemporaries and of some later geographers, who thought that the coast of Gaul, from the Rhine to the Pyrenees, was roughly parallel with Southern Britain. The famous explorer, Pytheas of Massilia (Marseilles), who was contemporary with Alexander the Great, knew better (A.B., pp. 217-21, 352; C.G., p 446, n. 3). That the Veneti succeeded in securing the alliance of the Morini and Menapii shows the alarm which Caesar's designs had aroused. These

Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi quas supra 10 Cacsar's ostendimus, sed tamen multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant: iniuria retentorum equitum Romanorum, 2 rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, 5 tot civitatum coniuratio, in primis ne hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur. Itaque cum intellegeret omnes fere Gallos 3 novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere 10 et condicionem servitutis odisse, prius quam plures

civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treveros, qui proxi- 11 He sends mi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic 2 15 mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis Belgic tribes were 400 miles from the Veneti; but they commanded the coast from which Caesar would have to embark for

Britain. 10, § 2. equitum Romanorum, - not 'cavalry', but 'knights', that is to say, members of the equestrian order. See the note

on i, 42, § 6.

rebellio does not here mean 'rebellion'. Think of the derivation. § 3. libertate studers is the reading of a: \$\beta\$ has libertatis studiose incitari, which is nonsense, but has led Klotz (C. S., pp. 246 7) to offer a very ingenious emendation. He remarks that in libertatis studiose we may discern an older reading, libertatis studio, and he argues that Caesar wrote condicionem servitutis instead of servitutem for the sake of symmetry. Probably, he suggests. there was a gap in the archetype after studio, which was patched up by inserting incitari in B and writing libertati studere in a. Accordingly he conjectures that what Caesar wrote was libertating

Mudio incendi.

11, § 2. Belgis. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 292) adopts the reading of B .- Gallie. What, he asks, could have induced the Germans, after the Belgae had been beaten in the preceding year, to come to their assistance? Moreover, if Caesar had feared that the Belgae were going to rebel and that the Germans intended to support them, he would have assigned part of his infantry to Labienus rather than to Crassus (§ 3); and probably he would have written not a Belgis but ab his. Meusel concludes that Gallis must mean the Veneti and their allies. He admits that it is surprising that the Veneti should have asked for the aid of the Germans, from whom they were separated by the whole breadth of Gaul; but, as they made an alliance with the Morini and Menapii and sent for reinforcements from Britain, it is not impossible. I am not convinced. The interests of the Morini, the Menapii, and the Britons coincided with those of the

for fight-

divisions to deal with the Treveri, the Aquitanians, and the northern ailies of the Veneti, and places Brutus in command of his fleet. arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis XII et magno numero equitatus in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nationes coniungantur. Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Venellos, Coriosolites Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum distinendam curet. D. Brutum adulescentem classi Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire io iusserat, praeficit et, cum primum possit, in Venetos proficisci iubet. Ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit.

Veneti; but that the Germans could have been induced to march 600 miles in order to help an Atlantic tribe is incredible. The Belgae rebelled in 54-53 s.c., and they might rebel in 56. At all events, Labienus was sent to look after them; and as he only had to prevent the Germans from crossing a broad river, the force which Caesar assigned to him was enough. Whether Caesar wrote Belgis or Gallis, I am sure that he meant the Belgae.

§ 8, me ex his...coniungantur. Mommsen remarks (H.R., 7, 1895, p. 500, note) that Caesar's attempt to justify the invasion of Aquitania 'as a defensive measure which the state of things had rendered inevitable' breaks down. It is generally assumed that the danger which Caesar professed to fear did not exist, because the Aquitani had apparently no political connexion with the Celtae and the Belgue, and were in race distinct from both: but vii, 31, § 5, where we learn that Vereingetorix was reinforced by Aquitanian cavalry, shows that the danger was real; and is it quite certain that it was not lessened by the defeats which Crassus inflicted upon the Aquitani? And if the danger was insignificant, is it certain that Caesar knew it to be so? If Mommsen is right, why did Caesar make no excuse for having sent Crassus to reduce the maritime tribes, who had offered him no provocation, to submission? Surely because it never occurred to him that his conduct required an apology.

§ 5. D. Brutum adulescentem. See the note on 7, § 2. Although Brutus was entrusted with the command of the fleet, it is doubtful whether he had at this time the rank of legatus; for, like P. Crassus, he was not yet a senator.

reliquisque pacatis regionibus. What 'the other settled dis-

tricts' were I cannot conjecture.

possit. The MS. reading is posset; but, as Meusel says (J. B., 1894, p. 371), it is extremely improbable that Caesar, having used the present subjunctive seven times in one paragraph after a historic present, should have changed the tense without the slightest reason.

co. Meusel may be right in believing that Caesar wrote

eodem. Cf. L. C., ii, 28 with 840-5.

Erant eius modi fere situs oppidorum ut posita 12 His fruit in extremis lingulis promunturiisque neque pedibus aditum haberent, cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod [bis] accidit semper horarum XII spatio, neque 5 navibus, quod rursus minuente aestu naves in vadis adflictarentur. Ita utraque re oppidorum oppugnatio 2 impediebatur. Ac si quando magnitudine operis forte s superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis desperare 10 coeperant, magno numero navium adpulso, cuius rei summam facultatem habebant, omnia sua deportabant seque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi se rursus 4

less operations against the maritimo strongholds of the Veneti.

12, § 1, lingulis promunturiisque. Here again, as in 3, § 1, Caesar defines the sense in which he uses one word by adding another. By adding promunturisque he showed what the relation of the 'spits' (lingulae) was to the mainland; and if he had written promunturies alone, his meaning would not have been completely expressed, for a headland may be of any shape. 'Spits, or headlands' would, I think, be an adequate trans-

cum . . . incitavisset. As we have seen in the note on i, 25, § 3, when Caesar uses cum in describing repeated action, he generally couples it with the indicative, as in 15, § 1 (circumsteterunt). The subjunctive, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 371), may be explained here and in 13, § 9 by Attraction of Mood; for the cum-clause is dependent upon an ut-clause.

bis is I need hardly say, contrary to fact. May we suppose that Caesar wrote hic? I find that this conjecture has been made already (H. Meusel, L. C., iii [Tab. Coniect., p. 12]). Kraner, referring to Pliny, Nat. Hist., ii, 97, § 212, gets over the difficulty by adopting an old emendation.—XXIIII instead of XII. Caesar mentioned the tides because in the Mediterranean they are hardly perceptible.

As any one will see who reads the sentence attentively, addictarenter does not mean 'were injured', but 'would be injured : quod . . . adflicturentur is equivalent to quod timendum

full ne... nases in radia adflictarentur.
§ 3. aggere ac molibus. It seems to me that aggere denotes the material of the structure, which in this case must have been principally stone, and molibus the structure itself. In B. C., i, 25, § 5 Caesar calls the mole which he constructed in

the harbour of Brundisium in order to bar the exit of Pompey's ships, moles atque aggerem: in a letter to Cicero (Att., ix, 14, § 1) he calls it moles only.

his . . . adacquates. Schneider takes his as an instrumental

ablative and adacquatis as agreeing with mornibus; but Meusel (L. C., it, 630) makes adarquatis agree with his, and takes mornibus as dative. Of course the question of fact remains unaffected. 5 isdem oportunitatibus loci defendebant. Hacc eo facilius magnam partem aestatis faciebant quod nostrae naves tempestatibus detinebantur summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus difficultas navigandi.

Venetian ships,

Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum 2 aestus excipere possent; prorae admodum erectae atque item puppes, ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempe- 10 3 statumque accommodatae; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam; 4 transtra ex pedalibus in altitudinem trabibus, confixa 5 clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; ancorae pro 6 funibus ferreis catenis revinctae; pelles pro velis 15 alutaeque tenuiter confectae, [hae] sive propter inopiam lini atque eius usus inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis veri simile, quod tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri ac tanta onera navium regi velis non satis commode posse arbitra- 20 7 bantur. Cum his navibus nostrae classi eius modi congressus erat ut una celeritate et pulsu remorum praestaret, reliqua pro loci natura, pro vi tempestatum s illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora. Neque enim iis nostrae rostro nocere poterant (tanta in iis erat 25

firmitudo), neque propter altitudinem facile telum adigebatur, et eadem de causa minus commode copulis

^{§ 5.} rasto . . . portibus. All these ablatives are evidently absolute.

absolute.

13, § 4. transtra... confixa. In a ex is omitted: the meaning would then be, 'the beams were fastened to the timbers [of the side], which were a foot thick, with iron bolts', &c. (Tr., p. 85, n. 1). The transtra were the cross-timbers, which supported the deck. Meusel (J. B., 1885, p. 196) successfully defends the reading of \$\beta\$.

§ 7. pulsu remorum. The ships of the Veneti had no oars, except perhaps 'sweeps', which may have been used occasionally to help them in tacking (C. Q., 1909, p. 37).

§ 8. copulis,—grappling-irons. (C. B. C., i, 57, § 2, where two kinds of grappling irons—manus ferreae and karpagones are mentioned. Copulis is a general term.

mentioned. Copulis is a general term.

continebantur. Accedebat ut, cum [saevire ventus o coepisset et | se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius et in vadis consisterent tutius et ab aestu relictae nihil saxa et cotes timerent; quarum rerum 5 omnium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus.

Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intel- 14 Sea-fight lexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque iis noceri posse, statuit expectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit ac 2 10 primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter CCXX naves corum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constiterunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi pracerat, vel 3 tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulae 15 naves erant attributae, constabat quid agerent aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. Rostro enim 4 noceri non posse cognoverant; turribus autem excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis commode 20 tela adigi possent et missa a Gallis gravius acciderent. Una erat magno usui res praeparata a nostris, falces 5 praeacutae insertae adfixaeque longuriis, non absimili

with the Veneti.

§ 9. cum . . . dedissent. See the second note on 12, § 1. In a we find a meaningless reading, - cum es enevire sentus cospisset cento dedissent: B has simply cum se rento dedissent. I have adopted the accepted reading. Measel (J. B., 1910, pp. 58-9) brackets seevire . . . et, remarking that whereas Caesar uses coepi with an infinitive fifty five times in B. G., he only once separates it from its infinitive; while Klotz (C. S., p. 42, n. 2) brands sacrire rentus corpised as a poetical expression, which Caesar would never

14, § 4. Rostro . . . cognoverant. They had ascertained this

by inquiry or by inspecting Gallic ships in the estuary of the Loire; for, as we may infer from 11. § 5, 12. § 5, and 14. § 1, they had not before encountered the enemy (C. G., pp. 686 7).

**These turrets protected artillerymen (cf. 1v, 25, § 1), who discharged bolts from small catapults (vii, 25, § § 2-3). They could be elevated or lowered at short notice, and were evidently taken to pieces after a battle.

ex barbaris navibus. Meusel (L. C., i, 1193) regards ex as partitive: Kraner denies that puppium is to be taken with ex barbarm navibus, which he translates by 'on the side of the native ahips'.

6 forma muralium falcium. His cum funes qui antemnas ad malos destinabant comprehensi adductique erant, 7 navigio remis incitato praerumpebantur. Quibus abscisis antemnae necessario concidebant, ut, cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque 5 consisteret, his ereptis omnis usus navium uno tempore s eriperetur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute, qua nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis quod in conspectu Caesaris atque omnis exercitus res gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius 10 9 factum latere posset; omnes enim colles ac loca superiora, unde erat propinques despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

§ 5. muralium falcium. These implements were used for loosening and dragging down the stones and timbers in the walls of a besieged town (vii, 22, § 2), and were worked by men who were safe inside a sappers' hut. Vegetius (De re mil., iv, 14) describes the falx as a wooden beam with a piece of iron at the end, wrought into the shape of a hook. A specimen was discovered about fifty years ago in the Gallic wall of Vesoutio (Besançon). See C. G., p. 611.

§ 6. funes . . . destinabant should be translated by 'the halyards', which, as J. A. Froude, a practical yachtsman, pointed out (Caesar, ed. 1886, p. 290), were doubtless 'made fast, not to the mast, but to the gunwale' (C. G., p. 237). They were pro-

bably rove through a block at the mast-head.

comprehensi . . . crant. In regard to the mood here and in

15, § 1 (circumsteterant) see the second note on 12, § 1. § 7. velis armamentisque. Kraner, referring to iv, 29, § 3. § 7. celes armamentague. Kraner, referring to 1v, 29, § 3, remarks that the sails were part of the armamenta, which included unchors, &c.; and if so, Caesar mentions the sails specifically as the most important part of the armamenta. But the only armamenta which mattered here were the sails and rigging; and I believe that Caesar used armamentis in the limited sense of 'rigging'. 'Rigging' means the tackle of a ship in general and also in particular the ropes by which the

sails are manipulated.

§ 9. omnes enim colles . . . tenebantur. The theatre of the war with the Veneti was certainly between the river Vilame and the Pointe du Raz (see the article Veneti on p. 484), not, as some writers have tried to prove, between the Vilaine and tho mouth of the Loire, in the peninsula of Guérande or the plain of La Grande-Brière; for these districts did not belong to them. It is now generally agreed that the strongholds which Caesar attacked (12, §§ 2 5) were on the gulf of the Morbihan; but there is a difference of opinion about the naval battle. Napoleon III believed that the Venetian fleet sailed out of the river Auray; that the buttle took place in Quiberon Bay off Point St. Jacques; and that the colles from which the Roman Deiectis, ut diximus, antennis, cum singulas binae 18 ac ternae naves circumsteterant, milites summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod 2 postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis 5 compluribus navibus, cum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium, fuga salutem petere contenderunt. Ac iam 3 conversis in eam partem navibus quo ventus ferebat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas extitit ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quae quidem res ad nego-4

army watched it were the heights of St. Gildas. M. Jullian, on the other hand, who maintains that Caesar penetrated into Venetia not from the south but from the north of the gulf of the Morbihan, thinks that he watched the battle from the peninsula of Locumariaquer; and he suggests that the Venetian flect may have put out to sea from Port Navalo, a roadstead off the peninsula of Sarzeau and between St. Gildas and Locumariaquer. It will be seen that M. Jullian's view differs from Napoleon's only in details. No certain decision, as he acknowledges, is attainable; but what leads me to adhere to the common opinion is the belief that Caesar must have wished to keep in touch with Brutus and the fleet, and therefore would not have cut himself off from them by marching far away from the

Loire in order to enter Venetia from the north.

Some writers have argued that in Caesar's time the gulf of the Morbihan did not exist, and therefore that the theatre of the war must have been somewhere else. The evidence which they offer is that flint knives have been found in a part of the bed of the gulf which is never exposed even at the lowest tide. Now it is quite true that this coast has undergone subsidence. Any tourist can verify the fact for himself. There are two stone circles on the ulet of Er-Lamic, one of which is only visible when the tide is exceptionally low. But this does not prove that the gulf did not exist in 56 B.C. The flint knives and the stone circles were probably 2,000 years old or more, even in Caesar's time. Obviously the facts are consistent with the supposition that some of the islands which now stud the surface of the gulf were then headlands, insulated at high tide. The promontories which Caesar described (12, § 1) have mostly disappeared, partly from subsidence, partly from erosion (C. G., pp. 679-85).

15, § 3, malacia ac tranquillitas. Schneider remarks that Caesar explains the unfamiliar (freek word by tranquillitas. But why did he not write tranquillitas alone? Perhaps, as Long says, because malacia seemed to more experient. I think translate malacia activities by a deal of the control of the control

might, I think, translate malacia ac tranquellitas by 'a dead calm', § 4. ad negotium conficientium. Do not rest satisfied with the hideous translation, 'for finishing the business'; never be satisfied with any translation until you are sure that you cannot produce something better, and probably you will be dissatisfied even then. The best translation that I can offer of Quae...

5 tium conficiendum maximae fuit oportunitati: nam singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram pervenirent, cum ab hora fere IIII. usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

Signal punishment of tho Veneti.

Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae mari-2 timae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit eo convenerant, tum navium quod 3 ubique fuerat in unum locum coegerant; quibus 10 amissis reliqui neque quo se reciperent neque quem 4 ad modum oppida defenderent habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris ius legatorum conservaretur. 15 Itaque omni senatu necato reliquos sub corona vendidit.

Sabinus aubdues the northern allies of the Veneti.

Dum haec in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis quas a Caesare acceperat in fines 2 Venellorum pervenit, His praeerat Viridovix ac 20 summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum quae defecerant, ex quibus exercitum [magnasque s copias] coegerat; atque his paucis diebus Aulerci

oportunitati is 'This was just what was wanted to make the victory complete '.

maximae...oportuniati is the reading of β : that of a is maxime...oportuna. Klotz (C.S., p. 247) points out that in every instance in which Caesar uses maxime with an adjective,

the adjective has no superlative.

16, § 4. ius legatorum. It has been said repeatedly that the officers whom Caesar had sent to arrange for a supply of corn (7, § 3; 8, §§ 2 3) were not ambassadors, and therefore that Caesar used the word legatorum loosely in order to aggravate the offence of the Gauls. If so, his readers could detect his misrepresentation: but the Gauls had submitted before they seized the officers; and therefore they were obviously guilty of an offence against international law.

sub corona cendidit, - 'sold into slavery'. Prisoners taken by the Romans in war were decked with wreaths when they were exposed for sale. The practice was connected with religion

(D. S., i, 1537).

17, § 2. maynasque copias is almost certainly an interpolation (J.B., 1910, p. 49). If the words were genuine, the 'large forces' would evidently have included the magna multitudo Eburovices Lexoviique; senatu suo interfecto quod auctores belli esse nolebant, portas clauserunt seque cum Viridovice coniunxerunt; magnaque praeterea multitudo undique ex Gallia perditorum hominum

- 5 latronumque convenerat, quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agri cultura et cotidiano labore revocabat. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris 5 sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum duorum milium spatio consedisset cotidieque productis copiis pugnandi
- 10 potestatem faceret, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus non nihil carperetur; tantamque s opinionem timoris praebuit ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. Id ea de causa faciebat 7

of § 4, whereas the latter is expressly said to have formed an addition. J. Lange, however (N.J., cxlvii, 1893, p. 359), remarking that Caesar nowhere else uses the expression exercitum coyere, conjectures that he wrote equitatum magnasque copias.

§ 3. auctores. Remember that auctor does not always mean 'author' or 'originator', but is sometimes equivalent to qui probat aliquid.

§ 4. revocabat. Meusel, following W. Paul, inserts et before

quos, and, adopting an emendation of his own, substitutes sevocabat for the MS. reading, revocabat. Klotz (C.S., pp. 247-9) condemns the former alteration on the ground that the perditi homines were influenced by spes praedandi and the latrones by studium bellandi; the latter because he regards the word revocabat as more applicable than serocabat to casual labourers like these 'desperadoes and brigands'. Klotz's arguments seem to me weak. The first is due to that restless spirit, characteristic of certain German scholars, which insists that Caesar must always have written symmetrically: the second depends upon the assumption that the desperadoes and brigands did occasionally work, whereas Caesar may mean that 'the hope of plunder and love of fighting were [constantly] more attractive [to them] than farming and regular work'. Still, if he does mean this, et is superfluous. As for revocabat, I suppose that

doing what has not yet been done?
§ 5. Sabinus . . . tenebat. It is impossible to fix the site of this camp; for Caesar tells us nothing about it, except that it was in the country of the Venelli (see p. 434), and on high ground which sloped gently down for the distance of about one Roman nule to the plain. M. Jullian may, however, be right in selecting Vire, a place where several roads meet, about 33 miles east of Granville (C. G., p. 688).

Meusel rejects it because in every other passage in which Caesar uses the word it means either 'to recall' or 'to withdraw from'; but may it not also mean to divert from the thought of

quod cum tanta multitudine hostium, praesertim eo absente qui summam imperii teneret, nisi acquo loco aut oportunitate aliqua data legato dimicandum non existimabat,

- Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quendam 5 hominem et callidum deligit, Gallum, ex iis quos 2 auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat. s et quid fieri velit edocet. Qui ubi pro perfuga ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit, quibus 10 4 angustiis ipse Caesar a Venetis prematur docet, neque longius abesse quin proxima nocte Sabinus clam ex castris exercitum educat et ad Cassarem auxilii ferendi 5 causa proficiscatur. Quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amit-15 6 tendam non esse: ad castra iri oportere, Multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio, perfugae confirmatio, inopia cibariorum, cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, spes Venetici belli, et quod fere libenter 20 7 homines id quod volunt credunt. His rebus adducti non prius Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt quam ab iis sit concessum arma uti capiant s et ad castra contendant. Qua re concessa lacti, ut
 - explorata victoria, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, 23 quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

 § 7. tenevet. The subjunctive is used because the sentence is virtually in Oratio Obliqua. Supposing that Sabinus explained his reasons for not fighting, he may have said, Eo

absente qui summum imperii tenet... non dimicandum est.

18, § 1. auxilii causa. As the man whom Sabinus selected was a Gaul, the auxiliary corps to which he belonged was presumably the cavalry; for the archers were Numidians and Cretans, and the slingers were Balenric islanders (in, 7, § 1).

Cretans, and the slingers were Balearic islanders (in, 7, § 1). § 7. non prius . . . contendant. These words prove that Viridovix and his officers could not restrain their undisciplined followers; but any one who will take the trouble to think will see that they are not necessarily inconsistent with the statement, which Caesar makes in vi, 13, § 1, that everywhere in Gaul 'the masses are regarded almost as slaves, never venture to act on their own initiative, and are not admitted to any council'. Even disciplined troops have been known to mutiny in countries where democracy dul not exist (C.G., p. 532).

Locus erat castrorum editus et paulatim ab imo 19 acclivis circiter passus mille. Hue magno cursu contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique pervene-

- 5 runt. Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat. 2 Impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri iubet. Factum 3 est oportunitate loci, hostium inscientia ac defatigatione, virtute militum et superiorum pugnarum exer-
- 10 citatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent. Quos impeditos 4 integris viribus milites nostri consecuti magnum numerum eorum occiderunt; reliquos equites consectati paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt.
- 15 Sic uno tempore et de navali pugna Sabinus et de 5 Sabini victoria Caesar est certior factus, civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dediderunt. Nam ut ad bella 6 suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates ferendas 20 mens corum est.

19, § 2. cuprentibus. J. Lange (N. J., cli, 1895, p. 208) may be right in supplying omnibus and taking the words as ablative absolute. He refers to 24, § 5.

duahus portis. Roman camps were square, or as nearly square as the lie of the ground allowed, and had four gates, or rather openings, one on each side. It seems fair to assume that duabus portis means the right and the left gate, as the Romans would thus have fallen upon the flanks of the panting multitude. See Long's Caesur, p. 176.

§ 9. snum, the MS. reading, was altered by Ciacconius into primum; and this conjecture has been generally accepted. I do not feel sure that it is necessary. In the other passages of the Bellum Gallicum (ii, 24, § 1; iii, 2, § 4; v, 28, § 4; vi, 37, § 3) in which Cuesar speaks of primus impetus it is implied or stated that other charges followed or might have followed; but in this case it is obvious that no other charge followed or could have followed.

§ 6. Nam ut . . . mens corum est. If the reader will think, he will discern the difference between animus and mens, as they are used here, and he will also see that neither means quite the same as in i, 39, § 1. When he has thought the matter out, he may turn to my translation of the two passages and see whether it satisfies him. Schneider observes that in 22, § 1 Caesar uses animis in much the same sense as that in which he uses mentibus in 26, § 2, and that while he speaks here of the mens mollin of Crassus 2 invades Aquitanis,

20 Eodem fere tempore P. Crussus, cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae [pars], ut ante dictum est, [et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum] tertia pars Galliae est [aestimanda], cum intellegeret in iis locis sibi bellum gerendum ubi paucis ante annis L. Valerius 5 Praeconinus legatus exercitu pulso interfectus esset atque unde L. Manlius proconsul impedimentis amissis profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhi2 bendam intellegebat. Itaque re frumentaria provisa, auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multis praeterea viris 10 the Gauls, in vii, 20, § 5 he makes Vercingetorix speak of their

animi mollities with the same meaning.

20, § 1. After hominum the MSS, have ex tertia parte, which Lipsius proposed to replace by est tertia pars: H. Kleist for an obvious reason altered this into tertia pars . . . est. The first pars, et regionum . . . hominum, and aestimanda are bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 32-3) and Klots (C. S., pp. 34-5). Their chief reasons are that Caesar could not have written quae pars ... ex tertia parte ... est, &c.; that ex tertia parte (Galliae est aestimanda) is an unclassical expression; that the statement could only have applied to Aquitania as it was in the time of Augustus, when the province of Aquitania extended beyond the Garonne as far as the Loire; and that in i, 1, § 1 (or § 7), to which the words ut ante dictum est evidently refer, the same statement is not to be found. Dr. Rutherford, indeed (Gallic War, II and III, p. 91), defends the passage, remarking that 'ex has the same meaning here as in haeres ex asse', and accordingly he translates by 'which district . . . by reason both of its extent and population, ought to be regarded as a third division of Gaul; but the words seem to me suspicious. Vielhaber brackets the whole passage quae pars... aestimanda: but if we were to follow his example, we should be confronted with the awkwardness of two successive clauses each beginning with cum; and if we accept Meusel's reading, we must admit that the statement quae, ut ante dictum est, tertin pars Galliae est is hardly worth making.

L. Valerius Praeconinus and L. Manlius were defeated in 78 B.C. in the war with Sertorius, a famous Roman general, belonging to the party of Marius, who, supported by native allies, held his ground for many years in Spain against Metellus and Pompey. But the reader must not be satisfied with this note, which is only a kind of sign-post. If he wants to make the acquaintance of Sertorius, who is worth knowing, he must

read Roman history.

§ 2. auxilius... comparato. These troops were, I believe, raised in the country of the Nitiobroges, immediately north of Aquitania, who were very strong in cavalry, and were then ruled either by Ollovico, a king who was on friendly terms with the Roman Senate, or by his son and successor, Teutomatus (vii, 81, § 5).

multis . . . ecocatis. Meusel and other editors, who take

fortibus Tolosa et Carcasone et Narbone, quae sunt civitates Galliae provinciae finitimae, ex his regionibus nominatim evocatis, in Sotiatium fines exercitum introduxit. Cuius adventu cognito Sotiates magnis 3 s copiis coactis, equitatuque, quo plurimum valebant, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti primum equestre proelium commiserunt, deinde equitatu suo pulso atque insequentibus nostris subito pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis conlocaverant, ostenderunt.

10 Hi nostros disiectos adorti proclium renovarunt.

Pugnatum est din atque acriter, cum Sotiates 21 defeats the superioribus victoriis freti in sua virtute totius Aquitaniae salutem positam putarent, nostri autem quid sine imperatore et sine reliquis legionibus adule-15 scentulo duce efficere possent perspici cuperent; tandem confecti vulneribus hostes terga verterunt. Quorum magno numero interfecto Crassus ex itinere ?

Tolosa . . . Narbone as depending upon erocatis, delete ex, and accordingly place the comma not after finitimae, but after regionibus. It is, however, quite possible that virus fortibus should be taken closely with Tolosa . . . Narbone, the meaning being 'excellent soldiers from (or belonging to) Tolosa', &c. Caesar uses similar expressions in the Civil War; for instance, Cn. Magius Cremona (B. C., i, 24, § 4), where Cremona is equivalent to Cremonensis.

Tolora . . Nurbone. In & the text stands Tolora Carcasone et Narbona; in a, Tolosa et Narbonae. Meusel, following B, formerly supplied et, which is required by grammar, before Carcasone; but now, influenced by Mommson (J. B., 1894, p. 203), who thought that the absence of et before Carcasone in & proved that Carrasone had been interpolated, he omits that name. Klotz, however (C.S., p. 35, n. 3), remarks that χ has Tolorae instead of Tolora, which suggests that in a something

has dropped out.

nomination shows that the names of the ciri fortes were entered on muster rolls. They were Roman citizens, who had settled in the Province.

§ 3. equitatuque. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 68) deletes que, because equitatuque cannot grammatically be taken with magnes copiis coactis in the sense of equitatuque coacto, and must therefore go with adorti. I am not sure that he is right. The words primum equestre proclium commiserunt, following immediately after equitate quo . . in itiner agmen nostrum adorts, would be startling, whereas if que is retained one feels that though the battle began with a combat of horse, the magnae copiac might afterwards come into action.

§ 4. Hi. J. Lange may be right in proposing His.

and besieges their chief town.

oppidum Sotiatium oppugnare coepit. Quibus fortiter 3 resistentibus vineas turresque egit. Illi alias eruptione temptata, alias cuniculis ad aggerem vineasque actis (cuius rei sunt longe peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos aerariae secturaeque sunt), 5 ubi diligentia nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt seque in deditionem ut recipiat petunt. Qua re impetrata arma tradere iussi faciunt.

Fruitless 22 sortie of Adiatunmus.

Atque in eam rem omnium nostrorum intentis 10 animis alia ex parte oppidi Adiatunnus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum DC devotis, quos illi soldurios

21, § 2, oppidum Sotiatium. See the article on Sotiates (p. 429).

vineas...egit. See the note on ii, 12, § 3. § 3. cuniculis...actis,—evidently with the object of dragging away the material of the embankment and so causing it to collapse, or of setting the woodwork on fire. Cf. vii, 22, §§ 2, 4; 24, § 2.

aggeren. See the note on ii, 30, § 3.

verariae secturaeque. With aerariae, which is really an adjective, is understood fadinac, just as we say 'an express' when we mean 'an express train'. Schneider remarks that secturue was added in order to explain aerariae to readers who were ignorant of mining. I doubt whether, if they did not understand aerariae, they would have understood secture; and I believe that Caesar added the word because there is a tendency in the human mind to use two kindred words sometimes when one would be enough. We all do it. Traces of one of the mines to which Caesar alludes have been found at Sos, the site of the stronghold of the Sotiates (Comptes rendus de l'Acad. des Inscr., &c., 1911, p. 842).

Before facuant J. Lange (N. J., cxlvii, 1893, p. 361) supplies imperatum. He maintains that faciant by itself is not justifiable, and refers to v. 37, § 1. Doberenz-Dinter defend the MSS., referring to iii, 6, § 1, which, however, is hardly analogous. But

see B.C., i, 2, § 7.
22, § 1. Adiatunnus. The reading of B in Adeatuannus. O. Hirschfeld (S. P. A., 1896, p. 431, n. 1) argues that Caesar wrote Adietuanus, because that form is found on a coin of the Sotiates. Perhaps he did; but on the same coin we find Sotiota, although the accepted name of the tribe (C. G., p. 849) is Sotrates.

illi can only signify Sotiates or Aquitani. But soldurus is supposed to be a Celtic word (A. C. S., ii. 1890); and, as Hirschfeld points out (S. P. A., 1896, pp. 450 1). Nicolaus of Damascus (Frugm. hist. Graec., ed. Didot, iii, 418), who evidently copied Caesar, says that these retainers were called soldwrii 'by the Gauls' (ino Pakarór). Hirschfeld concludes that Caesar wrote Galli. But it is not certain that soldwrior is Celtie; and, as Caesar reckoned Aquitania as a part of Gallia, Nicolaus may have regarded the Aquitani as Polaroi.

soldarios. The Aquitanian soldarii apparently stood in much

appellant, quorum haec est condicio, ut omnibus in 2 vita commodis una cum iis fruantur quorum se amicitiae dediderint, si quid his per vim accidat, aut eundem casum una ferant aut sibi mortem consciscant: s neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam 3 qui, eo interfecto cuius se amicitiae devovisset, mortem recusaret - cum his Adiatunnus eruptionem facere 4 conatus clamore ab ea parte munitionis sublato cum ad arma milites concurrissent vehementerque ibi 10 pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum tamen uti eadem deditionis condicione uteretur a Crasso impetravit.

Armis obsidibusque acceptis, Crassus in fines Vo- 23 Aquicatium et Tarusatium profectus est. Tum vero bar- 2 bari commoti, quod oppidum et natura loci et manu 15 munitum paucis diebus quibus eo ventum erat expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoque versus dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare coeperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati 8 quae aunt citerioris Hispaniae finitimae Aquitaniae: 20 inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. Quorum adventu 4

magna cum auctoritate et magna [cum] hominum multitudine bellum gerere conantur. Duces vero ii 5 the same relation to their lords as the Celtic clientes, of whom Cuesar says (vii, 40, § 7) that Gallic custom brands it as shameful for retainers to desert their lords even when all is lost The argument by which Max Radin (C. J., 1912, pp. 309 10) has attempted to refute this view is, to my mind, inconclusive. See A. C. S., ii, 1599-1601. §§ 2-3. dediderint . . . devovisset. See the note on ii, 35, § 1

(incolerent).

23, § 3. citerioris Hispaniae. The Roman province of 'Hither Spain' lay between the Ebro and the Pyrences.

§ 4. magna . . . multitudinc. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 318; 1910, p. 61) deletes cum, because (1) in Caesar cum, placed between an adjective and a substantive, always has a modal vense, as in magna cum auctoritate; (2) bellum gerere cum magna haminum multitudine would mean 'to carry on the war against a large number of men'; and (3) even if cum here could mean una cum, it would yield no sense, for the magna multitudo included the Aquitanians themselves. This last argument is weak. In vi, 10, § 4 we read that Suebos omnes... cum omnibus auis sociorumque copiis . . . se receptese. Here omnibus suis copits are identical with Suchon owners; but the expression is justifiable because the writer is thinking of the leaders of the Suebi. Cf. i. 2, § 1 (Orgetoriz. . . . civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum tanianand Spanish tribes combine against Crassus.

deliguntur qui una cum Q. Sertorio omnes annos fuerant summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Hi consuetudine populi Romani loca capere, castra munire, commeatibus nostros inter-7 cludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, 6 suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, hostem et vagari et vias obsidere et castris satis praesidii relinquere, ob eam causam minus commode frumentum commeatumque sibi supportari, in dies hostium numerum augeri, non cunctandum existi-10 s mavit quin pugna decertaret. Hac re ad consilium delata, ubi omnes idem sentire intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit.

Prima luce productis omnibus copiis duplici acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid 15
 hostes consilii caperent expectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque

omnibus copiis exirent. Se we might say 'in 1870 the Germans

invaded France with a large force

J. Lange (N. J., cxlvii, 1893, p. 361), who observes that there is no other passage in Caesar in which auctoritas means 'prestige', may be right in conjecturing that he wrote (magna cum)

alacritate.

§ 7. Quod (see the first note on i, 7, § 1) is explained by suas copies...diduci; and the meaning is 'When Crassus saw this, namely, that his own force', &c. In English the significance of quod can only be suggested. We should say 'Crassus, reflecting that his own force', &c. What justifies the use of quod is that Crassus's reflection was prompted by the facts related in the preceding sentences.

Meusel is, perhaps, right in supplying et after relinquere.

CF ; AR S I

24, § 1. duplici acie. See the note on i, 24, § 2. Crassus formed his army in two lines because it was comparatively small

auxiliis...coniectia. Caesar would not have mentioned this if the auxiliaries had generally been placed in the centre. Evidently Crassus placed them there because he thought that they would fight better if they were supported and encouraged by being near the legionaries. It has been said that the usual position of the auxiliaries was on the wings (see the note on i, 51, \$1); but we do not know what it was in Caesar's time. He used them in various minor operations (i, 24, \$2; 49, \$5; 51, \$1; ii, 7, \$1; 10, \$1; 19, \$4; iv, 25, \$1; vii, 81, \$2); but there is no record of his having done so in a pitched battle. In the battle of Pharsalia Pompey stationed his slingers and archers on the left wing (B. C., iii, 88, \$5).

nostrorum se tuto dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis commeatu intercluso sine vulnere victoria potiri, et si propter inopiam s rei frumentariae Romani se recipere coepissent, im-5 peditos in agmine et sub sarcinis infirmiores animo adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis, sese castris tenebant, Hac re perspecta Crassus, cum sua cunctatione atque 5 opinione timoris hostes nostros milites alacriores ad 10 pugnandum effecissent atque omnium voces audirentur expectari diutius non oportere quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit.

Ibi cum alii fossas complerent, alii multis telis 25 Heattacks 15 conjectis defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministrandis et ad

camp,

§ 3. infirmiores is an emendation, due to J. Kvičala. The reading of a is infirmiore, of \$ inferiore, which is obviously wrong. Infirmiore animo could only refer to the Romans; but, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 282), syntax requires that the words should be taken with adoriri cognations and therefore refer to the Aquitanians. W. Paul simply deleted infirmiore animo; but, as Meusel says, something corresponding with impeditos is evidently desirable after sub sarcines. Klotz (C.S., pp. 249 50), who cannot see why the Aquitanians should have expected the Romans to fight with less courage in a difficult

position, proposes to read firmiore animo; but his objection is surely answered by iv, 24, §§ 2-4.

§ 5. timoris. The MSS, have timidiores, which yields no sense. With Meusel and other editors I have adopted the emendation of Stephanus.—timoris; but, as Meusel says (J. B., 1894, p. 273), it is hardly satisfactory. For, after sua cunctations, opinione would naturally be an opinion held by the enemy, whereas the sense requires that it should be taken as an opinion held by

the Romans.

25, § 1. rallo munitionibusque. See the note on 3, § 1. Schneider remarks that munitionibusque does not necessarily imply that the camp had any other fortifications [for example, a palisade] except the rampart and ditch. He says that if Caesar had written rallo only, his readers might have inferred that the fortification was a mere makeshift; and that if he had written munitionibus only, they would not have known whether the camp was fortified in the Roman fashion or in some outlandish way. That this thought was in Caesar's mind I take leave to doubt. (See the note on aeruriae secturaeque (21, § 3).)

active on the petiting comportable speciem atome opmenem puguantum praeferent, cum item ab bestibis constanter ac non tumide pugnaretur telaque ex loco : superpore missa non frustra acciderent equites circumitis hostiam castras Crasso renuntiaverunt pon 5 easiem esse mineratia ai decumana porta castra munita facilemque aditum habere.

exptor-70,

26 (rassus equitum praefectos cohortatus, ut magnis praemus podicitate ni usque suos excitarent, quid fien s verlet ostendit. Lit ut erat imperatum, eductis iis it cohortibus quae praessino castris relictae intritae ab laisure erant, et longuere itmere circumductis, ne ex bestiam castris conspici pissent, omnium oculis mentilegague ad purnam intentis celeriter ad eas quas 3 diximus munitiones pervenerunt atque his prorutis il prius in hostium castris constiterunt quam plane ali his videri aut quid rei gereretur cognosci posseti I Tum vero clamore al es parte audito nostri redintegratia viribua, quod plerumque in spe victoriae accedere s consuevit, acrius impugnare coeperunt. Hostes undi- n que circumventi desperatis omnibus rebus se per munitiones deicere et fuga salutem petere contenderunt. 4 Quos equitatus apertissimis campis consectatus ex milium L numero, quae ex Aquitania Cantabrisque

severely punishes

aggerem does not mean 'an agger', as in 21, § 3, but a kind of bank, formed by olding up the trench, and intended to enable the trops to mount the rampart Of n, 12, § 5 and s, 9 § 7. ar non is used correctly instead of neque (which would here be weak, because non timide, being equivalent to fertiter, is

substantially one word.

28, § 2 Ills ... percenceunt. Meunel supposes that between imperatum and eductic some words have been lost, for it seems to him incredible that cavalry officers commanded infantry But is not Schneider's explanation satisfactory? Crassus, he says, requested his cavalry officers to select the troopers who knew the ground best, and to employ them as guides for the

cohorts (C. O., pp. 6 9).
§ 8. posset. Chesar sometimes uses prins . . . quass with the subjunctive even when it is impossible to detect the idea of a purpose; but here he may have meant to suggest what the

cavalry officers intended.

§ 4. If impagnary is right, the object, castra, must be supplied from the context. Meusel adopts an emendation, pagnary. § 6. milium L. Very likely this number (for which, remember,

convenisse constabat, vix quarta parte relicta, multa nocte se in castra recepit.

the fugitives.

Hac audita pugna maxima pars Aquitaniae sese 27 Almost Crasso dedidit obsidesque ultro misit; quo in numero 5 fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Ptianii, Vocates, Tarusates, Elusates, Gates, Ausci, Garumni, Sibusates, Cocosates: paucae ultimae nationes anni tempore confisae, 2

all tho Aquitanian tribes submit.

quod hiems suberat, id facere neglexerunt:

tacks the Morriss.

Eodem fere tempore Caesar, etsi prope exacta iam 28 Caesar at-10 aestas erat, tamen, quod omni Gallia pacata Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent neque ad eum umquam legatos de pace misissent, arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse eo exercitum duxit; qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coepe-15 runt. Nam quod intellegebant maximas nationes, 2 quae proelio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum cum 3 ('aesar pervenisset castraque munire instituisset neque on hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma 4 ceperunt eosque in silvas repulerunt et compluribus interfectis longius impeditioribus locis secuti paucos as ex suis deperdiderunt.

Reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere 29 instituit, et ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam

not Caesar, but Crassus was responsible) is exaggerated. It is often impossible to get accurate estimates of an enemy's force. Colonel G. F. R. Henderson (Stonewall Jackson, i, 1898, p. 158) says that in the American Civil War 'Patterson reported to his Government that he had been opposed by 3,500 men, exactly ten times Jackson's actual number (C. G., p. 242).

28, § 1. essent. If Caesar had written erant, he would have meant simply to state the fact that the Morini and Menapii remained in arms; whereas qui in arms essent is equivalent to que eo animo erant ut in armis essent. In English the force of the subjunctive can only be suggested.

co properly means in Morinoe Menapiosque. Close study of chapters 28 9, with which cf. iv, 38, §§ 1 2, will, however, show that Caesar actually invaded the territory of the Morini only.

materiam quae erat caesa conversam ad hostem conlocabat et pro vallo ad utrumque latus extruebat.

2 Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, cum iam pecus atque extrema impedimenta a
nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent, eius 5
modi sunt tempestates consecutae uti opus necessario
intermitteretur et continuatione imbrium diutius sub
3 pellibus milites contineri non possent. Itaque vastatis
omnibus eorum agris, vicis aedificiisque incensis,
Caesar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis Lexoviisque, 18
reliquis item civitatibus quae proxime bellum fecerant,
in hibernis conlocavit.

but is forced by atress of weather to abandon the campaign.

29, § 2. distins... possent. We might infer that the troops lived in huts in the winter, even if the fact were not expressly stated in v. 43, § 1.

et...non. See the note on 25, § 1 (ac non). Doubtless Cuesar wrote et...non instead of negue in order to emphasize the

negation.

§ 3, reliquis... civitatibus. If this were to be understood literally, it would mean that divisions of the army were quartered not only in the territories of the Veneti and all the tribes of Brittany and Normandy who had helped them against Caesar, but also in Aquitania. But this, as we may infer from it, 6. § 1, was not the case. R. Menge is perhaps right in conjecturing that Caesar wrote not Lexousque, reliquis, but Lexoviis reliquisque.

C. IULI CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO COMMENTARIUS QUARTUS

Ex quae secuta est hieme, qui fuit annus Cn. Pom- 1 55 a.c. peio, M. Crasso consulibus, Usipetes Germani et item Teneteri magna [cum] multitudine hominum flumen Rhenum transierunt, non longe a mari, quo Rhenus 5 influit. Causa transeundi fuit quod ab Suebis com- 2 plures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agri cultura prohibebantur.

The Usipetes and Tenoteri ernss the Rhine,

Sueborum gens est longe maxima et bellicosissima 3 Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere di- 4 10 cuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula milia armatorum bellandi causa ex finibus educunt. Reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque illos alunt; hi rursus in vicem 5 anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent. Sic 6 neque agri cultura nec ratio atque usus belli inter-15 mittitur. Sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil 7 est, neque longius anno remanere uno in loco colendi causa licet. Neque multum frumento, sed maximam 8 partem lacte atque pecore vivunt multumque sunt in

Manners and customs of the Suehi.

1, § 1. magna [cum] multitudine. See the note on iii. 23, § 4. non longe a mari. On the left bank of the Rhine, above its first bifurcation and between Xanten and Nymegen, there is a range of hills; and as the Germans crossed 'not far from the sea , we may be sure that the place was not above this range. The only practicable points would have been at Xanten and lower down, near Cleve. Considering the words non longe a mari, I prefer the latter (C. G., pp. 689-90).
§ 3. Germanorum omnium is more emphatic than omnium

Germanorum.

4. pages. Pagus may mean either a smaller community forming part of a larger one or the land which belongs to the community. I am inclined to think that here, as in i, 37, § 3, and generally in Caesar, it means the former,

ex finitus. The reading of S is sus ex finitus. Perhaps Meusel (J. B., 1913, p. 15) is justified in deleting the words, which, after ex quibus, seem awkward if not superfluous.

- a venationibus; quae res et cibi genere et cotidiana exercitatione et libertate vitae, quod a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina adsuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciunt, et vires alit et immani corporum 10 magnitudine homines efficit. Atque in eam se con-5 suetudinem adduxerunt ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitus praeter pelles habeant quicquam, quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta, et laventur in fluminibus.
- Mercatoribus est aditus magis eo ut quae bello 10 ceperint quibus vendant habeant, quam quo ullam 2 rem ad se importari desiderent. Quin etiam iumentis, quibus maxime Galli delectantur quaeque impenso parant pretio, Germani importatis non utuntur, sed quae sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, haec 15 cotidiana exercitatione summi ut sint laboris efficient.
- 3 Equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus procliantur, equosque codem remanere vestigio adsuefecerunt, ad quos se celeriter, cum usus est, recipiunt: neque corum moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius 20 5 habetur quam ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis
 - & 10. habeant . . . laventur. Habeant is found only in the inferior MS, known as D (Egmondanus), the reading of X being haberent, the MSS, have larantur, which in Caesar is impossible, for he certainly would not have used this form of the subjunctive. Weissenborn, who accepted the reading haberent, proposed lacarentur; but it is unlikely that Caesur, after using the present throughout the chapter, would have here used the imperfect. It is therefore better to adopt the reading habeant and, since lacentur must be amended, to read lucentur instead (J. B., 1894, p. 245). 2, § 1. quo is equivalent to co quod.

desiderent. The subjunctive is necessary, because the reason

which is suggested is not the real reason.

§ 2. Germani is condemned as spurious by Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 62-3). Premising that the subject of utuntur can only be Suebi, as in the first three chapters they alone are in question, he remarks that although Caesar speaks of Galli and Germani (for example in 4, § 3) instead of a particular Gallic or German tribe, where misunderstanding is impossible, in this passage Germani, coming after Galli, can only mean the Germans in general. But supposing that Caesar did mean the Germans in general—and surely this is a reasonable supposition - what else could be have called them except Germani's

§ 4. ephippiis. This word, which, as the learner will see, is

numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent. Vinum omnino ad se importari non patiuntur, 6 quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

- 5 Publice maximam putant esse laudem quam latissime 3 a suis finibus vacare agros: hac re significari magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque una ex parte a Suebis circiter milia passuum 2 C agri vacare dicuntur. Ad alteram partem succedunt 3
- 10 Uhii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum; ii paulo, quamquam sunt eiusdem generis, sunt ceteris humaniores, propteres quod Rhenum attingunt inultumque ad eos mercatores ventitant et ipsi propter propinquitatem [quod] Gallicis sunt
- 15 moribus adsuefacti. Hos cum Suebi multis saepe 4 bellis experti propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.
- 20 In eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes et Tencteri, quos 4 The Usisupra diximus; qui complures annos Sueborum vim sustinuerunt, ad extremum tamen agris expulsi et 2 multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati ad Rhenum pervenerunt, quas regiones Menapii incolebant. Hi
- 25 ad utramque ripam fluminis agros, aedificia vicosque habebant; sed tantae multitudinis adventu perterriti 3

petes and Tenctori, dispossessed by the Suebi, invade the country of the Menapii.

derived from Greek, originally denoted a mere cloth, placed on a horse's back; but in a monument of Nero's time, which is in the museum of Mainz, a trooper's ephippeum is figured, which is a saddle, properly so called (D. S., ii, 648 9).

3, § 1. Any one can find out the meaning of publice, if it is not evident; but to translate Publice . . . agros is difficult. I should say 'The communities, as such, pride themselves on

keeping', &c.
§ 3. Notice the emphasis which is laid on fuit.

ii. The MS. reading, et, is unsatisfactory. The emendation is due to W. Paul (B. ph. W., 1884, col. 1212-15).

paulo . . . humaniores. The MS. reading evidently corrupt is paulo quam sunt eiusdem generus et [sunt (Leid. 1)] ceterus humaniores. Of numerous emendations the one which I have adopted, Ukert's, is the best. See C. R., Nov., 1911, p. 206.

ex iis aedificiis quae trans flumen habuerant demigraverant, et cis Rhenum dispositis praesidiis Germat nos transire prohibebant. Illi omnia experti, cum neque vi contendere propter inopiam navium neque clain transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, 5 5 reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt et tridui viam progressi rursus reverterunt atque omni hoc itinere una nocte equitatu confecto inscios inopis nantesque Menapios oppresserunt, qui de Germanorum discessu per exploratores certiores facti sine metu 10 7 trans Rhenum in suos vicos remigraverant. His interfectis navibusque corum occupatis, prius quam ca pars Menapiorum quae citra Rhenum erat certior fieret, flumen transierunt atque omnibus eorum aedificiis occupatis reliquam partem hiemis se corum copiis 15 aluerunt.

A remark- 5 able Gallie custom.

His de rebus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his 2 committendum existimavit. Est enim hoc Gallicae 20 consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant et quid quisque corum de quaque re audierit aut cognoverit quaerant et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque s ibi res cognoverint pronuntiare cogat. His rebus 25 atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus

4, § 3, demigraverant. The MSS, have demigrarerunt; but, as Meusel observes (J. B., 1894, pp. 351-2), if Caesar had used the perfect, he would have written (quae trans flumen) habebant, not habuerant.

prohibehant. If Caesar had written prohibuerunt, he would have meant that the Menapii succeeded in preventing the Germans from crossing. They did prevent them for some time, but finally failed.

§ 6. explorators. See the note on i, 12, § 2.

5. § 3. His ribus... ineunt. Cf. vi, 20, § § 1 2.
atque multionibus. I don't think that Schneider is quite right in explaining these words as equivalent to quae solis auditionibus constant; for the Gaula had inquired not only what the travellers had heard, but also what they had ascertained (cognocerit . . . cognorerint). As far as I can see, the meaning is 'Influenced by these reports, even when they are merely hearsay '.

consilia ineunt, quorum eos in vestigio paenitere necesse est, cum incertis rumoribus serviant et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant.

Qua consuetudine cognita Caesar, ne graviori bello 6 Caesar 5 occurreret, maturius quam consuerat ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, ea quae fore suspicatus 2 erat facta cognovit: missas legationes ab non nullis 3 civitatibus ad Germanos invitatosque cos uti ab Rheno discederent: omnia quae[que] postulassent ab to se fore parata. Qua spe adducti Germani latius iam s vagabantur et in fines Eburonum et Condrusorum, qui sunt Treverorum clientes, pervenerant. Princi- 5 pibus Galliae evocatis Caesar ea quae cognoverat dissimulanda sibi existimavit, eorumque animis per-15 mulsis et confirmatis equitatuque imperato bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit.

Re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis 7 Ho iter in ca loca facere coepit, quibus in locis esse Germanos audiebat. A quibus cum paucorum dierum 2 20 iter abesset, legati ab iis venerunt, quorum haec fuit oratio: Germanos neque priores populo Romano bel- 3 lum inferre neque tamen recusare, si lacessantur, quin armis contendant, quod Germanorum consuetudo [hace] sit a maioribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant,

rejoins his army and holds a council of the Gallic notables.

marches Bunings this Germans. whose ептоувенdeavour to temponize.

6, § 3. omnia quae. The MSS, have omnia quargur, which is obviously wrong. Most editors read omniaque quae, but, as Mensel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 60), que is superfluous. § 4. qui refers to Eburonum as well as to Condrusorum. Cf. v.

26, \$ 2.

§ 5. Principibus apparently means 'notables' or 'leading

men'. Cf. the note on i, 3, § 5.

constituet means more than 'resolved', for Caesar had already resolved to fight. As Schneider remarks, it is equivalent to sc relle ostendit, - 'announced his intention '.

7, § 2. A quibus. The antecedent is, I believe, Germanas,

not, as Kraner says, en loca. Meusel agrees with me.

§ 3. The tenses lacessantur, contendant, sit tre dita, &c. are remarkable. The explanation is that the speech begins with a present infinitive, and that almost all the other infinitives which it contains are present (J. B., 1894, p. 362). In Oratio Recta the sentence would run Germani . . . recusant, si larensuntur, quin armis contendant, &c.

quod Germanorum . . . tradita. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 72) and

resistere neque deprecari. Haec tamen dicere:

venisse invitos, eiectos domo; si suam gratiam
Romani velint, posse iis utiles esse amicos; vel sibi
agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere quos armis

possederint: sese unis Suebis concedere, quibus ne 5
di quidem immortales pares esse possint; reliquum
quidem in terris esse neminem quem non superare
possint.

He offers to let the Germans settle in the land of the Ubin Ad hace Caesar quae visum est respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis: sibi nullam cum iis amicitiam 10 2 esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint alienos occupare; neque ullos in Gallia vacare agros qui dari tantae praesertim multitudini sine iniuria possint; 3 sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, 15 quorum sint legati apud se et de Sueborum iniuriis querantur et a se auxilium petant: hoc se Ubiis imperaturum.

other editors, following Kraner, delete haec, because haec sit could only be followed by a clause introduced by ut.

resistere is used absolutely, as in several other passages, for instance, vii. 62, § 4, and so is deprecari. Cf. v. 6, § 2.

p. 338). See the second note on ii, 4, § 10 and Madvig's Lat.

Gr., § 401.

§ 5. quem non. Caesar could not have written quem superare non possint, because the preceding neminem esse required that non should be closely connected with the relative. So in vi, 39, § 3 Caesar writes Nemo est tam fortis quin rei novitate perturbetur, not Nemo est tam fortis qui rei novitate non perturbetur.

8, § 2. verum here obviously does not mean 'true'. A moment's thought will show why it can be used in the sense

of argument or instant.

The reader will observe that although the imperfect, remonerent (§ 1), is of course used after fuit, it is followed by potuerent and other primary tenses. Probably this is to be explained by the influence of the present infinitives esse and licere. See the note on in \$1.88. In Outlie Roots Cassar would have written not removed.

i, 31, § 8. In Oratio Recta Caesar would have written potucrunt. § 3. hoc... imperaturum. The reading of a is hoc Suebis (which is obviously impossible), imperaturum: B has hoc se ab Ubris impetraturum, which is defended by Klotz (C.S., p. 250). He thinks that it would have been impolitic for Caesar to give such an order to the Ubri, and he says that the nature of the order is not defined by hoc. This last remark seems to me hypercritical; and, although Klotz may be right. I do not feel justified in rejecting the essential part of the reading of a.

Legati hacc se ad suos relaturos dixerunt et re 9 deliberata post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros: interea ne propius se castra moveret petierunt. Ne 2 id quidem Caesar ab se impetrari posse dixit. Cogno- 3 5 verat enim magnam partem equitatus ab iis aliquot diebus ante praedandi frumentandique causa ad Ambivaritos trans Mosam missam: hos expectari equites atque eius rei causa moram interponi arbitrabatur.

but refuses to stay his

Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, qui est in finibus 10 The Meuse 10 Lingonum, et parte quadam ex Rheno recepta, quae

and the Rhine.

9, § 1. post diem tertium is equivalent to tertio die (cf. vi. 33, § 4 with 36, § 1 and 41, § 2), and, as the Romans commonly, though not always, reckoned inclusively, if the envoys said this on a Monday, they meant that they would return on Wednesday. But this does not explain why Caesar wrote post diem tertium instead of tertio die. See the note on 28, § 1. I am rather inclined to think that, just as post horam nonam (v, 53, \$ 1) means 'after the ninth hour', post diem tertium (though it is equivalent to tertio die) here implies the meaning 'at the end of the third day'. Such a meaning is most probably implied in one of the other two passages (iv, 28, \(\xi \) 1) in which Caesar uses post diem with a numeral adjective (see A. B., p. 601) and certainly in the other (vi, 33, \(\xi \) 4, compared with 36, \(\xi \) 1 and 41, \(\xi \) 2).

10. Measel (J. B., 1910, pp.28-6) and Klotz (C.S., pp.36-48, 185-8) have industrially shown that this famous charter is probably

have independently shown that this famous chapter is probably spurious. Klotz believes that it was derived by a later writer, mainly through Strabo, from the Greek historian, Timagenes. Meusel argues that the description of the Rhine is irrelevant; that the Meuse rises not in the Vosges, but on the plateau of Langres, both of which regions Caesar had visited; that the Vosges mountains are not in unibus Lingonum (§ 1); that strong reasons have been given for believing that the Batavi [who are not mentioned by Strabo | did not occupy the delta of the Rhine before the time of Augustus; that the Rhine did not flow through the country of the Nantuates (§3); that the geographical position of the Triboci is misstated; that in the list of tribes the Rauraci, Nemetes, and Vangiones are ignored; that the statement (§ 4) that the Rhine, as it approaches the sea, 'branches off into several channels and forms numerous large islands' is absurd; that, as the Menapir possessed both banks of the Rhine 'not far from the sea' (1, § 1; 4, § 2), there would have been no room for the Batavi and the 'fierce rude tribes' who are said to have occupied 'many' of the 'numerous large islands'; that Caesar would not have written pa te quadam ex Rheno (§ 1), but parte Itheni; and, finally, that caput fluminis [in prose of Caesar's time] means not the mouth, but the source of a river. Klotz remarks that Caesar would have written longius immediately before milibus passuum LXXX (§ 2); and that he would not have used the quasi-poetical expression, citatus fertur (§ 3), or

appellatur Vacaius insulamque efficit Batavorum, in 2 Oceanum influit neque longius ab Oceano milibus 2 passuum LXXX in Rhenum influit. Rhenus autem oritur ex Lepontus, qui Alpes incolunt, et longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, Helvetiorum, Sequanorum, Me-5 diomatricorum, Tribocorum, Treverorum citatus fertur 4 et, ubi Oceano adpropinguavit, in plures diffluit partes

the passive, careful [4]. These objections are not all equally strong in crisina for instance more positival than included [11]. It [4] or than occupant and obtain [11, 29, §§ 4-5] "), and nome might perhaps be refuted over the note on § 1); but their

com' ned force cann the ignored C G., p. 692, n. 2).

It would not, however, be safe to set the chapter aside as having no bistorical value. Instead of ab Oceano, \$11 the Aldine edition 1913 has ab or, and an inferior MS, ab Rheno; while both have in theirann instead of in Rhenam; but the reader need not trouble himself about various readings, for, whatever reading we adopt, the writer places the junction of the Meuse (Mose and the Waal, Cacaine at a point about 50 Roman miles from the sea. What that point was it is impossible to say with certainty. The Mouse now joins the Waal near Gorkum, and before 1806 it was joined to it by a channel at Fort St. Andries as well; but, according to l' Cluver, a geographer of the seventeenth century both these junctions were due to modern canalination, and in the time of Caesar the Meuse quitted its present bed at Megen and paned the western branch of the Rhine at Geershet, only 7 miles from the sea. I have not been able to find any satisfactory evidence for this theory; and it contradicts not only the chapter before us but also the testimony of Tacitus (Ann., ii, 6), who says that at the 'beginning', or eastern extremity, of the insula Batarorum the Rhine divides into two branches, that the northern branch flows to the sen; that the southern branch, under the name of Vahalis (Waal), flows on until it joins the Meuse; and that the Meuse flows on to the sea (C. G. pp. 6-9 96. Probably in Caesar's time, as now, the Meuse closely approached the Waal at Fort St. Andries and joined it at Gorkum, while a branch of the Meuse may have flowed westward from Heusden (south of Gorkum) in the direction of the modern artificial water-course. See A. Norlind, Die geogr. Entwicklung d. Rheimleltas, 1912, pp. 71 2.

§ 1. Batacoram. J. H. Holwerda (Mnemosyne, xli, 1913, pp. 1-9), who is apparently unaware that the authenticity of this chapter has been challenged, argues that the Batavi were settled in the valley of the lower Rhine by Caesar himself. He infers from archaeological evidence that the settlement took place shortly before the Christian era; and, remarking that the Batavi were a tribe of the Chatti, and that, according to Dion Casaus (hy, 36, § 3), lands had been assigned by the Romans to the Chatti before 10 B. C., he concludes that their benefactor could only have been Caesar or Agrippa, the latter of whom, as far as we know, assigned lands to the Ubi only. Meusel perhaps forgets that the Batavi were mentioned among Caesar's auxiliaries by Lucan (i, 431).

multis ingentibusque insulis effectis, quarum pars magna a feris barbarisque nationibus incolitur, ex 5 quibus sunt qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur, multisque capitibus in Oceanum influit.]

- Caesar cum ab hoste non amplius passuum XII 11 The milibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati revertuntur; qui in itinere congressi magnopere ne longius progrederetur orabant. Cum id non impe- 2 trassent, petebant uti ad eos [equites] qui agmen 10 antecessissent praemitteret eosque pugna prohiberet, sibique ut potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos mittendi; quorum si principes ac senatus sibi iure 3 iurando fidem fecisset, ea condicione quae a Caesare ferretur se usuros ostendebant : ad has res conficiendas
- 15 sibi tridui spatium daret. Haec omnia Caesar eodem 4 illo pertinere arbitrabatur ut tridui mora interposita equites eorum qui abessent reverterentur; tamen sese non longius milibus passuum IIII aquationis causa processurum eo die dixit: hue postero die quam 5
- 20 frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis cognosceret. Interim ad praefectos, qui cum omni s equitatu antecesserant, mittit qui nuntiarent ne hostes proelio lacesserent, et si ipsi lacesserentur, sustinerent quoad ipse cum exercitu propius accessisset.
- At hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, 12 800 Gorquorum erat V milium numerus, cum ipsi non amplius

mans rout CHESNI'S

return and

try to gain time:

sends

orders to

to attack

ther Germans.

hiseavalry officers not

§ 5. existimantur. No doubt the learner has been taught to write sunt qui putent, &c., and he may wonder why Caesar did not write existimentur. But sunt qui putent is a general statement, meaning there are people so constituted that they think ', whereas in this passage particular tribes are referred to.

11, § 2. cos [equites] . . . untecessissent. If Caesar wrote equites, it is surprising that he did not mention before that cavalry had gone on in advance of the column, and, moreover, we must conclude that only some of the cavalry had done so, whereas in § 6 we read that all had. I believe that equites, which is omitted in L, is an interpolation.

§ 5. quam frequentissimi. Evidently Caesar intended to get the German chiefs, or as many as would walk into the trap, into his power, so that their formidable host might be helpless.

§ 6. nuntiarent. See the note on iii, 5. § 8. 12, § 1. amplius. See the note on i, 38, § 5. 5,000 Gallie cavalry. DCCC equites haberent, quod ii qui frumentandi causa erant trans Mosam profecti nondum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris, quod legati corum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant atque is dies indutiis erat ab his petitus, impetu facto celeriter nostros pertur-6 baverunt; rursus his resistentibus consuetudine sua ad pedes desiluerunt subfossisque equis compluribusque nostris deiectis reliquos in fugam coniecerunt atque ita perterritos egerunt ut non prius fuga desisterent quam in conspectum agminis nostri venis-10 sent. In co proclio ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur

4 IIII et LXX, in his vir fortissimus Piso Aquitanus, amplissimo genere natus, cuius avus in civitate sua regnum obtinuerat amicus a senatu nostro appellatus.

5 Hic cum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, 15 illum ex periculo eripuit, ipse equo vulnerato deiectus, 6 quoad potuit, fortissime restitit; cum circumventus multis vulneribus acceptis cecidisset atque id frater, qui iam proclio excesserat, procul animadvertisset, incitato

equo se hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

Caesar 1
resolves to
attack the
Germans
instantly:
their
leaders
wait upon
him and
are
arrested.

3 Hoc facto proelio Caesar neque iam sibi legatos audiendos neque condiciones accipiendas arbitrabatur ab iis qui per dolum atque insidias petita pace ultro 2 bellum intulissent; expectare vero dum hostium copiae augerentur equitatusque reverteretur summae 25 3 dementiae esse iudicabat, et cognita Gallorum infirmitate quantum iam apud eos hostes uno proelio auctoritatis essent consecuti sentiebat; quibus ad consilia capienda nihil spatii dandum existimabat.

4 His constitutis rebus et consilio cum legatis et quae- 30 store communicato, ne quem diem pugnae praeter-

§ 2. venissent. Although prime... quam does not imply a purpose, the subjunctive is necessary, because the clause in which it stands depends upon an ut-clause.

§ 4. Piso. Notice that this man had a Roman name, which shows that Roman influence had made itself felt even in South-Western Gaul many years before Caesar arrived.

18, § 1, per . . insidias is to be taken with ultro bellum

§ 4. If the clause ne quem . . . praetermitteret, which Meusel

mitteret, oportunissima res accidit, quod postridie eius diei mane eadem et perfidia et simulatione usi Germani frequentes, omnibus principibus maioribusque natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venerunt, simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi causa, quod contra atque esset dictum et ipsi petissent, proclium pridie commisissent, simul ut, si quid possent, de indutiis fallendo impetrarent. Quos sibi Caesar oblatos agavisus illos retineri iussit; ipse omnes copias castris deduxit equitatumque, quod recenti proclio perterritum esse existimabat, agmen subsequi iussit.

Acie triplici instituta et celeriter VIII milium 14 He itinere confecto, prius ad hostium castra pervenit quam quid ageretur Germani sentire possent. Qui 2 Germani sentire possent. Qui 2 hos

He marches against the German host,

brackets, is genuine (I see no reason to suspect it), it depends upon consilio.

quod. In English the force of quod (= 'namely that') can be best given by breaking up the sentence: 'a most fortunate event occurred. Next day early in the morning', &c.

§ 5. sui puryandi. See the note on iii, 6, § 1.

quod ... commission is not a remark made by Caesar, but expresses the gist of what was said by the Germans: therefore the subjunctive is used. In regard to the force of quod, see the

note on 22, § 1 (quad . . . fecinsent).

The long sentence contained in §§ 4 5 is one of the many passages in Caesar which tax the skill of a translator to the utmost. I break it up into four sentences, of which the last two translate simul, at disclotur...impetrarent:—'Their estensible object was to clear themselves from complicity in the attack which had taken place the day before contrary to the agreement which they had themselves asked for; at the same time they intended, &c.

§ 6. illos may at first sight seem superfluous; but the sentence would not be so strong without it. As Schneider says, if Caesar had remained in camp, he could not have written illos retineri inssit, ipse castris se tennit; but illos retineri inssit is contrasted

with ipse omnes copias castris eduxit.

14, § 1. I need hardly say that, as the word agmen in 13, § 6 shows, the army marched against the Germans in three parallel columns, which, on approaching the camp, wheeled into line. Cf. i, 49, § 1.

prins . . . possent. See the note on iii, 26, § 3. Here a pur-

pose is hinted at.

§ 2. omnibus rebus, which is explained by st celeritate... suorum, is an advertual phrase and might be translated by 'completely'. Cf. iii, 17, § 5.

nostri et discessu suorum, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem ducere an castra defendere

- s an fuga salutem petere praestaret. Quorum timor cum fremitu et concursu significaretur, milites nostri s pristini diei perfidia incitati in castra inruperunt.
- 4 Quo loco qui celeriter arma capere potuerunt paulisper nostris restiterunt atque inter carros impedimentaque
- 5 proelium commiserunt; at reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suis domo exces- 10 serant Rhenumque transierant) passim fugere coepit; ad quos consectandos Caesar equitatum misit.

and anni- 15 hilatea them.

5 Germani post tergum clamore audito, cum suos interfici viderent, armis abiectis signisque militaribus 2 relictis se ex castris eiecerunt, et cum ad confluentem 15 Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, reliqua fuga desperata,

praestarst. This is one of the very few instances in which Caesar uses the imperfect in indirect questions after a historic

present (J. B., 1894, p. 354).

§ 5. ad quos... misit. Perhaps it is unnecessary to ask the reader to notice the tremendous frankness of this avowal. The man of whom Cicero, who did not love him, said (Fam., vi, 6, 8) in Caesare hace sunt, mitis clemensque natura, was absolutely ruthless when he saw that in no other way could his object be gained.

15, § 1. signis . . . relictis. The ancients attached as much importance to their nultary standards as we used to do to regimental colours. Cf. vii. 2, § 2; 88, § 4. The German standards, like those of the Gauls, were figures of animals which

in prehistoric times had been sacred.

§ 2. ad confluentem Mosas et Rheni. These words present so much difficulty that some commentators believe that Caesar wrote Mosellae or Mosellae (the Moselle), while others suggest

that et Rheni is apurious.

To begin with, it is doubtful whether confluence Mosae et Rheni means 'the confluence of the Meuse and the Waal' (if it does, Rheni cannot mean the Rhine properly so called) or 'the stream that connected the Meuse with the Khine'. If it means the latter, confluentem denotes the Waal. When Caesar joined his army he learned that the Germans, after crossing the Rhine, had wandered southward and 'reached the territories of the Eburones and Condrusi' (6, §§ 1.4). The Condrusi (see p. 415) inhabited Condroz: so the Germans must have advanced further southward than Liège. Caesar, as soon as his preparations were complete, marched 'towards the districts in which he heard that the Germans were encamped' (7, § 1), by which he apparently means the territories of the Eburones and Condrusi.

unagno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt atque ibi timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt. Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes, 3 perpaucis vulneratis, ex tanti belli timore, cum hostium 5 numerus capitum CCCCXXX milium fuisset, se in

But before he attacked the Germans they must have moved away from that country: for it is generally admitted that they fled either towards the Waal or to the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, and in either case their destruction would have taken place at a considerable distance from the territories of the Eburones and Condrusi. When the German envoys proposed to send a message to the Ubii (11, §§ 2-3) they were not more than 12 miles from the German camp, which Caesar attacked on the following day. If, then, the Germans fled to the Waal, the envoys were at least 60 miles, in a straight line, from the nearest frontier of the Ubii (see p. 430 [Sugambri]). If, on the other hand, the defeat took place near the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, they would only have had to travel the few miles that separated them from the Rhine, and, after crossing that river, they would have found themselves in Ubian territory.

If we accept the MS, reading ad confinentem Mosac et Rheniwe must assume (1) that the Germans retreated from the positions which they had taken up in the territories of the Eburones and Condrusi to the country of the Menapis, which they had recently left: (2, that Dion Cassius (xxxix, 48, § 2), who says that they invaded the country of the Treveri, through which the Mosello flows, either included the Condrusi and Eburones among the Treveri or simply made a blunder; (3) that when the German envoys offered to send a message to the Ubii and to get an answer in three days, they were offering to perform a manifest impossibility; (4) that confluentem means not 'confluence' but connecting stream '-the Waal-for obviously the Germans would have field not westward to the confluence of the Meuse and the Waal, but to the nearest point of the Waal, and even then they would have had to cross the Rhine as well; (5) that after the defeat of the Germans the Ubii asked Caesar to march at least 70 miles up the valley of the Rhine and to cross the river into their territory, although his narrative leaves on our minds the impression that he crossed near the spot where he had beaten the Germans.

If, on the other hand, we decide that the defeat took place near the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, (1) our decision flatly contradicts the MSS.; (2) we need not assume that Caesar wrote Rhens when he meant Vacali or that confluenten means 'connecting stream'; (3) we must assume that the Germans moved away from the positions which they had taken up in the territories of the Eburones and Condruss, but that instead of retreating in the direction whence they had come they struck off through the Ardennes towards the southeast and entered the land of the Treveri; (4) we must assume that they had taken up a position about 70 miles, in a straight line, from the nearest point of the Meuse, to the further side of which they had sent their cavalry on a foraging expedition

castra receperunt. Caesar iis quos in castris retinuerat discedendi potestatem fecit. Illi supplicia cruciatusque Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle dixerunt. His Caesar libertatem concessit.

(9, § 3); (5) the difficulty regarding the offer of the German envoys to send a message to the Ubit disappears; (6) the difficulty regarding the unrecorded march of Caesar up the

valley of the Rhine also disappears.

Hard as it is to decide, I am tempted to conclude that the Germans fied to the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine; for as often as I read Caesar's narrative it leaves upon my mind the impression that the rout took place opposite the country of the Ubii. First we see the German host marching southward into Condroz and the adjacent country of the Eburones on the east. A few marches further southward would bring them to the neighbourhood of Coblens. It seems to me quite in accord with Caesar's manner that, having already told us that they had moved far from the country of the Menapii, he should have omitted to mention these marches; but I can hardly conceive that if they had retreated northward 90 Roman miles, he would have neglected to say so. Then their envoys ask for three days' grace to negotiate with the Ubii; and (though the envoys probably did not intend to negotiate at all) the natural conclusion seems to be that the Ubii were close by. Finally, the Ubii ask Caesar to bring his army into their country; and it is not easy to believe that they would have asked him to march at least 70 Roman miles before he could cross the Rhine. Moreover, Caesar tells us (§ 2) that the fugitives who plunged into the stream were overwhelmed 'by the force of the current' (vi fluminis); and these words are absurdly inapplicable to the waters of the Waal. The substitution of Mosae for Mosellae 12 just what might have been expected from a meddlesome scribe who had read chapters 9 and 11 and perhaps also the interpolated chapter 10.

It is hardly necessary to notice the views of the commentators who refuse to believe that the rout took place either in the neighbourhood of the Waal or in that of Coblenz. The only one which seems worth mentioning is that of T. Bergk, who holds that confluentem meant 'a river which flows into another river', that what Caesar really wrote was ad confluentem Mosne, and that some one who could not understand the Latin added at Rhem. Bergk believes that the confluent in question was the Roer, and that the Germans fled to a point near the junction of the Roer and the Meuse (C. G., pp. 691-706). See the note on

17. & 1

That nearly 430,000 persons perished in the rout is incredible.

See the note on iii, 26, § 6.

§ 5. His... libertatem. If the text is right, libertatem is perhaps equivalent to libertatem remanendi: but Schneider may be right in explaining that whereas Caesar might have enslaved his German prisoners, he gave them the boon of freedom. I am

Germanico bello confecto multis de causis Caesar 16 He deterstatuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum; quarum illa fuit iustissima quod, cum videret Germanos tam facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos

mines to cross the Rhune,

- 5 timere voluit, cum intellegerent et posse et audere populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit 2 etiam quod illa pars equitatus Usipetum et Tencterorum, quam supra commemoravi praedandi frumentandique causa Mosam transisse neque proelio interfuisse,
- 10 post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Sugambrorum receperat seque cum his coniunxerat. Ad 3 quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postularent eos qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent sibi dederent, responderunt: populi Romani imperium Rhenum 4
- 15 finire; si se invito Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, cur sui quicquam esse imperii aut potestatis trans Rhenum postularet? autem, qui uni ex Transrhenanis ad Caesarem legatos miserant, amicitiam fecerant, obsides dederant, magno-
- 20 pere orabant ut sibi auxilium ferret, quod graviter ab Suebis premerentur: vel, si id facere occupationibus 6 rei publicae prohiberetur, exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret: id sibi (ad) auxilium spemque reliqui

not bold enough to adopt R. Sydow's emendation,-Hoc iis

Caesar liberaliter (concessit).

18. § 1. multis de causis. The reasons are stated in 19, § 4. § 4. imperi and potestatis depend upon esse, not upon quicquam, which is to be taken with trans Rhenum. In other words, the literal meaning is 'Why should be claim that anything beyond the Rhine should be in his power?' This seems a more satisfactory explanation than 'Why should be claim that any of his power . . . should exist beyond the Rhine?' Cf. i, 21, § 2 (quid sui consilii sit ostendit) and vii, 77, § 12 (Quid ergo mei

\$2 (quid sui consilii sit ostendit) and vii, 77, § 12 (Quid eryo missioneilii est?), and see Schneider's note.

§ 5, qui uni... dederant. In ii, 35, §§ 1-2, Caesar says that after his victorious campaign against the Belgue 'the peoples who dwelt beyond the Rhine sent envoys... promising to give hostages', and that, being anxious to go back to Italy, 'he ordered the envoys to return to him at the beginning of the following summer.' From the passage before us it should seem that all except the Ubii disobeyed the order.

quod ... premerentur. See the second note on 13, § 5. § 6. (ad) auxilium. R. Lange is, I dare say, right in conjecturing that Caesar wrote ad procesus auxilium, in contrast to spemque religui temporis. Cf. vii, 66, § 4.

7 temporis satis futurum. Tantum esse nomen atque opinionem eius exercitus Ariovisto pulso et hoc novissimo proelio facto etiam ad ultimas Germanorum nationes, uti opinione et amicitia populi Romani tuti s esse possint. Navium magnam copiam ad trans-5 portandum exercitum pollicebantur.

designs a 17 Caesar his de causis quas commemoravi Rhenum bridge, transire decreverat; sed navibus transire neque satis

§ 7. eins stands for Caesaria.

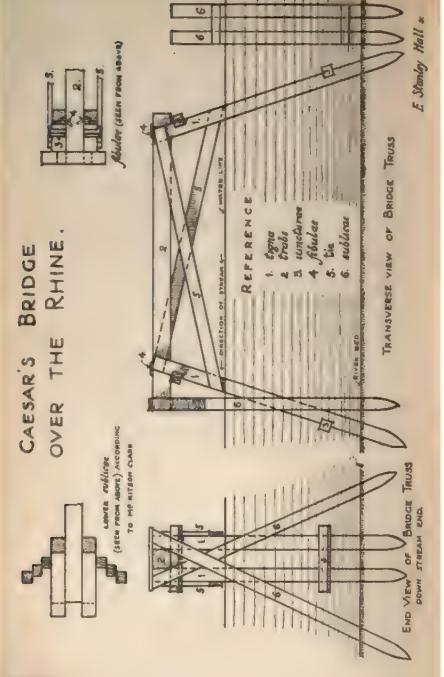
17, § 1. Caesar... decrerent. Caesar's bridge joined the western bank of the Rhine to the territory of the Ubin, which extended no further northward than Cologne or, more probably, the mouth of the Sieg, near Bonn (p. 430). Two years later he built a second bridge paulo supru (vi. 9, § 3) - 'a little higher up' the river—which connected the territory of the Treveri with that of the Ubii. If the rout of the Usipetes and Teneteri took place near the Waal, we must of course look for the site of the first bridge as near that river as may be consistent with Caesar's narrative. If, on the other hand, the rout took place near the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, the bridge must have been made between Coblenz and Andernach.

Napoleon III placed the first bridge at Bonn, forgetting that the second was higher up the river, and that he had himself said that between Bonn and Mainz 'the Rhine flows over a rocky bed, where the piles could not have been driven in'. If the Usipetes and Teneters fled to the Waal, the first bridge was most probably built at Cologne and the second at Bonn. But Cologne is open to two objections. First, it was probably opposite the territory not of the Ubii but of the Sugambri (see p. 430). Secondly, if the Usipetes and Teneteri fled to the Waal, the second bridge could not have been built further south than Bonn; and it is most improbable that the territory of the Tre-

veri (see p. 431) extended so far northward.

A serious objection has, however, been brought against the view that the bridges were between Coblenz and Andernach. Major-General Wolf observes that in order to reach the Rhine near Andernach in 53 B.C. Caesar would have been obliged to pass through a defile between mountain and stream, and that, cut off from communication with his rear, he would have been unable to feed his troops. In these circumstances, he says, the army would certainly have been attacked, --in Germany by the Suebi, on its return by the Treveri. I reply that when Caesar, after building his second bridge, had crossed the Rhine, he was in the territory of the friendly Ubii, upon whose assistance he could rely, that he did actually fear that he would be unable to procure sufficient corn, and accordingly gave up his intention of penetrating far into Germany (vi. 29, § 1); that he took every precaution to secure his rear (9, § 5); and that the policy of the Suebi was not to attack him, but rather to lure him on (10, §§ 4 5). Apart from the arguments which I have stated in





tutum esse arbitrabatur neque suae neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat. Itaque, etsi summa 2 difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur propter latitudinem, rapiditatem altitudinemque fluminis, 5 tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non traducendum exercitum existimabat. Rationem pontis hanc 3 instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia paulum ab imo praeacuta dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis intervallo pedum duorum inter se iungebat. Haec cum machina- 4 10 tionibus immissa in flumen defixerat fistucisque adegerat, non sublicae modo derecte ad perpendiculum, sed prone ac fastigate, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, iis item contraria duo ad eundem s modum iuncta intervallo pedum quadragenum ab 15 inferiore parte contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat. Haec utraque insuper bipedalibus e trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum iunctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte

the note on 15, § 2. I am inclined to prefer the neighbourhood of Coblenz because Caesar's chief object in invading Germany in 53 B.C. was to prevent the Germans from reinforcing the Treveri, whose territory, as we have seen, probably did not extend so far northward as Bonn, and whose political centre, Treves, was south even of Coblenz. I therefore conclude, though doubtfully, that both the first and the second bridge were built between Coblenz and Andernach (C. G., pp. 706-10).

were built between Coblenz and Andernach (C. G., pp. 706-10), § 4. machinationibus, like 'tackle', is a vague technical term, and apparently denotes both the barges or rafts which were of course necessary and the apparatus by means of which the balks (tigna) were lowered. Nowadays a kind of tripod would be used, formed of three masts and furnished at the top with a pulley.

fastigate here means 'sloping like the gable of a roof' (fastigium). I translate prone ac fastigate by 'leaning forward in the same plane'.

§ 5. pedum quadragenum. Forty feet could not have been the distance along the bed of the river (unless Caesar meant the greatest distance) on account of the difference between the depth near the bank and in mid-stream, which would have caused a variation either in the width of the roadway or in the angle formed by the balks; for he says that the balks were made of varying lengths to suit the varying depth of the stream. Therefore (unless he was thinking of the greatest distance along the bed) the measurement must have been made either between the tops of the balks or, more probably, along the surface of the water. For the roadway, 40 feet would have been an excessive width.

7 distinebantur; quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, tanta erat operis firmitudo atque ea rerum natura ut, quo maior vis aquae se incitavisset, s hoc artius inligata tenerentur. Haec derecta materia

§§ 6-7. Instead of distinebantur one MS (E) has destinabantur ('were made fast'). Caesar may have written this: but anyhow the opposite couples of balks could not have been made fast unless they were kept at the right distance apart; for, as the accompanying diagram will show, the tendency of the current was to make the upper couple of balks AB and, in a less degree, the lower couple CD rotate about the fulcra A, D, thus depress ing B, elevating C, and diminishing the horizontal distance between the upper ends of the couples. How this tendency was counteracted by the fibulae, and what the fibulae were, I will explain presently. Meanwhile the reader, if he will think, will understand that Caesar used the word utrimque in order to make it clear that each couple of balks was provided with two filadar; and, if he has observed Caesar's use of the word extremus (ii, 8, § 4; 11, § 4; iii, 12, § 1; 29, § 2; vi, 29, § 3), he will conclude that ab extrema parte signifies 'at the top of the balks', or (which comes to the same thing) 'at (or near) the end of the transverse beam ' (bipedulis trabs).



Now for the fibulas. Commentators have argued about them for 400 years; but a young architect, Mr. Stanley Hall, has recently solved the problem. To examine all the theories would require several pages; and only one of them tallies completely with Caesar's description. Mr. Hall supposes the results described by the words disclusis and recentis to have been produced not by the fibulae alone but also by a tie. The fibulae, in his opinion, were iron 'dogs', such as are universally used now. They are shaped somewhat like a broad angular croquet-hoop, and are about 12 inches across, with the ends bent at right angles and pointed. They would have been fixed diagonally, one of the points being driven into the transverse beam and the other into the top of one of the balks. Mr. Hall shall explain the tie him self, though I shall add a few words in brackets. Reteiring to the diagram, he remarks that 'since the points B and C are made fast [by the fibulae], the whole structure ABCD will tend [owing to the current] to take up the position ABCD, and the effect of this will be to lengthen the distance between A and C. The most elementary engineer would know that this tendency would be counteracted by a the between C and a point on AB as near as possible to A . . . [Then] as long as there is a constant pressure in the direction of the stream, the bridge . . .

iniecta contexebantur ac longuriis cratibusque consternebantur; ac nihilo setius sublicae et ad inferiorem 9 partem fluminis oblique agebantur, quae pro ariete subjectae et cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis 5 exciperent, et aliae item supra pontem mediocri spatio, 10

must be absolutely rigid. It will be seen', Mr. Hall adds, 'that I take quibux as referring to hace utruque, that is, both pairs of balks; disclusis as summing up and repeating binis utrimque fibules ub extrema parte distinctantur; and in contrarium partem [in the opposite direction] records as meaning "having a diagonal tie" (C.G., pp. 714-20).
§ 8. contexebantur, if it is right, must mean "were connected".

Meusel proposes contegebantur.

cratibus. Such fascines long bundles of rods bound togetherare commonly used for the foundations of military roads in

swampy places.

§ 9. sublicae . . . exciperent. Since Caesar has said (§ 4) that the balks were driven 'not vertically, like ordinary piles' (sublicue), it is natural to suppose that these sublicue were driven vertically. If, as some commentators believe, they had been placed in the form of a V or wedge below the bridge, they could not have been described as cum omni opere confunctue, and they would have had hardly any effect in checking the impact of the water upon the balks. To plant them underneath the bridge was plainly impossible. Supposing, then that they were vertical, the only conceivable arrangement is that proposed by Mr. Kitson Clark, who explains pro ariete as meaning 'like a lateral buttress'. and suggests that they were planted in the shape of the figure \/, on either side of, and in contact with, each of the couples of balks. In this formation they would have prevented the bridge from rocking under the weight of the moving army; but they would not have counteracted the force of the stream. Mr. Hall has devised an arrangement (see the Plan) which is both simple and perfectly effective; but it is open to the objection that he supposes the sublicas to have been driven in not vertically, but only oblique. If they were not driven vertically, we must admit that, although, as Mr. Peskett says, 'a sublice remains a sublice whether it is driven in straight or crooked', Caesar's language was inconsistent and obscure; but no arrangement of vertical piles would have fully answered his purpose. Moreover, the words oblique agebantur seem to mean that each sublice was driven in obliquely, in which case it could not have been driven verticulty: if Caesar had intended to describe Mr. Kitson Clark's arrangement, would be not have said oblique ordene agebantur? If, as I believe, Mr. Hall is right, (quae vim fluminis) exciperent cannot mean 'to intercept' but must mean 'to break' (the force of the stream) by supporting the bridge. But on no theory can excepted here mean 'to intercept': even on Mr. Clark's the stream would have struck the bulks with undiminished force (C. G., pp. 721-3, modified and supplemented).

§ 10. et aliae . . . nocerent. These sublicae were, of course, vertical, and (unless one sublica would have sufficed for each

ut, si arborum trunci sive naves deiciendi operis causa essent a barbaris missae, his defensoribus carum rerum vis minueretur neu ponti nocerent.

crosses the river,

Diebus X, quibus materia coepta erat comportari,

onni opere effecto exercitus traducitur. Caesar ad 5

utramque partem pontis firmo praesidio relicto in

fines Sugambrorum contendit. Interim a compluribus

civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt; quibus pacem

atque amicitiam petentibus liberaliter respondet

obsidesque ad se adduci iubet. At Sugambri, ex co 10

tempore quo pons institui coeptus est fuga comparata,

hortantibus iis quos ex Tencteris atque Usipetibus

apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant suaque

omnia exportaverant seque in solitudinem ac silvas

abdiderant.

punishes 19 the Sugambri,

Caesar paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus, omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis frumentisque succisis, se in fines Ubiorum recepit atque his auxilium suum pollicitus, si a Suebis premerentur, haec ab iis cognovit: Suebos, postea quam per exploratores pontem 20 fieri comperissent, more suo concilio habito nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse, uti de oppidis demigrarent, liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvis deponerent atque omnes qui arma ferre possent unum in locum 3 convenirent. Hunc esse delectum medium fere 25 regionum earum quas Suebi obtinerent; hic Romanorum adventum expectare atque ibi decertare constituisse. Quod ubi Caesar comperit, omnibus iis rebus

truss) were doubtless arranged in V-shaped groups. I am told that bridges in Norway are similarly protected now (C. G., p. 724).

missae. Perhaps Caesar wrote immissae (Z. G., 1878, pp. 175-6, with which cf. L. C., ii, 54-5, 624); but see B. C., i. 45, § 6.

his defensorbus is explained by Dinter as ablative absolute,

his defensorabus is explained by Dinter as ablative absolute, although he admits that his is masculine. Is there any objection to regarding the words as an instrumental ablative,—' by these bulwarks'?

18, § 3. Interim. One sees why H. Hartz (Coniect., 1886, p. 7) proposed to substitute In itinere; but may not Interim be paralleled by vii, 79, § 1?

19, § 3. Hunc is not the subject, but the predicate, and means 'as this', that is, 'to serve as the place of muster.' The subject is locum understood.

confectis, quarum rerum causa exercitum traducere constituerat, ut Germania metum iniceret, ut Sugambros ulcisceretur, ut Ubios obsidione liberaret, diebus omnino XVIII trans Rhenum consumptis, satis et ad 5 laudem et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus se in Galliam recepit pontemque rescidit.

Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his 20 He relocis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci 10 contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat, et si 2 tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, 15 aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores 3 illo adit quisquam, neque his ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra

§ 4. profectum is the reading of φ: χ β have perfectum, and as this appears not only in 8 but also in one family of a, it was evidently the reading of the archetype. Klots, however (C.S., p. 251), objecting that neither of the two readings informs us whose laws and utilities were promoted, suggests that projectum was due to the mistake of copyist who misunderstood the abbreviation p. ro. (populi Romani), and that what Caesar wrote was populi Romani factum. Meusel (B. ph. W., 1911, col. 140), who accepts the more important part of this emendation, observes that with factum Caesar would not have written ad laudem et ad utilitatem, but laudi et utilitati, or else the gerundive. Klotz's conjecture is ingenious; but his reason for rejecting the MS, readings does not convince me. Read this translation and see whether it does not express what Caesar may have said: 'he felt that honour was satisfied and that he had served every useful purpose.' Why should be have said school

20, § 2. anni. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 64) gives the obvious reason for rejecting this word. It seems very unlikely, however, that any reader would have written anni on the margin of his copy, and when I read 22, § 2, vii, 32, § 2 (cum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum cocaretur), and vii, 68, § 2 (quantum dici tempus est passum), I am inclined to think that the word may be reasonably defended. Could not one say 'even if the season of the year did not serve for campaigning'? Cf. L. C., i, 271. § 3. It would be a mistake to translate temers by 'rashly':

it means 'readily' or 'as an ordinary affair'. Students of Druidism did undertake the journey (vi, 13, §§ 11-12), but not temere: they had a serious object in view.

and returns to Gaul. solves to

make an expedition to Britain. Galliam notum est. Itaque vocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulae magnitudo, neque quae aut quantae nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad maiorem navium 5 multitudinem idonei portus reperire poterat.

Ad hace cognoscenda, prius quam periculum faceret,

idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum cum navi longa

sends
Valusenus
to reconnortre the
coast,

2 praemittit. Huic mandat ut exploratis omnibus rebus 3 ad se quam primum revertatur. Ipse cum omnibus 10 copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevis-4 simus in Britanniam traiectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et quam superiore aestate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat classem iubet convenire.

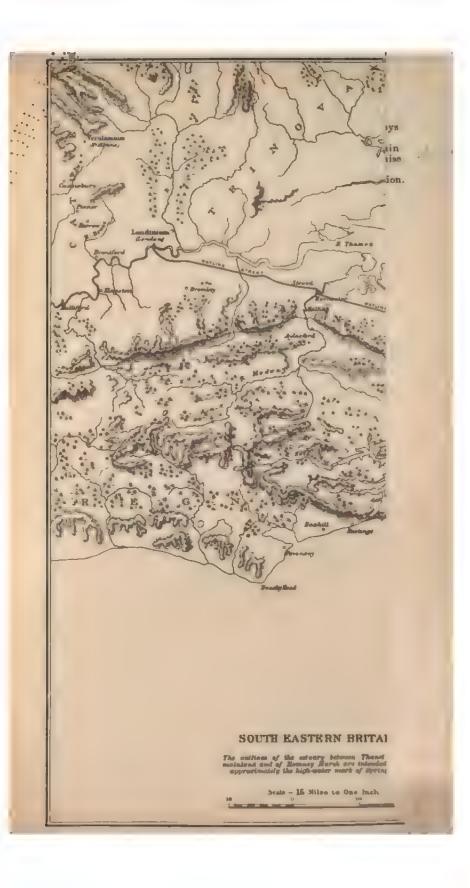
and
assembles
a fleet on
the const
of the
Morini.

Galliam the reading of S—is probably right, although the rest of the MSS have Gallias; for while Cicero (Fam., vii. 5, § 2; 9, § § 2, 5) uses the plural in referring to the several divisions of Gaul, Caesar uses the singular more than 100 times and the plural nowhere else; and there seems to be no reason why he should have used it here.

plural nowhere else; and there seems to be no reason why he should have used it here. Cf. J.B., 1894, p. 251.

§ 4. Itaque... reperire poterat. Many commentators have insisted that the traders could have told Caesar all that he wanted to know; and certainly it seems difficult to understand how they could have professed ignorance of the harbours without manifest contumacy; but, at least as regards the other questions, the reasons which he assigns for their silence are sufficient. Moreover, as they only knew the harbours of Kent (v, 13, § 1), none of which could shelter a large fleet, it is quite intelligible that even on this point they should have been unable to enlighten him. Still, they could have given valuable information about the Kentish coast; and the passage in which Strabo (iv, 4, § 11) says that the Veneti attacked Caesar because they were determined to prevent him from invading Britain, the trade with which was in their hands, suggests that the merchants kept silence from interested motives. They could not foresee that Caesar's expeditions would atimulate British trade.

21, § 4. quam ... convenire. We may be sure that these ships were not in any port in the country of the Veneti (the department of the Morbihan or anywhere near it when Caesar sent for them; for as only 'a small part of the summer' (20, § 1) remained when he began to prepare for the invasion of Britain, there would have been no time for his messengers to travel to the mouth of the Loire or for the galleys to make the voyage of 600 miles from the Loire to the north-eastern coast of Gaul. When the messengers set out, the galleys must have been near the port (Boulogne) from which he sailed, probably in the mouth of the Seine or of the Somme. We may infer that Caesar had contemplated invading Britain long before the close of this





nterim, consilio eius cognito et per mercatores perlato sed Britannos, a compluribus insulae civitatibus ad ann legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque inperio populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis, semanerent, eos domum remittit et cum iis una romanium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superatis regem ibi instituerat, cuius et virtutem et consilium probabat t quem sibi fidelem esse arbitrabatur cuiusque inctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, mittit. Tuic imperat quas possit adeat civitates horteturque se populi Romani fidem sequantur seque celeriter eo enturum nuntiet. Volusenus perspectis regionibus pannibus quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi

Envoys from Britain promise aubmission,

mmer. See the notes on iii, 8, § 2; 9, § 10; C. G., p. 87; and l. B., pp. 300 3.

§ 5. pollicementur is followed by the infinitive, though in 22, I pollicementur takes the accusative and infinitive. When the resent infinitive is used, it seems to be implied that the promise will be fulfilled immediately. Cf. ii, 32, § 3, illi se quae

mperarentur focere dixerunt. § 7. regem ibs constituerat. Probably the Atrebates were one of the many tribes among whom monarchy had been overthrown by oligarchy (see p. liv). Caesar's object in appointing kings, which he did on several occasions (v. 25, § 2: 54, § 2), was not only to put a premium upon loyalty, but also to use the loyal is instruments for keeping the anti-Roman party in check. This policy, however, as we shall see later, was not altogether accessful, though it may have been the best that Caesar could dopt. See C. G., pp. 106, 521 3.

is his regionibus is generally, but wrongly, taken in the sense f 'in the country of the Afrebates'. It means 'in Britain'. To say that Commins had great influence in his own country would have been wholly irrelevant. Caesar sent him to Britain country he had influence there.

ecause he had influence there.
§ 8. ut... fidem requantur, See the note on ii, 3, § 2,
§ 9. perspectis regionibus omnibus. Volusenus's galley (§ 1), nanned by trained oarsmen, not only made him comparatively independent of wind and tide, but, owing to her superior speed, rould enable kim to keep clear of anyships which Gauls or Britons night send against him. The regiones which he explored probbly did not extend beyond Lympine or, at the furthest. Rye on ine side and the North Foreland on the other; for within these insits the port and the alternative landing-place of which he ras in search (20, § 4; 21, § 1) were to be found. Caesar does not tell us what observations he made; but we can make a very good guess. Caesar had chosen him because he was the fittest can that he could find; and we may fairly assume that he did

egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet, V. die ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

Certain clans of the Morini voluntarily submit.

Dum in his locis Caesar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati 5 venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti bellum populo Romano fecissent, seque 2 ea quae imperasset facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi Caesar satis oportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque 10 post tergum hostem relinquere volebat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem habebat neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britanniae anteponendas iudicabat, magnum iis numerum obsidum 3 imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recipit. Navi- 15 bus circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contractisque,

The transports.

> not neglect precautions which any competent officer would have taken, and that he did not overlook what no observant man could have failed to perceive. He spent three entire days in British waters; and his time must have been fully occupied. Of course he observed the country as far inland as he could see, But he did more. We may be sure that he noted that the beach was of shingle; that he took soundings all along the coast between Walmer and Deal (see the first note on 23, § 6) as close inshore as he could venture to go; and that he watched the phenomena which twice daily obtruded themselves upon his attention, the rise and fall of the tide and the movement up and down the Channel of the tidal stream (A. B., pp. 309 12).

> auderst. See the note on i, 36, § 4. Kraner remarks that the words contain an implied censure on Voluseous. This absurd comment is stultified by quantum... potuit, which shows that Volusenus did all that it was possible for him to do. See

> 22, § 1. ex . . . Morinorum. The Morini do not act here as a united people, but individual page act on their own account. Evidently the political organization of the tribe was very loose, and the authority of the Government very weak.

> quad ... fecissent. See the second note on i, 14, § 3. Although quod in this and similar passages is described as a causal particle, it is not altogether causal. The Morini excused themselves not so much because they had disobeyed Caesar as because they were afraid of him; and quod . . . fecusent defines their apology. One might translate ex magna . . . fecissent by 'envoys came . . . to apologize for their recent conduct in attacking ', &c.

barbari here means 'uncivilized'. § 3. contractisque. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 65) deletes these words, on the ground that 'contractis can here mean nothing quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quod praeterea navium longarum habebat quaestori, legatis praefectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant XVIII onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco a milibus passuum VIII vento tenebantur quo minus in eundem portum venire possent: has equitibus

else than coactis'. I take it that coactis means simply 'raised' or 'collected' (cf. ii. 5, § 4; iii. 16, § 2; vi. 7, § 1; vii, 5, § 1) and that contractis means 'assembled' (in one place).

§ 4. cundem portum obviously denotes the port in which the eighty transports and the galleys that were to convoy them (§ 3) had assembled, and from which Caesar set sail (23, § 1). This port was the estuary of the Liane,—in other words, the harbour of Boulogne, the Gallic name of which was Gesoriacum. Caesar embarked from the country of the Morini (see p. 424) 'because the shortest passage to Britain was from their coast' (21, § 3): Boulogne, which Pliny (Nat. Hist., iv, 23, § 122) calls the portus Morenorum Britannicus, was the permanent naval station of the Romans under the Empire and the port from which they habitually sailed to Britain: it was the only harbour in the country of the Morins which Pliny mentioned; and, according to Pomponius Mela (iii, 2, § 23), it was the most renowned harbour on the northern coast of Gaul. These facts make it probable that Caesar sailed from Boulogne; another proves it. The cavalry transports mentioned in § 4 sailed from a port 8 Roman miles from his own starting point. He calls it the ulterior portus (28, § 1) and the superior portus (28, § 1); and it was therefore north or north-east of the port from which he himself sailed. If he sailed from Boulogne, the alterior portus was Ambleteuse ; supposing, for the sake of argument, that he sailed from the only other available port in the country of the Morini- Wissant, between Cape Blanc-Nez and Cape Gris-Nez-the ulterior portus was Sangatte. That he sailed from Ambleteuse himself is absolutely incredible, for he would not have selected such a small harbour for the bulk of his fleet. The cavalry transports were unable to start until the fourth day after he lunded in Britain. When they were approaching the British coast and were seen from Caesar's camp such a violent storm suddenly arose that . . . some were carried back to the point from which they had started, while the others were swept down in great peril towards the lower and more westerly part of the island '(28, §§ 1-2). It will be shown in the note on 23, § 6 that Caesar's camp was in the neighbour-hood of Walmer. But it is not necessary to assume this in order to prove that the cavalry transports started from Ambleteuse; for all the nautical experts whom I have consulted agree with me that it is incredible that a gale which drove some of the ships westward down the coast carried the others back to Sangatte. Anybody who may wish to satisfy himself that this conclusion, which has been generally accepted, is true should read A. B., pp. 558 63, 581-3, 613, 618-19, 624-5, 639, 643, 740-1.

5 tribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottae legatis in Menapios atque in cos pagos Morinorum a quibus ad eum legati non venerant 6 ducendum dedit. P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum eo praesidio quod satis esse arbitrabatur portum tenere 5 inssit.

Caesar accures. his base.

He sails Britain. anchors off steep cliffs, and Bails on 7 miles to his landing-place.

His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem III. fere vigilia solvit equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere 2 et se sequi iussit. A quibus cum paulo tardius esset 10 administratum, ipse hora diei circiter IIII. cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit, 3 Cuius loci haec erat natura atque ita montibus angustis

23, § 1. solvit (naves) means 'loosed' (the ships from their fastenings) and generally connotes the operation of letting go

a hawser and putting off from shore or quay.
§ 2. A quibus is bracketed by Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 204) on the ground that the following narrative shows that as the primae name which 'reached Britain about the fourth hour' belonged to the principal fleet, the cavalry did not arrive paulo tarding, but not at all. Mommsen must have been dreaming. In 26, § 5 we read that 'the cavalry had not been able to keep their course and make the island', - evidently because they had been late in starting and had therefore encountered an un-favourable wind; and they were late in starting because, as Caesar says, 'they were rather dilatory in getting through their work.' Besides, what becomes of ipse without A quibus?

omnibus collibus, the cliffs between Dover and the South Foreland, which, seen from the sea, look like a series of heights separated by well-defined depressions. The Britons were evidently prepared to defend Dover harbour if Caesar should attempt to land there. There was then a small natural harbour

at Dover (A.B., pp. 530-1).

§ 3. angustis. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp.69-70) brackets this word, which has occasioned much discussion, 'What', he asks, 'are montes angusti? According to the Thesaurus linguae Latinue, there is not one [other] instance of such an expression in the whole of Latin literature.' He concludes (16., 1911, pp. 100-1) that montibus angustis could only mean 'limiting' or 'confining' mountains, and in the Golden Age of Latin literature could only have been written by a port. Is th s quite certain, seeing that there are many words which Caesar uses only once? Heller (Ph. Suppl., v, 1889, p. 385), referring to Ovid's Metamorphases, v, 410 (Quod cost angustis inclusum cornibus acquor, where angustis cornibus means hills separated by a narrow fiord), maintains that montibus angustis means hills que angustum inter se spatium complectuatur, that is to say, which are very close

mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequa-4 quam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris expectavit.

5 Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis et 5 quae ex Voluseno cognovisset et quae fieri vellet ostendit monuitque ut rei militaris ratio, maximeque ut maritimae res postularent, ut, cum celerem atque instabilem motum luberent, ad nutum et ad tempus 10 omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et 6

together. This explanation might serve if Caesar was thinking not only of the Dover cliffs, but also of the heights which hemmed in the old harbour of Dover on either side. It seems to me just possible that angustis may here mean 'narrow' and therefore 'precipitous'; for if a mountain is relatively narrow, it must needs be relatively precipitous. By a narrow mountain I mean a mountain whose base is narrow in proportion to its height.

§ 4, ad horam nonam means 'to the end of the ninth hour' (see G. Billinger, Die antiken Stundenangaben, 1888, p. 9). On August 26 the ninth hour ended in the latitude of Dover at

§ 5. maritimae res, 'seamanship'.

ut cum. The MS. reading, ut quam, is meaningless; and accordingly Lipsius proposed ut quae, equivalent to quippe quae, which emendation has been generally accepted. If it is right, administracentur is used without ut. The emendation which I have adopted was suggested by Mommsen.

§ 6. His dimissis . . . constituit. Caesar landed between Walmer Castle and Deal Castle. I have proved this in A. B. (pp. 595-665): here it will of course be impossible to do more than give a bare outline. Several other sites had been proposed; but the only ones of which the reader need take account

are Perencey, Lympne, and Hythe.

Any one who understood the conditions of ancient warfare and had explored the coast of Kent and Sussex, or even studied the Ordnance Map, would at once perceive that Caesar must have landed in East Kent, where the country behind the toreshore was open and he could encounter the enemy on equal terms. If he had attempted to discubark at Lympne or Hythe, he would have been obliged to force his way inland over a line of heights, whereas in those days no good general ever attacked are enemy who occupied a commanding position, if he could avoid doing so: if he had attempted to land at Pevensey or anywhere west of Lympne, he would have been confronted by the forest of the Weald.

Apart from what I have just said, Pevensey, which was proposed by the late Sir George Airy, must be rejected for the following reasons. First, it is much too far from Gaul. Caesar says (21, § 3) that he chose the shortest passage: Pevensey

ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis ancoris, circiter milia passuum

is about 52 nautical miles from the mouth of the Somme, where, according to Airy, Caesar embarked; while Roulogne, from which, as we have seen, he really sailed, as only 27 nautreal miles from Dover. Secondly, in the neighbourhood of Pevensey the montes off which Caesar anchored (23, § 3) do not exist: Airy was forced to identify them with what he himself describes as cliffs 'ten to thirty feet high'! Thirdly, Airy himself, who knew all that was to be known about the tides, and who maintained that Caesar sailed from his anchorage to his landingplace on the westward stream, was obliged to admit that be could not have done so unless, when he anchored, he had been 5 nautical miles from the coast! From this distance he could not have seen the Britons on the cliffs (23, § 2) without a telescope, and even the ridiculous cliffs, 'ten to thirty feet high,' could not have been distinguished. Fourthly, Caesar sailed for Britain in 54 B.C. with a south-west wind (v, S, § 2); and to sail for Perensey from either Boulogne or Wissant (see the note on 22, § 4) or even from the Somme with a south-west wind would have been sheer folly. Lastly, Caesar says (v. 23. § 6) that in 54 B.c. he started on his voyage from Britain to Ganl 'at the beginning of the second watch' in 'a dead calm' (summa tranquillitate), in other words, his ships, which in that year were built both for rowing and sailing (v, 1, § 3), were rowed; he reached land at dawn; and to row 52 nautical miles in 8 hours was, needless to say, impossible. Several other reasons

could be given; but these are enough.

Lympne and Hythe must also be rejected. It has been calculated that the tidal stream had been running westward for several hours before the end of the ninth hour (see 23, § 4): therefore, supposing that Caesar sailed from his anchorage westward, unless he could have estimated the exact time which the stream had still to run he would have had to face the risk that, before he could reach his landing-place, it might turn against him. His own words (et centum et gestum uno tempore nactus secundum) show that he weighed anchor just after the stream had turned (eastward). He implies (26, § 5) that if he had had his cavalry with him, he would have been able to make good use of them; but what would have been the use of sending eavalry up the steep slopes on which stand the ruins of Stutfall Castle or over the wooded heights which extended behind Hythe? Worse ground for the manouvring of cavalry it would have been hard for Volusenus to find. It would have been impossible for the cavalry transports of which I have spoken in the note on 22, § 4 to return from anywhere near Lympne or Hythe to Ambleteuse; and it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to sail from Boulogne to Lympne or even to Hythe with a south-west wind. Furthermore, an episode which Caesar describes in ch. 32 is inexplicable on the theory that he landed at either of those places. He says that one day, when the 7th legion had gone out to cut corn, he learned from the troops on guard in front of his camp that an extrality of dust was visible in the direction in which

VII ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito praemisso 24 The equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proe-

landing resisted.

the legion had gone. The place where the legionaries were reaping was the only one in which the corn had not yet been cut; and the dust was mised by the enemy who were attacking them. But the dust would have been invisible from the camp unless the cornfield was close to the edge of the high ground; and who will believe that the only field which the Romans had left unreaped was the one nearest them? Again I leave unnoticed various reasons which prove that Caesar did not land anywhere west of the South Foreland.

East Kent alone remains. The montes off which Caesar anchored were the lofty cliffs between Dover and the Foreland - the cliffs of which Creero was thinking when he said (Att., iv, 16, § 7) that 'the approaches to the island are ramparted with astonishing masses of cliff' (aditus insulae esse muratos mirificis molibus)—and a run of 7 miles brought him to the coast between Walmer Castle and Deal Castle. Only one serious objection has been made. Caesar says that he remained till the ninth hour, waiting at anchor for the other ships to join him'. The ninth hour ended at 3.30 p.m., and as high water at Dover on that day was at 6.21 a.m., the stream would normally have been running westward at 3.30 p.m. and would not have turned eastward till 5.24 p.m. This objection can be easily disposed of. Supposing that Caesar's rough estimate of the time was correct, it is not certain that he weighed anchor immediately after the ninth hour; when the overdue ships arrived their skippers had, I suppose, to receive instructions, as the generals and military tribunes had done already; and to get the ships into order, to give the signal for starting, and to weigh anchor must have taken some time. Moreover, the time at which the stream turns depends greatly upon the wind; the wind, blowing in the same direction as the stream, would have accelerated the turn; and it has been proved by a series of observations that after high water at 6.21 a.m. the stream may

If the reader is interested in the subject, this note (which is necessarily a mere makeshift) will probably have suggested questions which he would like to have answered. If so, let him read the article to which I have referred at the beginning; and any doubt that he may feel will be cleared up.

have turned eastward before 3.54 p.m.

arstum here means the tidal stream, which runs alternately up and down the Channel. In 29, § 1 the word is used, in the ordinary sense, of the vertical movement of the tides, as when we speak of high or low tide.

aperto ac plano litore,-'on an open and evenly shelving shore'. Apertum litus means a shore free from such obstacles or dangers as rocks, boulders, and the like (L. C., 1, 283 4; A. B., pp. 629, 653-4).

24. § 1. essedarcie. Remains of war-chariots have been found in British graves, principally in Yorkshire, but not nearly so liis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti nostros 2 navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant, militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi onere 5 armorum oppressis simul et de navibus desiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus erat 3 pugnandum, cum illi aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis, audacter tela coicerent et equos insuefactos 10 4 incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti atque huius omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non eadem alacritate ac studio quo in pedestribus uti proeliis consuerant utebantur.

25 Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas, 15 quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis

many as in France. Yet the thuls had evidently ceased to use them before the time of Caesar; for he never mentions them in describing his Gallic campaigns. Professor Ridgeway has suggested that the Gauls, who spent much money in buying well-bred horses $(2, \S 2)$, discarded chariots for cavalry when they began to import animals powerful enough to carry big men and to charge with effect. British horses, as we know from the skeletons that have been unearthed, were for the most part no bigger than ponies. It is a popular delusion that the British chariots had scythes $(A, B_c, pp. 342, 3, 674, 6)$.

British chariots had scythes (A. B., pp. 342-3, 674-6).
§ 2. militibus autem . . . desiliendum. This passage has needlessly perplexed some commentators, one of whom actually suggested that the unhappy soldiers were obliged to walk several paces under water? They forgot that the ships bows may have projected considerably, and also that when they were run aground they would have been buried for a considerable depth. Thus it would have been possible to jump into four feet six inches or five feet of water from the bow of a ship whose

draught was a good deal more.

§ 3. insuefactos. I infer that the horses had been exercised on

the beach in anticipation of Caesar's invasion.

26, § 1. ad usum. Schneider is, I think, mistaken in saying that these words were added simply for the sake of rhythm. If Caesar had merely written expedition, his apparent meaning would have been that the galleys were faster than the transports. But they were not only faster: they were also more free from impediment' (expedition) for all purposes of navigation (ad usum, which is equivalent to ad navigandum, in the widest sense); in other words, they were easier to turn and to stop,

navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac submoveri iussit; quae res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figura et remorum motu 2 5 et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque 3 nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui X. legionis aquilam ferebat, obtestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, 'desilite', 10 inquit, 'milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.' Hoc cum voce magna dixisset, se ex 4 navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus 5

and could go astern by backing water. Thus quarum erat motes ad usum expedition means 'which were swifter and easter to handle'.

latus apertum. See the note on i, 25, § 6 ((ab) latere aperto), fundis, sagittis. Evidently Cretan and Numidian archers and Balearic slingers (cf. ii, 7, § 1) served on board the galleys.

tormentis. Those which were mounted in the turrets (iii, 14, § 4) of galleys were probably small catapults (scorpiones), which discharged bolts at point-blank range (vii, 25, §§ 2-4). See

C. G., pp. 582-3.
§ 2. modo. Meusel adopts an emendation of his own, etiam, on the ground that such an expression as 'the natives... stood still, and then drew back only a little' is impossible. The idea 'only' could, he says (J. B., 1886, p. 293), at the most be used in such a sentence as 'they drew back, though only a little'. But supposing that, as I maintain, Caesar meant 'the natives... stood still, and then drew back, if only a little' (in English one would leave 'if only' to the imagination), what else was he to say if not paulum modo? Such a movement on their part was quite enough to encourage the Romans. Surely if Caesar had meant 'even', he would have written not paulum ctiam but etiam paulum? I may add that although Meusel now reads etiam, he frankly admitted in 1886 that he could not conceive how etiam had been corrupted into modo.

§ 3. Atque here leads up to a climax: it may be translated by

'And now'.

milites. Meusel (J.B., 1886, pp. 276-7) doubts whether a centurion would have addressed his men as milites, though the general would have done so; and accordingly he prefers committenes, the reading of β. But in our army non-commissioned officers address privates as 'men': so why not centurions, who enforced strict discipline? Cf. B. C., iii, 91, § 1, Sequimini me, manipulares mei qui fuistis.

- 6 admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis primi navibus cum conspexissent, subsecuti hostibus adpropinquaverunt.
- 26 Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri tamen. quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere 5 neque signa subsequi poterant atque alius alia ex navi quibuscumque signis occurrerat se adgregabat, ma-
 - 2 gnopere perturbabantur; hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adorie- 10
 - 3 bantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii ab latere
 - aperto in universos tela coiciebant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit, et quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat. 15
 - 5 Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt; neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cae- 20 sari defuit.

& 6. primi is a conjecture of Madvig's; and Meusel (J. B., 1910. p. 61), who adopts it, brackets navibus, - in my opinion unnecessarily. The MS. reading—(proximis) primis nacibus - although Schneider defends it, is nonsense; for it would imply that the ships were ranged in at least two lines, one behind the other; and since the soldiers could only just leap into the sea without being drowned, those who were on board the ships in the imaginary second line could not have done so, for their ships would have been in deeper water.

26, § 3. universon does not mean all the Roman soldiers; for

the line of ships from which they were landing must have been fully a mile long. The word is contrasted with singulares (§ 2) and means 'an entire group'.

§ 4. speculatoria nacigia were small fast-sailing vessels of light draught, which were commonly used for reconnoitring, and would now be called 'scouts',—a name given to vessels of a certain class in the British navy.

§ 5. neque. See the third note on i, 47, § 1. equites . . . potuerant. Cf. 23, § 2 and 28, § 1. Evidently the wind had shifted to an unfavourable quarter, and the cavalry transports, which had started too late, had been obliged to put back. The English equivalent of capere here is 'to make' (the island).

Britons

sue for peace.

cavalry

transports

Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga 27 The receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt; obsides sese daturos quaeque imperasset facturos polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas 2 5 venit, quem suffa demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, s cum ad eos oratoris modo Caesaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerant; tum 4 proelio facto remiserunt et (in petenda pace eius rei 10 culpant in multitudinem contulerunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt. (Caesar questus s quod, cum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere (se) imprudentiae dixit obsidesque imperavit; (quorum 6

15 illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquioribus destant locis arcessitam paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt.) Interea suos in agros remigrare iusserunt, principes- 7 que undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

His rebus pace confirmata, post diem quartum quam 28 The est in Britanniam ventum naves XVIII, de quibus

27. § 1. The reading of B is obsides daturos quaeque imperasset sees factures; of a, obsides . . . imperasset factures esse. Both are evidently objectionable, more especially the latter; for Caesar hardly ever uses esse with the future infinitive. I have therefore adopted Meusel's emendation (J. B., 1894, pp. 242-3).

2. demonstrarerem. See the note on divergence (ii, 1, § 1). § 3. oratoris does not here mean 'an orator', but 'an envoy'. Caesar's point is that Commus represented himself to the Britons as his accredited envoy, and therefore that they committed an outrage in seizing him. Cf. 21, § 8. § 5. quod . . . intulissent. See the note on quod . . . fecissent (22, § 1).

ignoscere. M. Cl. Gerts is probably right in supplying et. § 7. principes, as the context shows, here means chiefs who

were magistrates. See the second note on i, 19, § 3. 28, § 1. post . . . quam is of course equivalent to quarto die postquam (cf. 9, § 1). G. Long says that 'the expression had by usage got into a form which does not admit of strict grammatical analysis'; and the same may be said of such expressions as a. d. V. Kal. Apr. (i, 6, § 4) and 'this day six months'. I am inclined to think that originally in such phrases as post diem quartum and ante diem quintum, post meant at the end' (of the fourth day after) and onte' at the beginning' (of the fifth day before). See the note on 9, § 1.

1049-3

dispersed by a gale.

supra demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex 2 superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quae cum adpropinquarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla carum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae eodem unde erant 5 profectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno suo 3 cum periculo deicerentur; quae tamen ancoris iactis cum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversa nocte in altum provectae continentem petierunt.

§ 2. castris. Ten years ago (1902), after spending two days in examining the coast between Kingsdown and Sandown Castle, I concluded that the camp must have been either on the plateau between Walmer Castle and Kingsdown or, much more probably, on the rising ground, north-west of the plateau, which is now covered by part of Walmer. On opening the second volume of Napoleon's Histoire de Jules César, I found that Colonel Stoffel had adopted the latter alternative. Unfortunately it would be impossible to test our choice by excavation; for the ground is

covered with buildings (A. B., pp. 673 4, 787).

tanta tempestas . . . descerentur. The ships that were swept down Channel (deicerentur) were in great peril because only the most watchful steering could prevent them from broaching to': if a heavy sea struck the stern, it might swing the vessel round, and in a moment she would be overset and founder. The others were doubtless 'laid to' on the port tack, carrying only just enough sail to keep them steady (A.B., pp. 319, 582, 651, 740-1).

suo is a necessary correction of the MS. reading sui; for, as Meusel asks (J. B., 1894, pp. 272-3), 'what writer of the classical period says periculum mei?' and if Caesar could have written sui here, he would certainly have written de sui ac legionis periculo nihil timebat in v, 57, § 1, whereas he wrote de suo.

§ 3. tamen refers to mayno... decerentur and is closely connected with ancoris iactis. The meaning is they anchored

not withstanding '(the danger they were in). See pp. 442 6.

adversa nocte. According to Schneider, adversa is equivalent to obstante, - 'being unfavourable'; but if so, did Caesar mean that the ships stood out to sea though night was unfavourable to the voyage or because it was unfavourable to their remaining where they were? I unhesitatingly reject the former alternative, for all Caesar's voyages between Gaul and Britain were made by night, and, moreover, on this particular night there was a full moon: on the other hand, it would not have been more dangerous to remain at anchor in the night than in the day-time. I agree with Kraner-Dittenberger, who hold that just as adverso colle (ii, 19, § 8) means up the hill', and adverso flumene (vii, 60, § 3) 'up the river', so adversa nocte means 'in the face of night', a translation which reminds one of Browning's famous line 'And into the midnight we galloped abreast'.

the other

wrecked.

Eadem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies 29 Many of maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et 2 longas naves, [quibus Caesar exercitum transportan-5 dum curaverat, quas Caesar in aridum subduxerat, aestus complebat, et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas adflictabat, neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent 3 10 funibus, ancoris reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Neque 4 enim naves erant aliae quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant quae ad reficiendas naves erant usui,

29, § 1. qui . . . consucvit. This statement is not quite accurate. Off the Kentish coast the highest tides-spring

15 et, quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum in his locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

tides, as they are called - occur 2 days after full moon.

nostrisque...incognitum. There will always remain a doubt
whether Caesar dal not know more than he chose to admit; the native skippers, who navigated his transports, which were of course Gallic vessels, could certainly have enlightened him.
§ 2. ct longas naves . . . adflictabat. The difficulty presented

by this passage is that no troops, so far as we know, had been carried in the galleys (longes naces), except artillerymen, archers, and slingers (25, § 1). Vielhaber deleted quibus... current, and was therefore compelled to substitute quas t'accar for quasque. Meusel, who in his critical edition followed Vielhaber, afterwards adopted the emendation of Mommsen, who only deleted longas and onerarias. This emendation must, however, be rejected, because it implies that the transports-

(naves) overarias -were beached and that the galleys rode at anchor; whereas it is evident and is implied both in 24, § 2 and in v, 1, § 2 that the transports used in the expedition of 55 B.C. were too large to be beached, and that the galleys, which drew less water, were not. May we suppose that Caesar wrote (Ita uno tempore et) longas naves, quas Caesar in aridum subduzerat, aestus complebat, et onerarias, quibus exercitum transportandum curaverat quaeque ad ancorus crant deligatae, tempestus adfictabat? If this conjecture, of which I am not at all enamoured, will not do, I fear that we must follow Vielhaber (C. R., May, 1912, p. 93).

exercitum is here, as often, used of the infantry in contra-

distinction to the cavalry. 4. possent. The subjunctive is used because quibus is equivalent to tales ut its. Cf. 1, 6, § 1.

et, quod . . . non erat. See the note on iii, 29, § 2 (ct

The 3 Britishs prepare to reliew bostulities Quiltus relus cognitis principes Britanniae, qui post prochum ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se conlocuti, cum et equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellegerent et paucitatem unitum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quae hoc erant etiam angustiora 5 quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transporta2 verat, optimum factu esse duxerunt rebellione facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere, quod his superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britan-10 niam transiturum confidebant. Itaque rursus coniuratione facta paulatim ex castris discolere et suos clam ex agris deducere coeperunt.

Caesar repairs most of his ships. at Caesar, etsi nondum corum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo quod 15 olsides dare intermiserant fore id quod accidit sus2 picabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferebat et, quae gravissime adflictae erant naves, carum materia atque aere ad reliquas re-20 ficiendas utebatur et quae ad eas res erant usui ex 3 continenti comportari iubebat. Itaque, cum summo studio a militibus administraretur, XII navibus

... non). Any one can see that neque, quod ... provisum erat would not do.

30, § 1. sine impedimentis need not be understood quite literally. Doubtless Caesar meant that he had taken no more baggage than was absolutely indispensable. For in vii, 10, § 1 he says that he 'left the heavy baggage of the whole army at Agedineum' (Sens); but 35, § 3 shows that he did take some with him.

§ 2. rebellione. See the second note on iii. 10, § 2

conjurations facta. H. J. Müller brackets these words. I see no reason for following his example. Remember that rushes commutations facta means 'they renewed their oaths of mutual fidelity'; and any one who has studied Celtic religion will admit that this is just what they would have done. If we were to translate commutato by 'conspiracy', the religious character of the agreement would be lost sight of.

31, § 2. aere here means 'bronze'.

can res. Evidently Caesar was thinking not only of the repair
of the hulls but of all the damage which had to be made good.

Sec 29, § 3.

amissis, reliquis ut navigari (satis) commode posset effecit.

Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una 32 The 7th frumentatum missa, quae appellabatur VII., neque 5 ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem maiorem quam consuctudo ferret in ea parte videri quam in partem legio 10 iter fecisset. Caesar-id quod erat-suspicatus ali- 2 quid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quae in statione erant secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi iussit. Cum paulo longius 3 15 a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela coici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex i reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos 20 noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos depositis 5 armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

attacked by cavalry and charioteers.

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnes 33 Tactics 25 partes perequitant et tela coiciunt atque ipso terrore

of the charioteers.

§ 3. satis, which probably fell out of the text, was added by Rudolf Schneider. As the reader will see if he turns to 36, § 2, Caesar could only hope to make the ships tolerably seaworthy. Cf. 1, 25, § 3; 39, § 6; iii, 13, § 6: 14, § 4.

32, § 1. exconsuetudine belongs more closely to una, which is

emphasized, than to missa.

portis. The 'gates' were really openings, which could, on occasion, be barricaded. Cf. v, 50, § 5; vii, 41, § 4.

§ 2. statione is found only in S, the rest of the MSS, having stationibus; but, as ii . . . in statione erant and duas in stationem succedere show, it is probably right.

§ 5. tum dispersos . . . circuladederant. The officer who communded the 7th legion had apparently forgotten to send out scouts; and it would seem that even the precaution of keeping some of the cohorts under arms was neglected (A. B., p. 321).

83, § 1. perequitant. One of several instances in Caesar in which the subject of a verb is supplied from the context. Cf. v, 31, § 1; 40, § 1; vi, 9, § 1; vii, 79, § 3. equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et cum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus procliantur.

2 Aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt atque ita currus conlocant ut, si illi a multitudine hostium 5 premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant.

3 Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in procliis praestant, ac tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac tlectere 10 et per temonem percurrere et in iugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consuerint.

34 Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris [novitate pugnae]

cum se... procliantur. Most editors assume that equitum turmas means 'the [Roman] troops of cavalry'; but General A. von Göler, with whom I agree, argues that the charioteers penetrated within the intervals of their own cavalry, who protected them when they were jumping down to fight on foot, 'just as nowadays cavalry protect the limbering up and unlimbering of the horse-artillery associated with them.' The reasons which he gives are that Caesar had no cavalry [or rather, only 30 troopers (35, § 1)] in this campaign, and that if the British warriors had penetrated between troops of hostile cavalry, they would not have been able to get on to the chariots ngain, as Caesar (§ 2) says that they did (A.B., pp. 676-7). Mommsen (J.B., 1894, p. 205), followed by Meusel, conjectures that Caesar wrote not equitum turmas but ordines. He does not, however, offer any argument in support of this needless alteration or any theory to account for the presence in the MSS. of equitum turmas. Besides, any one who has read v, 16, § 2 will see that the charioteers would not have attacked unbroken legions. § 2. According to Tacitus (Agricola, 12), the drivers were

higher in rank than the warriors, who were their retainers, § 3. usu... exercitatione. J. Lange (N. J., cliii, 1896, p. 713) may be right in substituting usu et cotidiana exercitatione.

sustinere does not mean, as some editors with no practical experience explain, to 'check' the horses (which is here expressed by moderari, but 'to keep (them) in hand', so as to prevent their stumbling. I translate ac tantum ... consucrint by 'they become so efficient from constant practice and training that they will drive their horses at full gallop, keeping them well in hand, down a steep incline, check and turn them in an instant', &c.

per temonem percurrere. This feat, as certain coins suggest (A. B., p. 675), was performed not in order to show off, but in order to throw missiles at shorter range.

34, § 1. perturbatis nostris is, 1 believe, dative, but I am not

sure : Schneider regards it as ablative.

The words noritate pugnae are certainly suspicious; but per-

tempore oportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eius adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperant. Quo facto, ad lacessendum hostem et 2 committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbi-

5 tratus suo se loco continuit et brevi tempore intermisso in castra legiones reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, 3 nostris omnibus occupatis qui erant in agris reliqui discesserunt. Secutae sunt continuos complures dies 4 tempestates, quae et nostros in castris continerent et

10 hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios 5 in omnes partes dimiserunt paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstra-15 verunt. His rebus celeriter magna multitudine pedi-

tatus equitatusque coacta ad castra venerunt.

Caesar, etsi idem quod superioribus diebus acciderat 35 Their fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritate periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equites circiter XXX,

20 quos Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso proelio diutius nostrorum militum impetum 2 hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt.

haps Meusel goes too far when he says (J. B., 1910, p. 40) that, following Quibus rebus, they are impossible. Might not Caesar have added them by an afterthought to explain Quebus rebus? If they are genuine, they are of course a causal ablative. The Romans would not have been 'unnerved by these movements' if the tactics had not been new to them.

§ 3. qui... reliqui. These words are explained by two sentences in 30, § 2 and 32, § 1-Itaque... coeperant and cum pare... remaneret—which show that during and after the attack on the 7th legion, and while the Roman soldiers were employed in various duties (nostrix omnibus occupatis), those Britons who had not yet left their respective districts in order

to rally round their leaders did so.

§ 4. continerent. See the note on 29, § 4 (possent).

35, § 1. superioribus diebus is perplexing, for Caesar has just said (34, § 4) that during complures dies stormy weather had 'prevented the enemy from attacking': unless there is some serious omission in the preceding narrative, one must conclude that superioribus diebus is a loose expression, denoting the day on which Caesar arrived in Britain. Cf. 26, § 5. § 2. diutius. See the note on iii, 9, § 5.

55 54 n c. CHESAT rescues the 7th legion.

The Britons prepare for a final effort.

and aubmussion. 3 Quos tanto spatio secuti quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt, deinde omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis se in castra receperunt.

Caesarand 36 his army return to Gaul.

Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem 6 2 de pace venerunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum quem ante imperaverat duplicavit eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quod propinqua die aequinoctii infirmis navibus hiemi navigationem subiciendam non Ipse idoneam tempestatem nactus paulo 10 3 existimabat. post mediam noctem naves solvit, quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex iis onerariae duae eosdem portus quos reliquae capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatae sunt.

Two trans- 37 ports fail to reach harbour : the troops which they carried attacked by the

Quibus ex navibus cum essent expositi milites cir- 15 citer CCC atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, spe praedae adducti primo non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt ac, si sese interfici nollent, 2 arma ponere iusserunt. Cum illi orbe facto sese 20 defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter

§ 3. Quos . . . secuti. Perhaps we ought with Gertz to supply nostri after quon.

tanto spatio . . . potuerunt. Efficere means 'to accomplish'; and Meusel (J. B., 1894, p 281) aptly refers to B. C., in, 102, § 1, -quantum cumque itineris equitatu efficere poterat, cotidie progrediebatur. I translate the words by 'as far as their speed and endurance would permit.'

30, § 3. naves solvit. Bee the note on 23, § 1.

§ 4. onerariae duae . . . delatae sunt. These two ships, which perhaps were in worse condition than the rest, kept a little too far out to sea, and thus failed to make the mouth of the Liane,—the entrance to the harbour of Boulogne.

37. § 2. orhe is here a technical military term. Obviously it does not denote a perfect circle; and a friend of mine, a very able officer of the Royal Artillery, suggests that it means an irregular figure, approximating more or less closely to a circle or oval; for, as he points out, to dress the line properly, with the enemy pressing on to attack, would have been impossible (C. G., p. 728).

ad clamorem, - 'on hearing the uproar'. The sense of ad here is 'at', that is to say 'in consequence of'. Cf. R. Southey, Joan of Arc, vi, 50, 'At their voice He drew the strong bolts

back.

milia VI convenerunt. Qua re nuntiata, Caesar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim 3 nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt atque amplius horis IIII fortissime pugnaverunt et paucis 5 vulneribus acceptis complures ex iis occiderunt. Postea 4 vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abiectis armis terga verterunt magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

Morini, who are repulsed.

Caesar postero die T. Labienum legatum cum iis 38 Punish-10 legionibus quas ex Britannia reduxerat in Morinos qui rebellionem fecerant misit. Qui cum propter 2 siccitates paludum quo se reciperent non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno erant usi, omnes fere in potestatem Labieni venerunt. At Q. Titurius et 3 15 L. Cotta legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus corum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, aedificiis incensis, quod Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Caesarem receperunt. Caesar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna 4 20 constituit. Eo duae omnino civitates ex Britannia

ment of the Morini and Menapii: thanksgiving service at Rome.

omnem . . . equitatum, - 'all the [available] cavalry ', namely, those who had sailed for Britain but had been obliged to return (ch. 28) and those who had presumably been left with Sulpivius (22, § 6). The rest must have been assigned to Sabinus and Cotta (22, § 5, with which cf. 12, § 1).

senatu decreta est.

obsides miserunt, reliquae neglexerunt. His rebus 5 gestis ex litteris Caesaris dierum XX supplicatio a

C. IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS QUINTUS

Ships designed for a second invasion of Britain.

- 1 L. Domitio, Ap. Claudio consulibus discedens ab hibernis Caesar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuerat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus praefecerat, uti quam plurimas possint hieme naves aedificandas 2 veteresque reficiendas curent. Earum modum for-5 mamque demonstrat. Ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, atque id eo magis quod propter crebras commutationes aestuum minus magnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat; ad onera ac multitudinem 10 iumentorum transportandam paulo latiores quam 3 quibus in reliquis utimur maribus. Has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem multum humilitas
 - 1, § 1. L. Domitio . . . consulibus. The consuls entered upon office on January 1, 700 (54 B.C.): therefore Caesar was unusually late in leaving the winter quarters of his army, though it must not be forgotten that the calcular was then in advance of the real time.

possint. I adopt Meusel's emendation instead of the MS.

reading possent. See the note on iii, 11, § 5 (possit).

§ 2. subductionesque. Ciacoonius's emendation—subductionisque—is surely needless. The heavy native ships, which Caesar had used in 55 B. c., could hardly be beached at all, and therefore there would have been no point in writing ad celevitatem subductionis. If Caesar had written this, he would have meant 'To enable them to be loaded and beached rapidly'; but what he meant was 'To enable them to be loaded rapidly and hauled up on shore'.

propter crebras . . . fieri. This is not the true explanation. The comparative smallness of the waves in the Channel is due to the shallowness of the water and its contraction within nar-

row limits.

in reliquis . . . maribus, — in the various arms of the Mediterranean, which had their several names, Hadriaticum mare, sinus

Liqueticus, &c.

§ 3. actuarine nares, as one might infer from the words quam ... adverst, were constructed both for rowing and sailing. See Cecil Torr's Ancient Ships, 1895, pp. 105-6.

imperat fleri. Cacear only uses impero with the infinitive in

adjuvat. Ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex a Hispania adportari iubet. Ipse conventibus Galliae 5 Cassar in citerioris peractis in Illyricum proficiscitur, quod a Pirustis finitimam partem provinciae incursionibus 5 vastari audiebat. Eo cum venisset, civitatibus milites 6 imperat certumque in locum convenire inhet. Qua 7 re nuntiata Pirustae legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant nihil earum rerum publico factum consilio; scaeque paratos esse demonstrant omnibus rationibus 10 de iniuriis satis facere. Percepta oratione corum 8 Caesar obsides imperat eosque ad certam diem adduci inbet; nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem persecu-

Lllyrieum.

15 poenamque constituant. His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis, in 2 54 B C. citeriorem Galliam revertitur atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, circumitis omnibus 2 hibernis, singulari militum studio in summa omnium 20 rerum inopia circiter DC eius generis cuius supra

turum demonstrat. Iis ad diem adductis, ut impera- 9 verat, arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment

> The ships assemble in the Ittan harbour.

the case of passive and deponent verbs, except in one instance (B. C., iii, 42, § 2), where an active and a passive are associated, - E : partem navium longarum convenire, frumentum . . . comportari

demonstravimus naves et longas XXVIII invenit instructas neque multum abesse ab eo quin paucis

- Exparten narrant tongarium consenses, frimentum... comportari imporat; and in this case, as Meusel remarks in a note on the passage, he would probably have written inbet if he had remembered that convenire preceded.

§ 4. Ea... inbet. The esparto grass of Spain was in great demand for making ropes. The iron and copper required for anchors and other purposes were, I suppose, fetched from the mines of Gaul. Cf. iii, 21, § 3; iv, 31, § 2; vii, 22, § 2.

§ 7. demonstrant. If the MS. reading is correct, the subject must be Viewstre: but as Meusel thinks it unlikely that a second

must be Pirustae; but as Mensel thinks it unlikely that acseque . . . untin facere was not part of the apology (doceant, &c.) which the envoys were charged to give, he substitutes demonstrent. Perhaps he is right; but put the text into English and see whether it is not defensible:— The Pirustae . . . sent envoys to tell him that the authorities were not responsible for anything that had occurred, and declared themselves ready to make full repara-

satis facere. See the note on i, 44, § 4.

2, § 2. cuius is explained by what grammarians call an ellipsis. Caesar meant curus generis naces.

neque multum abesse . . . possint - 'and that it was not far

3 diebus deduci possint. Conlaudatis militibus atque iis qui negotio praefuerant, quid fieri velit ostendit atque omnes ad portum Itium convenire iubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam traiectum esse cognoverat, circiter milium passuum XXX [trans-5 missum] a continenti: huic rei quod satis esse visum

Слекат visite the Treveri.

4 est militum relinquit. Ipse cum legionibus expeditis IIII et equitibus DCCC in fines Treverorum proficiscitur, quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant Germanosque Transrhenanos solli-10 citare dicebantur.

Cingetorix 3 and Indutiomarus.

Haec civitas longe plurimum totius Galliae equitatu valet magnasque habet copias peditum Rhenum-2 que, ut supra demonstravimus, tangit. In ea civitate duo de principatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomarus 15

from the possibility of their being launched in a few days' means in plain English 'and [that they] would be ready for launching in a few days'. After ab co one might expect at: but ab co does not affect the construction, the negative requiring quin. See Schneider's note. If any one will pender the passage, he will see that the thought is rather loosely expressed. Caesar would perhaps have made his meaning clearer to a beginner—if he had either omitted paucis diebus or written (as in

iii, 18, § 4) neque longius abesse quin paucis diebus, &c.
§ 3. transmissum. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 66) is, I have no doubt, right in deleting this as a gloss upon traiectum.
§ 4. expeditis. See the note on ii, 19, § 2.

quod hi . . . parebant. Three years before, the Treveri had sent a body of cavalry to assist Caesar in his campaign against the Belgae; but they had deserted in the battle with the Nervii, and, as Caesar says (ii, 24, § 5), 'told their countrymen that the Romans were disastrously defeated.' Unless he recalled them to obedience, it was probable that while he was in Britain Gauls and Germans would raise a rebellion in his rear.

concilia. In the spring of every year Caesar convened a diet of the Gallie chieftains, partly perhaps to test their temper, partly to fix the strength of the cavalry contingents which their respective tribes were to provide. Cf. iv, 6, § 5; v, 24, § 1; vi,

8, § 4.

Transrhenance is added in order to show that the Belgic tribes-the Condrusi, Eburones, Caerosi, Paemani, and Segniwhom Caesar called Hermans (ii, 4, § 10; vi, 32, § 1), are not

3, § 1. totius Galliac. See the note on i, 3, § 7.

§ 2. principatu. It is doubtful whether in this passage principatus means, as in vi, 8, § 9, 'the chief magistracy' or simply unofficial supremacy.

et Cingetorix; ex quibus alter, simul atque de Caesaris 3 legionumque adventu cognitum est, ad cum venit, se suosque omnes in officio futuros neque ab amicitia populi Romani defecturos confirmavit quaeque in

5 Treveris gererentur ostendit. At Indutiomarus equi-4 tatum peditatumque cogere, iisque qui per aetatem in armis esse non poterant in silvam Arduennam abditis, quae ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Treverorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum

10 pertinet, bellum parare instituit; sed postea quam 5 non nulli principes ex ea civitate et familiaritate Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostri exercitus perterriti ad Caesarem venerunt et de suis privatis rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere

15 non possent, veritus ne ab omnibus desereretur, legatos ad Caesarem mittit; sese ideireo ab suis o discedere atque ad eum venire noluisse quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur; itaque 7

20 civitatem in sua potestate esse, seque, si Caesar permitteret, ad eum in castra venturum et suas civitatisque fortunas eius fidei permissurum.

Caesar, etsi intellegebat qua de causa ea dicerentur 4 quaeque eum res ab instituto consilio deterreret,

25 tamen, ne aestatem in Treveris consumere cogeretur omnibus rebus ad Britannicum bellum comparatis, Indutiomarum ad se cum CC obsidibus venire iussit. His adductis, in iis filio propinquisque eius omnibus, 2 quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus Indutiomarum

so hortatusque est uti in officio maneret; nihilo tamen 3 setius principibus Treverorum ad se convocatis hos

§ 4. Arduennam. Our 'Forest of Arden' in Warwickshire shows another form of the word.

§ 5. principes seems to mean simply 'leading men'. Cf. the note on i, 3, § 5 (principatum).

familiaritate. The reading of \$\beta\$, which may be right, as

quonium here takes the subjunctive because Caesar is not stating the reason merely as his own, but as present in the minds of the conspirators.

§ 7. fidsi. See the note on ii, 3, § 2.

singillatim Cingetorigi conciliavit; quod cum merito cius ab se fieri intellegebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur eius auctoritatem inter suos quam plurimum valere cuius tam egregiam in se voluntatem 4 perspexisset. Id factum graviter tulit Indutiomarus, 5 suam gratiam inter suos minui, et qui iam ante inimico in nos animo fuisset multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit.

Саеваг repairs to the Itian harbour.

5 His rebus constitutis Caesar ad portum Itium cum 2 legionibus pervenit. Ibi cognoscit LX naves, quae 10 in Meldis factae erant, tempestate rejectas cursum tenere non potuisse atque eodem, unde erant profectae. revertisse; reliquas paratas ad navigandum atque s omnibus rebus instructas invenit. Eodem equitatus totius Galliae convenit, numero milia IIII, principes- 15 4 que ex omnibus civitatibus; ex quibus perpaucos. quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia. reliquos obsidum loco secum ducere decreverat, quod. , cum ipse abesset, motum Galliae verebatur.

Intrigues of Dumnorix.

Erat una cum ceteris Dumnorix Haeduus, de quo 20 ante a nobis dictum est. Hunc secum habere in primis constituerat, quod eum cupidum rerum no-

4, § 3. cuius ... perspexisset. See the note on i, 36, § 4. § 4. suam ... minui. If, as I believe, these words are genuine, they explain and are in apposition with Id (cf. i, 7, § 1); but Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 36 7) brackets them.

5, § 1. Caesar . . . perrenit. Caesar left Blandeno in Cisalpine Gaul about the 30th of April (of the Julian calendar) and, after the movements described in ch. 2-4, arrived at Portus Itius about the 11th of June. He had therefore posted across Gaul at the rate of 50 miles a day or more; and there is no more conclusive proof of the hold which he had already obtained upon the Gallic tribes than the fact that he was able to count, as securely as in Italy, upon finding horses ready for each successive stage (A. B., pp. 329, 727).

§ 2. factae erant ... erant projectae. The first erant is intelligible enough, for the clause gaae ... erant is not part of the Oratio Obliqua. The second is explained by grammarians in the same way; but to my mind the explanation is, by itself, haidly sufficient, for unde erant projectae seems at first sight inseparable from codem, which is part of the Oratio Obliqua. Probably Caesar, having written codem, added unde erant profectur (which is not dependent upon cognoscit) to make his meaning clear. Cf. iii, 2, § 1.

\$ 8, principes. See the first note on 8, § 5.

varum, cupidum imperii, magni animi, magnae inter Gallos auctoritatis cognoverat. Accedebat huc quod 2 in concilio Haeduorum Dumnorix dixerat sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri; quod dictum Haedui s graviter ferebant neque recusandi aut deprecandi causa legatos ad Caesarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat. Ille 3 omnibus primo precibus petere contendit ut in Gallia relinqueretur, partim quod insuetus navigandi mare 10 timeret, partim quod religionibus impediri sese diceret. Postea quam id obstinate sibi negari vidit, omni spe 4 impetrandi adempta, principes Galliae sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique coepit ut in continenti remanerent; [metu territare:] non sine causa fieri, ut 6 15 Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur; id esse consilium Caesaris ut quos in conspectu Galliae interficere vereretur hos omnes in Britanniam traductos necaret: fidem reliquis interponere, ius iurandum poscere ut 6

6, § 2. dixerat . . . deferri. Various writers have suggested that Caesar really had made this offer to Dumnorix, in order to purchase his support. It seems to me more likely that Dumnorix had made the statement in order to exasperate the Aedui ngainst Caesar. Still, Caesar may have thrown out some vague hint which led him to expect that if he proved himself loyal he would be rewarded.

neque. See the note on i, 47, § 1.

hospitibus. See the note on i, 47, § 4 (hospitio). § 3. quod insuelus ... timeret. See the note on i, 6, § 3. The explanation of diceret, as the reader will understand, if he thinks, is different. The subjunctive is here, strictly speaking, illogical: the verb is, as it were, attracted into the aubjunctive from that verb to which the subjunctive properly belongs: in other words, partim quod . . . diceret is equivalent to partim quod, ut dicebat, religionibus impediretur. Cf. i, 39, § 3.

religionibus means 'religious obligations'.

5. metu territare. Somewhat doubtfully I follow Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 46) in bracketing these words, which are wanting in S. He thinks that if Caesar had written them, they would have immediately followed solliciture; and he regards them as due to a marginal note, intended to epitomize non sine causa . . . mecaret.

nobilitate. See the second note on i, 31, § 6.

§ 6. fidem. Not suam, which Caesar would have expressed, as in 36, § 2, but reliquorum: he 'interposed their pledged word as a bar to their feaving Gaul; in other words, he made them promise to stay. Doberenz-Dinter are surely wrong in quod esse ex usu Galliae intellexissent communi consilio administrarent. Hace a compluribus ad Caesarem deferebantur.

The fleet weatherbound.

Qua re cognita Caesar, quod tantum civitati Haeduae dignitatis tribuebat, coercendum atque deter- 5 rendum, quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem 2 statuebat (et,) quod longius eius amentiam progredi videbat, prospiciendum ne quid sibi ac rei publicae s nocere posset. Itaque dies circiter XXV in eo loco commoratus, quod Corus ventus navigationem im- 10 pediebat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit, dabat operam ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret, nihilo tamen setius omnia eius 4 consilia cognosceret; tandem idoneam nactus tempestatem milites equitesque conscendere naves jubet, 15

The fate of Dumnorix.

5 At omnium animis impeditis Dumnorix cum equitibus Haeduorum a castris insciente Caesare domum diss cedere coepit. Qua re nuntiata Caesar, intermissa profectione atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitatus ad eum insequendum mittit retrahi- 20

taking reliquis as meaning all except Dumnorix himself, that is to say, all those with whom he had intrigued: it is opposed to

principes (§ 4).

7, § 2. ct. Prammer is probably right in believing that the conjunction, which is wanting in the MSS., was in the archetype.

§ 3. commoratus is not exactly equivalent to the present purticiple. As Madvig says (Lat. Gr., § 431. b), the past participle of deponents is often used 'to indicate the motive, occasion [as here], or manner of the main action'. - 'For about twenty-five days . . . he was kept waiting. . . . Accordingly he did his best to keep Dumporix steady, &c.

Corus centus may be translated by 'the north-west wind'; but as the ancients had no compasses, they could not tell with mathematical precision the point from which the wind was blowing. In Cassar's time the circle from any point of which the wind may blow was divided into twelve equal parts; and accordingly the wind called Corus may have blown from any quarter between NW. and W. by N. J. N. (A. B., p. 555, n. 2).
§ 5. cum equitibus Haeduorum. In 58 B.C. Dumnorix had

commanded the Aeduan cavalry which served under Caesar; and apparently he did so still. Why Caesar accepted or emplayed as commander of this allied force a man whom he so thoroughly distrusted, we do not know; probably he was unwilling to provoke him to open opposition until he felt able to get rid of him.

\$ 6. retrahi. See the note on 1, § 8 (imperat fieri).

que imperat; si vim faciat neque pareat, interfici 7 iubet, nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus qui praesentis imperium neglexisset. Ille enim 8 revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere suorumque 5 fidem implorare coepit, saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque esse civitatis. Illi, ut erat imperatum, 9 circumsistunt hominem atque interficiunt; at equites Haedui ad Caesarem omnes revertuntur.

His rebus gestis Labieno in continenti cum III 8

10 legionibus et equitum milibus duobus relicto, ut portus tueretur et rei frumentariae provideret quaeque in Gallia gererentur cognosceret consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet, ipse cum V legionibus 2 et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti relin
15 quebat, ad solis occasum naves solvit. Et leni Africo provectus media circiter nocte vento intermisso cursum non tenuit et longius delatus aestu orta luce

The voyage to Britain.

§ 7. neglexieset. See the note on i, 38, § 4.

§ 8. enim. Not without hesitation I retain the MS. reading instead of autem, which occurs in an inferior MS. and in the first printed edition of the Commentaries. In several passages some MSS. have autem, others enim. Some editors explain enim by an ellipsis; and the following translation of nihit... resister will show what they mean:—'for he thought that a man who disregarded his authority when he was present would not behave rationally in his absence. [And he was right in so thinking.] for when called upon to return he resisted', &c. Sometimes, however, as Schneider points out, enim means much the same as selficet, and so here it would be equivalent to 'as might have been expected' (from what has been said before about his character). But connecting particles are often used in Greek and Latin when a good English writer would use none; and the best way of translating enim (or autem) here would be to ignore it.

§ 9. kominem. The word here shows animosity, while in 58, § 6, as we shall see, kominis implies admiration. Circumsistant hominem might be translated by 'surrounded the fellow'.

8, § 1. portus. The plural shows that in 54, as in 55 a.c. (iv, 22, § 4), Caesar found it convenient to keep more than

one harbour under control.

§ 2. Africa must be translated by 'south-west wind', and is so called because it was the most favourable wind for ships sailing from Carthage to Sicily. It may have blown from any point between SW, and W, by S. § S. See the second note on 7, § 3.

destu. Caesar was carried out of his course (delatus) by the flood tide, the general direction of which was ENE. On the

a sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus aestus commutationem secutus remis contendit ut eam partem insulae caperet qua optimum esse 4 egressum superiore aestate cognoverat. Qua in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis 5 gravibusque navigiis non intermisso remigandi labore 5 longarum navium cursum adaequaverint. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere 6 tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est visus; sed, ut postea Caesar ex captivis cognovit, cum magnac 10

night of the 6th of July (of the Julian calendar)—the date on which, as we may infer from Cicero's correspondence, Caesar most probably sailed (A. B., pp. 728-30) -the stream began to run up the Channel about ten o'clock; for it turned westward again (§ 3) soon after daybreak (A. B., p. 658).

sub sinistra . . . conspexit. As Caesar was drifting towards the North Sea, he saw the white cliffs of East Kent (see the first

note on 9, § 1) receding on the port quarter (sub sinistra).
§ 3, aestus . . . contendit. The Romans had a system of naval signalling, and either by this means or by oral instructions conveyed from vessel to vessel the order was given to go about and run down with the stream. If the ebb tide had served throughout, it would not have been necessary to row hard in order that the whole fleet should reach Britain before noon. In A. B., pp. 655-9, I have shown that so long as it was possible to follow the tide, the work of the rowers was easy. but that when, probably not far from the spot where the South Sand Head Light Vessel is moored, the ships' heads were turned in the direction of Sandwich, they encountered a cross-current setting towards the south-west,

ut . . . cognormat does not necessarily mean that Caesar intended to land at exactly the same place at which he had

landed in the preceding year. See the first note on 9, 81.
§ 4. rectoris... narigis. I do not know whether Knaner is right in taking these ablatives as absolute. Their sense is concessive; but are they not also instrumental?

adacquarernt. The reading of a is adacquarent, which Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 377) rejects, because Caesar rarely, if ever, uses the form aruni (the very few passages in which the MSS, present this form are not improbably corrupt): B has adaequaterint, which is rather suspicious, because Caesar nowhere else uses the perfect subjunctive in causal relative sentences, Accordingly Meusel conjectures that he wrote adaequarement. I adopt the reading of B, because it seems to me probable that qui rectorus &c. gives the reason for admodum . . . laudanda; and if so, the subjunctive is required. May we suppose that the right reading is adaequarent?

§ 6. com is used here in the sense which grammarians call concessive. Any one who reads the sentence carefully will

manus eo convenissent, multitudine navium perterritae, quae cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi causa fecerat, amplius DCCC uno erant visae tempore, a litore discesserant ac se in superiora 5 loca abdiderant.

Caesar exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo 9 capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit quo in loco hostium copiae consedissent, cohortibus X ad mare relictis et

Caesar marches inland, defeats the Britons,

understand why they have chosen this word. But instead of translating cum by 'though', which would here be clumsy, it would be better to bring out the meaning of the long Latin sentence (§§ 5-6) in this way: - 'The ships all reached Britain about midday, but no enemy was visible: large numbers, as Cuesar found out afterwards from prisoners, had assembled at the spot, but, alarmed,' &c.

privatisque . . . fecerat. These vessels presumably belonged to merchants who had dealings with the troops (see p. lxv) or to adventurers who had been attracted by delusive stories about the wealth of Britain. Cf. Suctonius, Divus Iulius, 47; Cicero,

Att., iv, 16, § 7; 18, § 5.

DCCC is nominative. See the note on i, 38, § 5.

superiors loca,-the high ground near Canterbury, north of the Great Stour. See the note on Illi equitatu . . . munitum

9, § 1. loco . . . capto. It has been shown in the note on iv, 23, § 6 that Caesar landed in 55 B.c. between Walmer and Deal. He unquestionably landed in the same 'part of the island' (v, 8, § 3) that is to say, in East Kent—in 54; for it is incredible that he should have landed in 55 on one side, and in 54 on the other side of the South Foreland; and before his fleet hove in sight in 54 the Britons assembled in great force to oppose his landing (8, § 6), which shows that they felt sure that he would attempt to land at or near the place where he had landed the year before (A.B., pp. 603-4). But most probably the place was not exactly the same. As we shall presently see (§§ 2-3), on the morning after the disembarkation Caesar fought an action on the banks of the Great Stour about 12 miles from his camp, and the camp must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Sandwich. Moreover, Caesar tells us (§ 1) that when he quitted the camp he felt little anxiety for his ships, as he was leaving them at anchor on a nice open shore; and, although no other commentator has noticed the fact, any one can see that he was here excusing himself for not having hauled his ships ashore, notwithstanding the severe lesson which the storm of the previous year had given him (iv. 29), by the plea that he had selected a more favourable unchorage. The anchorage in the Small Downs is much more

secure than in the Downs (.1 B., pp. 664-5).

cohortibus X were equivalent to one legion; but as Caesar does not say una legione, we may infer that the cohorts were

selected from the five legions.

and captures a stronghold, equitibus CCC, qui praesidio navibus essent, de tertia vigilia ad hostes contendit, eo minus veritus navibus quod in litore molli atque aperto deligatas ad anceras relinquebat. Ei praesidio navibusque Q. Atrium praefecit. Ipse noctu progressus milia passuum cir-5 citer XII hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi ex loco superiore nostros prohibere et proclium committere coeperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdiderunt locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum. 10

litere... aperto means 'a nice open shore'. Mollis denotes a shore where the anchorage was good, and where the ships, if they were driven aground, would suffer comparatively little. I do not think that Schneider is right in arguing that mollis should be translated by 'gently sloping', though that meaning is doubtless implied. Professor J. P. Postgate, who agrees with me, has kindly referred me to a passage in Ovid (Ep. cx Ponto. i, 2, 61-2)—

Cum subit Augusti quae sit clementia, credo Mollia naufragus litora posse dari

which seems to justify my explanation. Professor Postgate remarks that while aperto describes the approach to the shore, which was not blocked by rocks, mollis connotes both a gentle slope and a soft surface (A. B., pp. 628-30). Caesar, in his anxiety to march against the Britons, took the risk of not haulied his ships up on shore, an operation which would have consumed valuable time. See the note on local aperto. But he made a mistake, which cost him dear. See ch. 10-11.

Ei is a correction, proposed by Kraffert, of the unsatisfactory

MS, reading et.

§ 2. circiter is omitted in \$.

Walmer and Sandwich, the river behind which the Britons were posted must have been either the Great Stour or the Little Stour. The Little Stour above Bekesbouine is now generally dry; but after prolonged heavy rains there may be plenty of water. In May, 1902, I walked along the bank, and there was not a teaspoinful in the channel: in April, 1904, the stream was running strongly past Barham. It may therefore have been a flumen in 54 B.C., though we must not forget that both in 55 and 54 the summer, at all events in Gaul, was exceptionally dry (iv, 38, § 2; v, 24, § 1). Nevertheless Casear did not encounter the Britons on the Little Stour. The locus superior which he mentions was either the left bank of the stream or high ground near the left bank. Now even at Bekesbourne the dry channel of the Little Stour is only about two feet deep; and although there are well defined heights on the left bank between Burham and Bridge, the lowest slopes, except opposite Kingston and for a short space on either side of it, are at a considerable distance from the channel. If

quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causa iam ante praeparaverant: nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes 5 introitus erant praeclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari pro-6 pugnabant nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi pro-6 hibebant. At milites legionis VII., testudine facta 7 et aggere ad munitiones adiecto, locum ceperunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi vetuit, et 8 quod loci naturam ignorabat et quod magna parte 10 dici consumpta munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

Caesar had crossed (as Colonel Stoffel believed) at or near Kingston, the Britons could have opposed him more effectually when he was ascending Barham Downs than by attempting to defend the passage of the rivulet. And since he would in any case be obliged to cross the Great Stour, is it not obvious that they would have waited for him behind the river, which might fairly be called an obstacle, rather than on the banks of the streamlet, which an active lad could have jumped? If, as I believe, he marched along the line of the Roman road from Sandwich to Canterbury, he crossed the Little Stour at Littlebourne, where it is wider: but Littlebourne is barely 9 miles from Sandwich; and Caesar had marched about 12 Roman miles when he first saw the British troops. Deal is about this distance from Littlebourne; but in the note on § I I have given reasons for believing that Caesar had encamped some miles north of Deal; and on the left bank of the Little Stour near Littlebourne there is no trace of a British camp.

The Great Stour, below Fordwich, would have been impassable in Caesar's time in the face of an enemy; for it flowed through a broad morass. It appears to me that he must have crossed it either between Fordwich and Sturry, or in the neighbourhood of Thanington, just above Canterbury, or possibly at Canterburg itself; and I am sure that any one who will carefully examine the ground will agree with me. The stronghold to which the Britons retreated was probably a camp in Bigbury woods, about a mile and a half west of Canterbury, of which traces still exist; and it therefore seems most likely that Caesar forced the passage of the river between Canterbury and Thanington

(A. B., pp. 335-7, 678-85). § 6. propagnabant, coupled with ex silvis, implies that the

scattered groups fought by throwing missiles. Cf. vii, 86, § 4 (Multitudine telorum ex turribus propugnantes deturbant).

prohibebant, as the context shows, means 'tried to prevent'. § 7. aggere may here be translated by 'lumber': it does not mean 'an agger', or terrace. Probably the work of piling the lumber was performed by men who advanced between the files under the protection of their comrades' uplifted shields (A. B., p. 337).

§ 8, cos is governed by retuit, not by prosequi.

The second shipwreck. 10 Postridie eius diei mane tripertito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos qui fugerant perseque-2 rentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, cum iam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Q. Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent superiore nocte 5 maxima coorta tempestate prope omnes naves adflictas atque in litus eiectas esse, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent neque nautae gubernatoresque vim 3 tempestatis pati possent; itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

returns to the coast,

His rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari [atque in itinere resistere] iubet, ipse ad

10, § 1. in expeditionem misit does not mean 'sent on an expedition'. As Schneider says, we may infer from viii, 8, § 3 that expeditio is equivalent to iter a militibus expeditio suscipiendum. The words might be translated by 'sent a light force'.

§ 2. cum iam . . . prospectu. Meusel, like Schneider, explains these words as meaning 'when the rear of the enemy was just in sight'. But Caesar was not present with any of the three Roman columns: therefore, if Meusel's explanation is right, he must have ascertained afterwards that the rear of the fugitives was just visible to his troops at the very moment when he himself, separated from the troops, received the news of the shipwreck. This seems to me impossible. Meusel, however, insists that his explanation is proved by the word mm, and that if Caesar had meant that the rearguard of his own troops was in sight, he would have written, not iam but tantum (only) or etiam tum. Mr. A. G. Peskett (C. R., 1908, p. 94), who agrees with me, remarks that 'the omission in Latin of the (to us) necessary qualifying word "only" is easily defensible'. If this explanation is inadmissible, I can only suppose that Caesar wrote tantum, not iam (A. B., pp. 686 7; J. B., 1911, p. 100), subsisterent. Somewhat doubtfully I retain the MS, reading

instead of sustinerent, the reading of the first printed edition, which Meusel adopts. He remarks (J. B., 1886, p. 292) that in Caesar subsisto means 'to halt' or 'to stand firm', and is not used of things. But Schneider is perhaps justified in saying Quemadmodum homines subsisters dicuntur cum pedem . . . aliquo in loco defigunt . . . ita hoc loco ancorae et funes locum suum

firmiter tenentes.

gubernatores. See the note on iii, 9, § 1.

11, § 1. aigue . . . resistere. The reading of \$\beta\$ is aigue itinere desistere, which, following revocari, is both superfluous and out of place. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 50-1; 1911, p. 100), remarking that in itinere resistere can only mean 'to defend themselves as they marched', argues that if Caesar had meant this, he would have added some such phrase as so ob hostibus impetus fieret, and that, as the enemy were in full retreat, no attack was to be

feared. I have no doubt that the enemy would have regarded

naves revertitur; eadem fere quae ex nuntiis [litteris- 2 que cognoverat coram perspicit, sic ut amissis circiter XL navibus reliquae tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros 3 5 deligit et ex continenti alios arcessi iubet: Labieno 4 scribit ut quam plurimas possit iis legionibus quae sint apud eum naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat 5 multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subduci et cum castris una 10 munitione coniungi. In his rebus circiter dies X 6 consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem

repairs damage. constructs a naval camp, and marches inland.

the recall of the legions as a sign of fear; but I agree with Meusel that the passage is suspicious. See A. B., pp. 687-8.

§ 2. litterisque. B omits que. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 38) thinks that a reader who took nunties in the sense of 'messages' (not 'messengers' wrote litteris in the margin or above nuntiis by way of explanation, and that the writer of the archetype of a added que to make sense. Accordingly Meusel deletes litteris, remarking that Atrius would not have wasted time in writing a full report. Granted; but such a report as Caesar has himself given in 10, §§ 2-3 could have been written in 3 minutes; and it is not improbable that Atrius wrote it and that the messengers gave fuller details orally. Still, litterisque is open to suspicion.

reliquae . . . viderentur. I am inclined to believe that Meusel is right in conjecturing that Caesar wrote reliquae refice posse, mayno tamen negotia viderentur. If the MS. reading is right, tumen is used, as in i, 32, § 5, in what is called a concessive sense, and means 'at any rate' or 'at least'.

§ 3. fabros. See p. lxiv and C. G., p. 579. deligit. B has deligi. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 339) says that if Caesar returned with the legions to the fleet, deligit is probable; but that if he returned alone, delige is necessary. Surely not, if, as is likely, the legions returned in the course of the day. Caesar certainly returned alone; for even if the words atque in itinere resistere (§ 1) are spurious, i pse . . . revertitue shows that he did not wait for the legions.
§ 4. naves instituat. These ships were undoubtedly built

in the dockyards at Gesoriacum (Boulogne); for there could have been no appliances for ship-building at Wissant. But this is not enough to prove that Labienus's camp was at Boulogne, though most probably it was (A. B., p. 584; C. G., p. 434).

§ 6. Schneider apparently takes ad as equivalent to quod attinct ad ('as regards'): I believe with Meusel (L. C., i, 138) that its force is final, and that the literal meaning is 'not even the hours of night being left out with a view to'- that is, 'which could be devoted to'-(the work). We should say "the troops not suspending work even in the night".

The Britons reinforced and assembled under Cassivellaunus.

7 militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque egregie munitis, easdem copias quas ante praesidio navibus relinquit, ipse codem unde redierat proficiss citur. Eo cum venisset, maiores iam undique in eum locum copiae Britannorum convenerant summa imperii 5 bellique administrandi communi consilio permissa Cassivellauno, cuius fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari cirs citer milia passuum LXXX. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesse-10 rant; sed nostro adventu permoti Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant.

§ 7. subductis nacibus. Ships were generally beached for the winter, in order to prevent their timbers from rotting. Caesar'were doubtless moved in the usual way, - by capstans over greased logs, which the Romans called phalangue. Can any reader suggest what became of these ships-800 or more-which

Caesar, as far as we know, never used again?
§ 8. curus fines . . . LXXX. Caesar means, I suppose, that
the distance from the place where he landed to the eastern frontier of Cassivellaunus's kingdom was about 80 miles. Meusei argues that Caesar could not have written these words: but in fact he only brackets a mari . . . LXXX; and his argument leaves me unconvinced. He urges that the passage could only make sense if the Thames had flowed from north to south instead of from west to east, for it did not really separate the territories of Cassivellaunus from those of the maritime tribes. namely, the tribes of the south-east. Moreover, he argues, a later statement (18, § 1) Caesar . . . ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassivellauns exercitum ducit proves that the Thames flowed through the territories of Cassivellaunus, and therefore did not separate them from those of the maritime tribes. Surely the passage means 'Caesar led his army to the Thames, into the territory of Cassivellaunus', i.e. to the Thames, after crossing which he would find himself in the territory of Cassivellaunus. Caesar knew nothing about the upper Thames; but any one who looks at the map and notices the sharp northeastward bend which the river makes from Weybridge to London will see that he might very well have said that it separated the territory of Cassivellaunus from the maritime tribes. Klotz (C.S., p. 49, n. 5) acutely remarks that if we follow Meusel in bracketing this passage, we must suppose that Caesar mentioned Cassivellaunus, the most important of the British chieftains, without saying one word to indicate where his kingdom was, although he did so in the cases of the minor chiefs (22, § 1).

§ 9, toti bella imperioque. Cf. § 8. This characteristically Caesarian expression seems to imply that the imperium included the general direction of the campaign and might be used in

concluding alliances, making peace, &c.

Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos 12 Ethnical in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt, maritima 2 pars ab iis qui praedae ac belli inferendi causa ex Belgio transierunt—qui omnes fere iis nominibus 5 civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt-et bello inlato ibi remanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt. Hominum est infinita multi- 3 tudo creberrimaque aedificia fere Gallicis consimilia, pecoris magnus numerus. Utuntur aut aere aut 4

manuers, and customsofthe Britons: the British Inlus.

12-14. Oddly enough Mensel does not bracket these chapters in his latest edition (1908), though both he (J. B., 1910, pp. 29-31) and Klotz (C. S., pp. 48-50) give reasons for doing so. Meusel points out that neither Plmy (Nat. Hist., iv, 16, § 102) nor Tacitus (Agricola, 10) mentions Caesar among the writers whom they quote in their descriptions of Britain; and he objects, further, that Belgium (12, § 2) means the whole territory of the Belgae, whereas in the passages (24, § 2; 25, § 4) in which the word is used by Caesar it means only a part of their territory, and that in 14, § 1 his is meaningless. This last remark seems to me hypercritical; and does not Caesar use the words Gallia and Gulli both in a general and in a restricted sense? Klotz argues, as other critics, including Meusel, have done, that the description of Britain breaks the connexion of the narrative, and that several expressions in the three chapters could not have been used by Caesar. Undoubtedly the description interrupts the story; but so does the digression on the manners and customs of the Gauls and Germans (vi. 11-24), the authenticity of which is indisputable. Linguistic arguments in inquiries of this sort should be used with caution, and some of Klotz's conclusions seem to me questionable (C. R., 1912, p. 92), though it must be admitted that if any one of them is certain, he has proved his case. He concludes that the 'Pseudo-Caesar' used Timagenes as an authority, and that for much of the description the original source was Posidonius. But there is no evidence that Posidonius was ever in Britain (A. B., p. 499, n. 2); and the mention of iron 'currency-bara' (taleis ferreis [12, § 4]) and of water-clocks (13, § 4) must have come from an eyewitness. If he was not Caesar, the interpolator, when he wrote Non nihil . . . ridebamus, was also a liar. Still, I bracket the chapters, because if Meusel and Klotz have not proved that they are spurious, they have given sufficient reasons for suspecting their authenticity. See, however, the note on 20, § 1.

12, § 2. iis nominibus . . . percentrumt. Only two of the known British tribal names correspond with Belgic tribal names, namely, those of the Atrebutes and the Catuvellauni, neither of whom are mentioned by Caesar. This sentence is an example of the kind of loose construction called Anacoluthon; for quebus belongs to a different noun from that which is coupled

with its antecedent, iis.

§ 4, acre. The earliest of the British bronze coins that have been found are some years later than the time of Caesar (A. B.,

nummo aureo aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus s examinatis pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, sed eius exigua est copia; aere utuntur importato. Materia cuiusque generis ut in Gallia est praeter fagum s

p. 294). For this reason most editors, following Mommsen, now delete or bracket aut aere; but if ch. 12-14 were interpolated by a late writer, the words may be genuine. On the other hand, they may have crept into the text under the influence of

nerr utuntur importato (§ 5).

nummo aureo. Numerous British gold coins have been dis-The earliest were struck about 150 years before Caesar's invasion; and the types were derived mainly from Gallie coins or through Gaul from coins of Philip of Macedon, which had found their way into Gaul through the medium of the Greek merchants of Massilia (Marseilles). Until about 30 B. C. they were uninscribed (A. B., pp. 248 50).

taleis . . . nummo. A large number of these iron bars have been unearthed; and one of the hoards contained 394 specimens. They may be arranged, according to their weight, in four groups, the heaviest being twice as valuable as the next, four times as valuable as the third, and eight times as valuable as the lightest. Not a single bar has come to light in the eastern and south-eastern counties, where coins are most abundant

(A. B., pp. 250-1; P. S. A., xxii, 1907-9, pp. 338-43).
§ 5. in meditorrancis regionibus. I can only account for this mistake by the following suggestion. According to Strabo (iii, 5, § 11), Publius Crassus probably the Crassus who was sent by Caesar in 57 B. c. to occupy Brittany (B. G., ii, 34)—sailed to the Cassiterides, or 'tin-islands', and obtained information about the tin-mining. If I am right in identifying the Cassiterides with the British Isles (A. B., pp. 483 98), Crassus sailed from Brittany to Cornwall. He may have contented himself with landing on the coast, where the tin was delivered to the merchants: if so, he was doubtless informed that the tin was actually won in the interior, as, in literal truth, it of course was; and Caesar (or the writer of B. G., v. 12-14) may have concluded from his report that the mines were far from the

ferrum. The iron mines were in the Wealden Forest of Sussex, and were not finally abandoned before the nineteenth

century.

aere utuntur importato. This statement is not absolutely false, but it is misleading. Both in the Bronze Age and in the Early Iron Age, which began in Britain about 400 R.C. the Britons did import certain articles of bronze, but most of their bronze was of course of domestic manufacture (A. B., рр. 144, 237, 246).

fagum. If the writer meant the beech, he made a mistake. Discoveries which have been made in submerged forests and in deposits of the Bronze Age prove that the beech existed here long before the Romans first landed in Britain (A. B.,

μp. 661-2).

atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et anserem 6 gustare fas non putant; hace tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causa. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Gallia, remissioribus frigoribus.

- 5 Insula natura triquetra, cuius unum latus est contra 13 Galliam. Huius lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, quo fere omnes ex Gallia naves adpelluntur, ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter milia passuum D. Alterum 2
- 10 vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem; qua ex parte est Hibernia [insula], dimidio minor, ut existimatur, quam Britannia, sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. In hoc 3 medio cursu est insula, quae appellatur Mona; com-
- 15 plures praeterea minores obiectae insulae existimantur, de quibus insulis non nulli scripserunt dies continuos XXX sub brumam esse noctem. Nos nihil 4 de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aqua mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti
- 20 noctes videbamus. Huius est longitudo lateris, ut 5 fert illorum opinio, DCC milium. Tertium est contra 6 septentriones, cui parti nulla est obiecta terra; sed

§ 6. Leporem . . . putant. In regard to this superstition see

A. B., p. 55 and nn. 3-4.

animi here means 'pastime'. A moment's thought will suggest how the word got this meaning. Caesar uses animi alone in a similar sense in vii, 77. § 10, but doubtless he added coluptatisque from his usual desire to explain one word by another and thus make his meaning unmistakable. As Schneider remarks, animi by itself might have been taken to mean doloris evitandi.

18, § 1. quo refers to angulus, not to Cantium. inferior . . . spectat. See the note on iii, 9, § 10.

§ 2. transmissus is a genitive depending upon an ablative of quality. After atque must be understood eo quod.

§ 3. Mona is evidently the lale of Man, not Anglesey, which

had the same name.

non nulli ... noctem. In regard to the origin of this misleading statement see A. B., pp. 225-6. Pytheas of Massilia, who explored Britain about the time of Alexander the Great, appears to have been informed that the northernmost of the British Isles was situated on or near the Arctic Circle.

§ 4. certis . . . mensuris. In regard to the 'water-clocks' of the Romans see W. Smith's Dect. of Greek and Homan

Antiquities, 3rd ed., i, 972-5 (n.v. HoroLogium).

eius angulus lateris maxime ad Germaniam spectat. Hoc milium passuum DCCC in longitudinem esse 7 existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum milium passuum.

- Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Can-5 tium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque
 - 2 multum a Gallica different consuctudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque 10
 - s hoc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu; capilloque sunt promisso atque omni parte corporis rasa praeter
 - 4 caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, et maxime fratres cum
 - 5 fratribus parentesque cum liberis; sed qui sunt ex 15 iis nati eorum habentur liberi quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est.

§ 6. angulus, if the MSS. are right, means (its) 'corner', i.e. the eastern corner. H. Hartz (Conicct. Caes., 1886, p. 8) was perhaps right in proposing alter instead of lateris.

maxime . . . spectat. The meaning is si ad aliquam terram spectat, maxime spectat ad Germaniam. I translate the words by 'looks, if anything, in the direction of Germany'.

§ 7. centum. Meusel has centenum, an emendation which first appeared in the Aldine edition (1513); but the MS. reading is supported by several quotations-viciens centum milia, &c .- in Th. l. L., iii, 827.

milium is a genitive of quality. Cf. the familiar line 'Came

a nurse of ninety years'.

14, § 2. Interiores . . . serunt is inaccurate. Archaeological

evidence proves that corn was grown in the interior even in the Bronze Age (A. B., pp. 151-2, 224, 253-4, 260, 267).

pellibusque sunt pestiti. Here again the writer was imperfectly informed. Woollen and linen clothes were worn even in the Bronze Age; and numerous spindle-whorls have been found in dwelling-places both of that period and of the Early Iron Age

(.t. B., pp. 160 1, 264).

horridiares. The reading of B, which Meusel adopts, is horribdiares. But Roman soldiers were not to be frightened by blue paint; and horridions gives a perfectly satisfactory

sense, - and this gives them a wild look in battle. \$\\$ 4 5. Uxores . . . deducta est. This custom, which is called polyandry, certainly did not exist among the Celts- this is one of the reasons which have led some critics to deny that these three chapters were written by Caesar-but it may perhaps have survived among certain primitive communities in remote districts. It has been argued that the writer intended to ascribe

operations renewed Caesarombarrassed by the charioteers.

Equites hostium essedariique acriter proelio cum 15 Military equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint; sed compluribus in- 2 5 terfectis cupidius insecuti non nullos ex suis amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus 3 nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis eiecerunt, impetuque in eos facto qui erant in statione pro castris conlocati, acriter pugnaverunt, 10 duabusque missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare atque 4

his primis legionum duarum, cum hae perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se constitissent, novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per medios audacissime perruperunt seque inde incolumes receperunt.

15 Eo die Q. Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, inter- 5 ficitur. Illi pluribus submissis cohortibus repelluntur.

Toto hoc in genere pugnae, cum sub oculis omnium 16 ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est nostros 20 propter gravitatem armorum, quod neque insequi cedentes possent neque ab signis discedere auderent, minus aptos esse ad huius generis hostem, equites 2 autem magno cum periculo proelio dimicare, propterca quod illi etiam consulto plerumque cederent et, cum

it only to the people of the interior (interiors [82]); but, as the passage immediately follows that in which he speaks of omnes Britanni, I do not see how this view can be maintained.

15, § 1. The narrative, which was interrupted after ch. 11, is here resumed; and if 12-14 were not written by Cacear, there is of course no interruption. Fighting apparently recommenced when Caesar, returning from the coast after 10 days' absence (11, § 8), was approaching the valley of the Great Stour. The enemy's cavalry and charioteers then commenced a fierce

running fight (in timers) with Caesar's Gallic cavalry.
fuccint. See the second note on i, 26, § 2

16, § 1. Tuto... pugnae evidently does not mean 'in all this sort of fighting', for one particular fight is referred to. The words, as Schneider remarks, are equivalent to in tota hac huiusmodi pugna; and the best translation that I can think of is 'Throughout the whole of this peculiar combat'.

neque ab signes discodere auderent might be translated by 'and they dared not abandon their regular formation '. See the note

on i, 39, § 7.

paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent et pedibus dispari proelio contenderent.

3 [Equestris autem proelii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat.] Accedebat huc ut numquam conferti sed rari magnisque 5 intervallis proeliarentur stationesque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent.

Trebonius 17
decisively
defeats
the 2
Britons.

Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt rarique se ostendere et lenius quam pridie 10 2 nostros equites proelio lacessere coeperunt. Sed meridie, cum Caesar pabulandi causa III legiones atque omnem equitatum cum C. Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic uti ab signis legionibusque non absiste- 15

§ 3. Equestris autem . . . inferebat. Mousel (J. B., 1910, p. 47) is, I think, right in bracketing these words; and all commentators have recognized that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to explain them. They cannot refer to a combat between the Roman and the British cavalry, for the British cavalry only acted in support of the charioteers. Therefore, if they were genuine, they could only refer to a combat between the Roman cavalry and the combined British charioteers and cavalry, and the meaning would be either (1) 'On the other hand, the mode in which the British cavalry fought [in co-operation with the charioteers] exposed the Romans, alike in retreat and in pursuit, to exactly the same danger', or (2) ' In fact the nature of the combat of horse [that is to say, the combat between the Roman cavalry and the combined British charioteers and cavalry] exposed the Romans', &c. But the passage, which is not in the first printed edition of the Commentaries, is at least suspicious (A. B., pp. 688-91). The difficulty which Caesar found in dealing with the charioteers was partly due to the fact that his army, like all Roman armies, was weak in cavalry, und in cavalry of the right kind. If he could have taken to Britain one of those German squadrons with their attendant light infantry which so effectively supported him in the war with Vercingetorix, he would have had less trouble (A. B., pp. 342-3, 3541.

§ 4. stationesque dispositas haberent. These stationes corresponded with what Caesar in ii, 22, § 1 calls subsidia, that is to say, 'reserves'. The word sometimes means 'piquets', but not here.

ontegraphe...succederent, as the thoughtful reader will see, completes the sense of algue alios...exciperent. In English the words would be expressed by a participial clause,—* fresh vigorous men taking the places of those who were tired.'

17, § 2. ab signis legionibusque. See the note on i, 39, § 7,

rent. Nostri acriter in eos impetu facto reppulerunt 3 neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, cum post se legiones viderent, praecipites 4 hostes egerunt magnoque corum numero interfecto 5 neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fuga protinus 5 quae undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt, neque post id tempus umquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt.

Caesar cognito consilio corum ad flumen Tamesim 18 Chesar in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri

marches for Cassivellau-

and do not be satisfied with the translation 'from the standards and the legions', which is not only hideous but does not ex-

press Caesar's meaning.

§ 4. sui colligendi. See the note on iii, 6, § 1.

§ 5. summis is here equivalent to universis or cunctis; and the sense is (from that time the enemy never encountered us) 'in a

general action '.

18, § 1. Caesar . . . duxit. Caesar must have marched either by the trackway on the line of which the Romans afterwards made the road called Watling Street, or along the southern slope of the chalk escarpment and across the Medway at Aylesford or Halling. All the Roman and pre-Roman antiquities that have been discovered in Kent, west of a line drawn from Reculver through Canterbury and Lympne to Romney, have

come from sites clustering along these routes (A. B., p. 344).

gued flumen... transeri potest. Although numerous attempts
bave been made, it is impossible to determine the spot where
Caesar crossed the Thames. There are only two places for
which a shred of real argument has been adduced,—'Coway
Stakes', about a furlong west of Walton Bridge, and Brentford. 'Coway Stakes' is close to Halliford; and Dr. E. Guest pointed out that between Hurleyford (about 21 miles west of Great Marlow) and the sea Halliford is the only place bearing a name which indicates a ford over it'. But that name originated after the Anglo-Saxon invasion; and we do not know whether there was a ford near Halliford in the time of Caesar. At Brentford a line of stakes, which Mr. Montagu Sharpe identifies with the acutis sudibus of § 3, extended some 30 or 40 years ago for about a mile up the river from a point opposite the mouth of the Brent; and he shows that 'no other ancient stakes have been discovered in the lower river during dredging operations': but of course it cannot be proved that the stakes in question were those which Caesar mentions. Indeed the latter must have been displaced or their points sawn off by the Romans, though the ford may have been staked again by the Britons after Caesar's departure (A. B., pp. 692-8, 742; A. J., 1906, pp. 25-39).

sterriand es the age ha mes.

- 2 potest. Eo cum venisset, animadvertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas,
- 3 Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus praefixis que munita, eiusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine
- 4 tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque 5 Caesar praemisso equitatu confestim legiones subsequi
- 5 iussit. Sed ea celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, cum capite solo ex aqua extarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae mandarent.

riot- 19 ass his dry.

Cassivellaunus, ut supra demonstravimus, omni deposita spe contentionis dimissis amplioribus copiis, milibus circiter IIII essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat paulumque ex via excedebat locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis 15 regionibus quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat pecora 2 atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat et, cum equitatus noster liberius praedandi vastandique causa

§ 3. pracfixis[que]. Que, which is omitted in ϕ , is certainly an interpolation. As Meusel says (J. B., 1910, pp. 68-9), if Caesar had written it, acutis would have to be taken as a participle;

but in classical Latin it is always an adjective.

§§ 4-5. His rebus cognitis...mandarent. This excessively laconic passage seems at first sight hard to explain. What happened was probably this. The cavalry were sent behind cover to swim the river close by, where it was not obstructed by stakes; and at the right moment the infantry plunged into the water and advanced to the attack. Caesar had calculated that the Britons would be distracted by the onset of the cavalry upon their flanks and rear; but the infantry were determined to have the credit for themselves. We may suppose that, while they were removing the stakes or sawing off their points, the slingers and archers (see p. lxiii and ii, 7, § 1) harassed the enemy. It has been objected that pruemisso 'must mean that Cacsar sent the cavalry across the river, ordering the infantry to follow [immediately behind] them 'But such an operation would have been absolutely impossible: the word Sed proves that the infantry in their ardour crossed before the cavalry could charge ; and prosmisso simply means that when Caesar was approaching the river he sent on the cavalry in advance (A. B., pp. 345 6,

§ 5. cum. See the first note on 8, § 6.

19, § 1. milibus . . essedariorum. Does this mean that Cassivellaunus had 4,000 chariots, or 2,000 charioteers with 2,000 warrious (see iv. 33, §§ 1 2)? I adopt the former explanation; but I am not quite sure (A. B., p. 675).

se in agros effuderat, [omnibus viis notis semitisque] essedarios ex silvis emittebat et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum his confligebat atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur ut 3 5 neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur et tantum in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant,

Interim Trinovantes, prope firmissima earum regio- 20 The Tri-10 num civitas, ex qua Mandubracius adulescens Caesaris fidem secutus ad eum in continentem [Galliam] venerat, cuius pater in ea civitate regnum obtinuerat interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno, ipse fuga mortem vitaverat, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt pollicenturque 2 15 sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos; petunt ut 3 Mandubracium ab iniuria Cassivellauni defendat atque

novantes supply him with grain.

§ 2. effuderat. The reading of a is riccerat; of \$\beta\$, effunderat. Caesar almost always uses the indicative with cum to express repeated action: but Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 371) holds that se energy, which in the Bellum Gallicum invariably denotes a swift, sudden, or violent rush, would in this passage be out of place; and accordingly he believes that Caesar wrote effuderat. omnibus . . . semitisque. Notis, which Schneider, referring to iv. 24. § 3, defends, is only found in B. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 48-9), who surcastically asks whether war-chariots could move along footpaths, brackets the passage, remarking that one of the characteristics of the interpolator was love of

exaggeration. The words are obviously superfluous.
§ 3. tantum . . . poterant. Quantum is not commensurate with tantum, for the actual damage was to be done by the cavalry, and their capacity for doing damage was limited by the capacity of the infantry, which protected them, for marching. The meaning is that an amount of damage should be done corresponding with the work which the infantry could do '. &c. This translation will serve: 'to injure the enemy as far as the legionaries' powers of endurance would allow.

20, § 1. Mandubracius had evidently crossed the Channel with Caesar. I infer from the narrative that the embassy of the Trinovantes was dispatched before Caesar had advanced far into the interior, and doubtless as soon as he had proved his superiority. As the Trinovantes were evidently antagonistic to the Catuvellauni-the tribe over whom Cassivellaunus ruledwe may be sure that if they had been forced to join the league against Caesar, they were half-hearted.

Galliam, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 62), is evidently a gloss upon continentem. Caesar would not have written continentem Galliam unless there had been an insular Gallia as well.

in civitatem mittat, qui praesit imperiumque obtineat. His Caesar imperat obsides XL frumentumque exercitui Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentumque miserunt.

Five tribea 21 aubmit. capture of Cassivellaunus's stronghold.

Trinovantibus defensis atque ab omni militum iniuria prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi legationibus missis sese Caesari dedunt, 2 Ab his cognoscit non longe ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse silvis paludibusque munitum, quo p satis magnus hominum pecorisque numerus conve-3 nerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt, quo incursionis hostium vitandae causa convenire consuerunt. 1 Eo proficiscitur cum legionibus : locum reperit egregie 1 natura atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus

5 ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes paulisper morati militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt 6 seseque alia ex parte oppidi eieccrunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus multique in fuga sunt com-

prehensi atque interfecti.

The kings 22 of Kent, in obedience to Cannivellaunus.

Dum haec in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, [quod esse ad mare supra demonstravimus,] quibus regionibus IIII reges praeerant, Cingetorix,

§ 3. imperiumque obtineat These words are added in order to show that Mandubracius was not only to rule, but to rule with

full powers, not as a dependant of Cassivellaunus.
21, § 2. oppidum Cassivellauni. See p. 427.
§ 3. Oppidum . . . munisrunt. Caesar would have modified this description if he had seen the great hill-forts (most of which were erected in the Bronze Age and even earlier) of Wiltshire, Somerset, and Dorset. Nearly all the heights on which these forts were erected are covered with soil so thin that they never could have been thickly wooded, and if trees had encumbered their sides, they would have been cut down: for the object of the engineers was to leave no ground on which an enemy could conceal himself (A. B., pp. 186, 255 7).

22, § 1. quod case . . . demonstrarimus refers to 14, § 1, and if cb. 12-14 are spurious, this passage must be also. But the existence of this passage is one of the facts which make me doubt whether, after all, 12-14 are not genuine. For if quod esse . . . demonstrarinus was interpolated, Caesar said nothing

to show where Cantium was,

Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nuntios mittit atque his imperat uti coactis omnibus copiis castra navalia de improviso adoriantur atque oppugnent. Hi cum 2 ad castra venissent, nostri eruptione facta multis 5 eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt. Cassivellaunus hoc proe- 3 lio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maxime etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Caesarem 10 mittit. Caesar, cum constituisset hiemare in conti- 4 nenti propter repentinos Galliae motus neque multum aestatis superesset atque id facile extrahi posse intellegeret, obsides imperat et quid in annos singulos vectigalis populo Romano Britannia penderet con-15 stituit; interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne 5 Mandubracio neu Trinovantibus noceat.

attack the naval camp, but are repulsed.

Cassivellaunus comes to terms.

Obsidibus acceptis exercitum reducit ad mare, naves 23 Caesar and his

castra navalia. See 11, §§ 5-7. § 2 Lugotorige. Lugos was a Celtic deity, whose name appears also in Luguvallum (Carlisle) and Lugudunum (Lyons).

§ 4. propter . . . motus. As the narrative will show, the meaning is 'because disturbances were likely to break out', &c. penderet. See the note on iv, 14, § 2 (praestaret). Mommsen (H. R., v, 66) says 'it is certain that the stipulated tribute was never paid', -a mere assertion which is not only improbable, but is opposed to such evidence as we possess (A. B., p. 356). No doubt payment was stopped after Caesar left Gaul; but Mommsen did not fully appreciate the hold which he could exert over Cassivellannus through hostages. Hostages in those days were meant to be used. Besides, when Caesar was disobeyed, he said so frankly (iv. 38, § 4).

§ 5. interdicit atque imperat means 'strictly forbids', imperat being added to strengthen interdicat. Schneider is surely wrong in likening this expression to proceepit atque interdicit (58, § 4), for there the troops were ordered to do one thing and forbidden

to do another.

23, § 1. exercitum . . . marc. Cuesar omitted to mention that, escorted probably by a small flying column, he had made an earlier visit to the coast on or before the 1st of September (the 5th of August of the Julian calendar). This is attested by a letter which he wrote on that day to Marcus Cicero (Q. fr., iii, 1, § 25). Perhaps he desired to see for himself that the defences of the naval camp (22, § 1) were secure against any future attack, to reinforce the garrison, and to ascertain what progress had been made in the repair of the fleet (A. B., pp. 348-9, 672, 731-3).

army return to Gaul.

2 invenit refectas. His deductis, quod et captivorum magnum numerum habebat et non nullae tempestate deperierant naves, duobus commentibus exercitum 3 reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit uti ex tanto navium numero tot navigationibus neque hoc neque s superiore anno ulla omnino navis, quae milites portaret, desideraretur, at ex iis quae inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, [et] prioris commeatus expositis militibus, et quas postea Labienus faciendas curaverat numero LX, perpaucae locum caperent, reliquae fere 10 5 omnes reicerentur. Quas cum aliquandiu Caesar frustra expectasset, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quod aequinoctium suberat, necessario angustius milites conlocavit ac summa tranquillitate e consecuta, secunda inita cum solvisset vigilia, prima l luce terram attigit omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

Distribu- 24 tion of the legions in winter quarters over a wide area.

Subductis navibus concilioque Gallorum Samarobrivae peracto, quod eo anno frumentum in Gallia propter siccitates angustius provenerat, coactus est saliter ac superioribus annis exercitum in hibernis conlocare legionesque in plures civitates distribuere. 2 Ex quibus unam in Morinos ducendam C. Fabio legato dedit, alteram in Nervios Q. Ciceroni, tertiam

§ 2. captivorum . . . habebat. See p. lxv and ii, 33, § 7. § 3. tot navigationibus is, I believe, ablative absolute. Any-

how its force is concessive.
§§ 3-4. portant . . . remitterentur. See the note on ii, 35.

§ 4. et (prioris is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 68), because, if it were genuine, remitterentur would necessarily refer to the ships which Labienus had just built as well us to those which Caesar had sent across the Channel. This is true; but would it not be possible to supply mentally aut mitterintur in connexion with et quas. . . LX? I find that J. C. Held has anticipated this explanation, remarking that re in remitterentur does not apply to Labienus's ships. Therefore, although I bracket et as suspicious, I am not certain that it is spurious.

24, § 1. concilio. See the note on 2, § 4 (concilio). § 2. Quintus Cicero was a legatus, as we learn from one of his brother's letters (Fam., i, 9, § 21).

in Esuvios L. Roscio, quartam in Remis cum T. Labieno in confinio Treverorum hiemare iussit, tres in Belgio conlocavit: his M. Crassum quaestorem et 3 L. Munatium Plancum et C. Trebonium legatos prae-5 fecit. Unam legionem, quam proxime trans Padum 4 conscripserat, et cohortes V in Eburones, quorum pars maxima est inter Mosam ac Rhenum, qui sub imperio Ambiorigis et Catuvolci erant, misit. His militibus 5

L. Roscio. Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 206) adds quaestori, remarking that if quaestoribusque (25, § 5) is right, the title quaestor must have been omitted with one name in 24, and that Roscius is designated as a quaestor in 53, § 6. Mommsen is, not improbably, right; but Cicero is not called a legatus by Caesar,

though he was one.

in Remis . . . Treverorum. If Caesar's narrative is correct. Labienus was still in the country of the Remi towards the end of 54 B. C.; for Caesar says (53, § 2) that Indutiomarus, who had been on the point of attacking Labienus, returned into the country of the Treveri (copias omnes in Treveras reducit). In vi, 5, § 6, however, Cuesar says that he sent the baggage of the whole army into the country of the Treven to Labienus, and in vi. 7, § 1 he says that the Treveri were preparing to attack Labienus and the legion which was wintering in their territory : but he does not say that Labienus had transferred his camp from the country of the Remi to that of the Treveri; and Napoleon III argues that Labienus must have remained throughout the winter in his original camp, because, after the destruction of Sabinus's force (v. 26-37), it would have been very dangerous for him to move. Most probably, then, the camp was really in the country of the Treveri, though it was very near the common frontier of the Remi and the Treveri (in confinio Treverorum); and we may suppose that in vi, 5 and 7 Caesar corrected the mistake which he had made in v, 24 (C.G., pp. 732-4).

M. Crassum, a son of the celebrated Roman millionaire. § 4. Unam legionem . . . misit. This legion, as we learn from vi, 32, §§ 3 4, encamped at a place called Atuatuca, the geographical position of which is discussed on pp. 407 8. The positions of all the other camps have of course been guessed at ; but, except that of Trebonius, which was at Samarobriva (Amiens) (ch. 46-7; C. G., p. 371, n. 1), not one of them is

known. See, however, the note on vi, ?, § 5.

The mention of the five cohorts which formed part of Sabinus's force has caused some perplexity. We know that Cuesar had at least eight legions in 54 B.C.; for when he entered Gaul he had four (i, 7, § 2; 10, § 3): he raised two more in the same year (i, 10, § 3), and two more in the year following (ii, 2, § 1). We may be sure, however, that he had not only eight but nine in 54 B.C.; for proxime in § 4 of the chapter which we are reading means nuper, as it does in Q. Titurium Sabinum et L. Aurunculeium Cottame legatos praecsse iussit. Ad hunc modum distributis legionibus facillime inopiae (rei) frumentariae sese mederi posse existimavit. Atque harum tamen omnium legionum hiberna, praeter eam quam L. Roscio in pacatissimam et quietissimam partem ducendam dederat, milibus passuum C continebantur. Ipse interea, quoad legiones conlocatas munitaque hiberna cognovisset, in Gallia morari constituit.

Assassina- 25 tion of Tasgetius.

Erat in Carnutibus summo loco natus Tasgetius 10 cuius maiores in sua civitate regnum obtinuerant 2 Huic Caesar pro eius virtute atque in se benevolentia, quod in omnibus bellis singulari eius opera 3 fuerat usus, maiorum locum restituerat. Tertium

vi, 32, § 5, and therefore the legion quam proxime truns Pulum conscriptions must have been raised in the winter of 55 54 B c. But what about the cohortes V? They were certainly veterans. for otherwise Caesar, after saying that the legion had been recently raised, would not have omitted to add that the five cohorts were recruits. But if they were veterans, they must have belonged to one or more of the other legions, Now, although we have just seen that Caesar had nine legions in this year, there is reason to believe that they were only equivalent to eight and a half, for Sabinus's newly raised legion and his five cohorts were annihilated in the autumn (v. 37); three new legions were raised in the following year (vi, 1. § 4); and at the end of that year Caesar had ten. General A, von Goler suggested that the five cohorts of Sabinus's brigade belonged to one of the old legions, and that the men who belonged to the remaining five of the same legion were drufted into those legions which had lost most by death or disease. If von Goler is wrong Sabinus's five cohorts must have been detachments from other legions: in other words, Caesar, although he had nominally ten legions in 53 B. C., only had the equivalent of nine and a half. five of the ten having each only 9 cohorts. It seems to me more probable that von Goler is right (C. G., p. 732, n. 1).

§ 7. milibus... continebantar. If the reader will ponder these words, he will see that they can only mean that none of the camps was more than 100 miles from any other. If Caesar really wrote C, he made a mistake, for it is certain that Atuatuca, the camp of Sabinus and Cotta (see the note on § 4), was much more than 100 miles from Samarobriva (Amiens), where one of the legions encamped. See ch. 46-7 and C. G.

pp. 371-3.

§ 8, munitague hiberna. Permanent camps, intended to be occupied throughout the winter, were of course fortified more elaborately than the temporary camps which were constructed at the end of each day's march (C, G., pp. 5-6-7).

iam hune annum regnantem inimici palam multis ex civitate auctoribus interfecerunt. Defertur ca res ad Caesarem. Ille veritus, quod ad plures pertinebat, 4 ne civitas corum impulsa deficeret, L. Plancum cum 5 legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnutes proficisci iubet ibique hiemare, quorumque opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere. Interim 5 al omnibus legatis quaestoribusque, quibus legiones tradiderat, certior factus est in hiberna perventum 10 locumque [hibernis] esse munitum.

Diebus circiter XV quibus in hiberna ventum est 26 Ambiorix initium repentini tumultus ac defectionis ortum est ab Ambiorige et Catavolco; qui cum ad fines regni 2 sui Sabino Cottaeque praesto fuissent frumentumque 15 in hiberna comportavissent, Indutiomari Treveri nuntiis impulsi suos concitaverunt subitoque oppressis

and Catuvolcus, kings of Eburones. make an abortive attack on

25, § 3. inimici . . . interfecerunt. The reading of a is inimicis iam multis palam ex civitate et iix auctoribus eum interfecerunt, Klotz (C.S., pp. 254 5) remarks that it differs so much from that of S that we evidently have to do with something more than a copyist's mistake or a marginal alteration. He believes that the words et iis auctoribus presuppose a lost clause, and he wants to know what palam belongs to. Accordingly he attempts to fill up the obvious gaps in a as follows: inimicis [iam] multis palam (adversantibus Carnutes expulerant) ex civitate, &c. The emendation is ingenious, and the reading of β may not be right; but if the reader will turn to 54, § 2, he will hardly believe that the Carnutes first bunished Tasgetius and then killed him.

palam . . . auctoribus may be translated by 'with the avowed

sunction of many of the citizens.

uuctoribus. See the note on iii, 17, § 8.

§ 5. hibernis. I have little doubt that Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 61) is right in deleting this word. Doberenz-Dinter, who admit that it is very surprising, take it as a dative ('the place) for the winter quarters' - and compare it with i, 30, § 3.

26, § 2. fines here, as also in 46, § 4 and 54, § 2, evidently

means 'frontier'.

Indutiomarus had been obliged a few months before to give Caesar 200 hostages, among whom were all his own kinsmen (4. §§ 1-2); but we may infer from vi. 2, § 1 (Interfecto Indutionaro...ad sius propinguos a Treveris imperium defertur) that Caesar, after he returned from Britain, had thought it best to restore them. When one reads v, 22, § 4 one finds it hard to conceive why he did so.

If nuntus, as Meusel thinks, meant 'messengers', not 'messages', would not ab be necessary? Cf. ii, 2, § 1; 14, § 1;

vii, 48, § 1.

the camp Atuatuen] of Sabinus and Cotta.

- lignatoribus magna manu ad castra oppugnanda vene-3 runt. Cum celeriter nostri arma cepissent vallumque ascendissent atque una ex parte Hispanis (altera Germania) equitibus emissis equestri proelio superiores fuissent, desperata re hostes suos ab oppugna- 6 4 tione reduxerunt. Tum suo more conclamaverunt.
- uti aliqui ex nostris ad conloquium prodiret : habere sese quae de re communi dicere vellent, quibus rebus

controversias minui posse sperarent.

Represen- 27 tatives sent out to confer with them: Ambiorix advises Salunus to transfer his troops to Cicero Labienus.

Mittitur ad eos conloquendi causa C. Arpineius, 11 eques Romanus, familiaris Q. Titurii, et Q. Iunius ex Hispania quidam, qui iam ante missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consuerat. Apud quos Ambiorix 2 ad hunc modum locutus est: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod eius 1 opera stipendio liberatus esset quod Atuatucis finitimis suis pendere consuesset, quodque ei et filius et fratris filius a Caesare remissi essent, quos Atuatuci obsidum numero missos apud se in servitute et catenis

- 3 tenuissent; neque id quod fecerit de oppugnatione 30 castrorum aut iudicio aut voluntate sua fecisse, sed coactu civitatis, suaque esse eius modi imperia ut non minus haberet iuris in se multitudo quam ipse in 4 multitudinem. Civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam.
 - § 3. altera Germanis. I have no doubt that either these words, which were supplied by R. Sydow, or possibly altera Gallis, were written by Caesar. There was no reason why he should emphasize and if cavalry were not sent out from any other side. It is remarkable that no further mention is made of the cavalry in the following narrative (32-7).

§ 4. aliqui. This is the only passage in Caesar in which aliqui is substantival. Cf. Cicero, Pro Sulla, 13, § 39, and other

passages quoted in Th. l. L., i, 1607.

27, § 1. qui... consucrat. Evidently Ambiorix had made himself useful to Caesar as a political agent, and the acts of kindness for which he professed gratitude were presumably the reward which he received for his services.

§ 2. quod. See the second note on i, 14, § 3. st. See the note on i, 5, § 4.

§ 8, fecerit. See the note on i, 81, § 8.

suaque . . . multitudinem. It has often been said that these words are inconsistent with what Caesar says in vi, 13, § 1, that 'the masses are regarded almost as slaves, never venture quod repentinae Gallorum conjurationi resistere non potuerit. Id se facile ex humilitate sua probare posse, quod non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut suis copiis populum Romanum superari posse confidat. Sed esse 5

- 5 Galliae commune consilium: omnibus hibernis Caesaris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, ne qua legio alteri legioni subsidio venire posset. Non facile 6 Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, praesertim cum de recuperanda communi libertate consilium initum videre-
- 10 tur. Quibus quoniam pro pietate satis fecerit, habere 7 nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris: monere, orare Titurium pro hospitio ut suae ac militum saluti consulat. Magnam manum Germanorum conductam 8 Rhenum transisse; hanc adfore biduo. Ipsorum esse 9

to act on their own initiative', &c. Perhaps they are: but if so, the case of Ambiorix was the exception that proves the rule; and I am not quite sure that multitude here means the whole 'multitude' of Ambiorix's host. Perhaps it only means the 'knights' or influential landowners (vi, 13, § 3) and their retainers; for in vii, 63, § 6 multitudinis can only bear this meaning. In viii, 8, § 3 (consilio adrocato . . . animos multitumeaning. In viii, 8, 9 3 (consitio darocato... altimos mutritudines confirmat) multitudo plainly denotes only the officers who were present at a council of war; while any one who compares viii, 7, § 4 with 22, § 2 will see reason to doubt whether, if multitudinem does mean 'the multitude', Ambiorix told the truth (C. G., pp. 529-41, and especially pp. 532-3, 536-7). § 4. potwerst, says Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 364-5), is very surprising, for it follows five secondary tenses of the subjunctive distance asset (Sc.) and impredictable follows a parafact in fair

(liberatus esset, &c.), and immediately follows a perfect infinitive, - fuisee. 'I can only suppose', he says, 'that quod-clauses of this kind, which do not depend upon the principal sentence, could be treated like independent relative clauses in Oratio Obliqua,' in which, as in § 3, Caesar frequently uses the perfect subjunctive even when secondary tenses of the subjunctive precede and follow. I confess that I see nothing surprising in potuerit. Meusel apparently forgets that it is preceded by fecerit (§ 3); and I have no doubt that in both cases Caesar

used the primary tense because Ambiorix was describing what had only just happened, whereas in § 2 he described what had happened some time before. Cf. ii, 4, §§ 2, 4.

sit ... confidat. The present was used because the subjunctives were preceded by a present infinitive, posse; and the primary tenses in §§ 7-11 are to be accounted for on the same principle. See the note on i, 14, 65 5 6.

§ 6. viderstur. See the note on ii, 28, § 3. § 7. hospitio. See the note on i, 47, § 4 (hospitio). § 9. Ipsorum case consilium, 'It was for them [the Roman generale to decide '.

consilium, velintne prius quam finitimi sentiant eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceronem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter milia passuum circiter L, alter 10 paulo amplius ab iis absit. Illud se policeri et iure iurando confirmare tutum se iter per suos fines datu-5 11 rum. Quod cum faciat, et civitati sese consulere, quod hibernis levetur, et Caesari pro eius meritis gratiam referre. Hac oratione habita discedit Ambiorix.

The advice 28 considered in a council of war.

Arpineius et Iunius quae audierant ad legatos 10 deferunt. Illi repentina re perturbati, etsi ab hoste ea dicebantur, tamen non neglegenda existimabant, maximeque hac re permovebantur, quod civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua spoute populo Romano bellum facere ausam vix erat credendum. 15 2 Itaque ad consilium rem deferunt, magnaque inter eos s existit controversia. L Aurunculeius compluresque tribuni militum et primorum ordinum centuriones nihil temere agendum neque ex hibernis iniussu Caesaris 4 discedendum existimabant; quantasvis (Gallorum), 20 magnas etiam copias Germanorum sustineri posse munitis hibernis docebant; rem esse testimonio, quod primum hostium impetum multis ultro vulneribus 5 inlatis fortissime sustinuerint; re frumentaria non premi; interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare 26 o conventura aubsidia; postremo quid esset levius aut

28, § 4. quantaseis... docebant. The MS. reading is quantaseis magnas etiam copias Germanorum, &c. Quantaseis magnas being obviously wrong, various attempts have been made to restore the text. F. Hotman deleted magnas stiam, and Stephanus deleted magnas and accordingly reversed the order of chamcopias. But neither of these corrections is satisfactory. Something has evidently dropped out after quantaseis. R. Ochler, whom Meusel follows, supposes that the missing word was Ambioragis; but Klotz (C.S., p. 255), remarking that the forces of Ambiorix were not unlimited, suggests Gallorum.

May it not mean 'The facts of the case (proved this), because '? I translate the words by 'Experience proved this; for ', &c.

sustinuarint. See the first note on 27, § 4. § 6. esset is the reading of a: B has esse. This is a rhetorical question: therefore, as I have remarked in the note on i, 40, § 2, the infinitive answers to one of the rules which grammarians turpius quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium?

Contra ea Titurius sero facturos clamitabat, cum 29 maiores manus hostium adiunctis Germanis convetisment, aut cum aliquid calamitatis in proximis hibernis esset acceptum. Brevem consulendi esse occasionem. Caesarem arbitrari profectum in Italiam; 2 neque aliter Carnutes interficiundi Tasgetii consilium fuisse capturos neque Eburones, si ille adesset, tanta

10 contemptione nostri ad castra venturos. Sese non 3 hostem auctorem sed rem spectare: subesse Rhenum; magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem et superiores nostras victorias; ardere Galliam tot con-4 tumeliis acceptis sub populi Romani imperium redac-

15 tam, superiore gloria rei militaris extincta. Postremo 6 quis hoc sibi persuaderet sine certa spe Ambiorigem ad eius modi consilium descendisse? Suam sententiam 6 in utramque partem esse tutam: si nihil esset durius, nullo cum periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros;

have framed for Oratio Obliqua. But the rule does not derive much support from the MSS, of the Commentaries. The subjunctive is found in rhetorical questions in all the MSS, in i, 40, § 2; 43, § 8; v, 29, §§ 5 7; and B. C., i, 32, § 3; and in the first and last of these passages the indicative would certainly have been used in Oratio Recta.

29, § 2. Caesarem arbitrari. Ciacconius may have been right in supposing that Caesar wrote Caesarem se arbitrari; but there is a similar omission of the reflexive pronoun in 36, § 2 and in ii, 4, § 10.

adesset. In English one would say '(if Caesar) had been at hand', and a beginner would probably wonder why he did not write adfuisset. But in Oratio Recta Sabinus would have said (neque, a ille) adesset (tanta contemptione nostri ad castra) cenissent, and if in Oratio Obliqua adesset had been changed into adfuisset, the meaning would have been 'if Caesar had been at hand during the attack and had afterwards departed'.

§ 3. Sees . . spectars,—'It was not to the enemy that he looked for guidance, but to facts'.

Ariovisti mortem. How and in what circumstances Ariovistus was slain is not known; but the remark which Caesar ascribes to Sabinus points to the conclusion that he was killed by Roman hands. It has been suggested that he may have died from a wound received in the battle which is described in i, 52.

§ 5. permaderet. See the note on 28, § 6. § 6. Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 338 9) conjectures that Caesar wrote omnes before perventures, for, although se is sometimes to si Gallia omnis cum Germanis consentiret, unam esse
7 in celeritate positam salutem. Cottae quidem atque
eorum qui dissentirent consilium quem haberet exitum?
in quo si non praesens periculum, at certe longinqua
obsidione fames esset timenda.

- 30 Hac in utramque partem disputatione habita, cum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, 'vincite', inquit, 'si ita vultis', Sabinus, et id clariore
 - 2 voce, ut magna pars militum exaudiret; 'neque is sum', inquit, 'qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo 10 terrear. Hi sapient: si gravius quid acciderit, abs
 - 3 te rationem reposcent; qui, si per te licest, perendino die cum proximis hibernis coniuncti communem cum reliquis belli casum sustineant, non rejecti et relegati longe a ceteris aut ferro aut fame intereant.'

Sabinus 3 decides to accept it.

2 Consurgitur ex consilio; comprehendunt utrumque et orant ne sua dissensione et pertinacia rem in 2 summum periculum deducant: facilem esse rem, seu maneant seu proficiscantur, si modo unum omnes sentiant ac probent; contra in dissensione nullam 20 3 se salutem perspicere. Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur. Tandem dat Cotta permotus 4 manua: superat sententia Sabini. Pronuntiatur prima luce ituros. Consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, cum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, quid secum 25 portare posset, quid ex instrumento hibernorum res 5 linquere cogeretur. Omnia excogitantur, quare nec

be supplied from the context, its omission here would be harsh; but he is doubtful whether se dropped out or omnes. He decides for the latter, because legionem was often abbreviated by copyists into leg., and leg. omnes might easily have been mistaken by the writer of the archetype for legionem.

§ 7. haberet. See the note on 28, § 6.

30, § 1. primisque ordinibus. The word ordo, which in 28, § 3 means centuria, is here used (by the figure which grammarians call metonymy) in the sense of centurio, that is to say, primis ordinibus is equivalent to primorum ordinum centurionibus. Similarly in English one of the musicians in an orchestra is called 'the first violin'. In vii, 62, § 4 primi ordines is used in a totally different sense.

31, § 8. permotus is equivalent to graviter animo commotus. § 5. Omnia exceptantur . . . augentur. It has been argued

sine periculo maneatur et languore militum et vigiliis periculum augestur. Prima luce sic ex castris profi- s ciscuntur ut quibus esset persuasum non al hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo [Ambiorige] consilium 5 datum, longissimo agmine maximisque impedimentis.

brigade leaves the camp.

At hostes, postea quam ex nocturno fremitu vigi-32 Ambioliisque de profectione eorum senserunt, conlocatis insidiis hipertito in silvis oportuno atque occulto loco a milibus passuum circiter duobus Romanorum ad-

rix's forces attack the column tu a defile.

10 ventum expectabant, et cum se maior pars agminis 2 in magnam convallem demisisset, ex utraque parte cius vallis subito se ostenderunt novissimosque premere et primos prohibere ascensu atque iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt.

15 Tum demum Titurius, qui nihil ante providisset, 33 trepidare et concursare cohortesque disponere, haec tamen ipsa timide atque ut eum omnia deficere viderentur; quod plerumque iis accidere consuevit qui in ipso negotio consilium capere coguntur. At Cotta, 2 20 qui cogitasset hace posse in itinere accidere atque ob eam causam profectionis auctor non fuisset, nulla

that this passage is out of place and originally stood in § 3 after perducitur; while Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 46-7), following Mommson, who says (ib., 1894, p. 207) that, in its existing context, it must mean 'Everything is done in order to make the march as dangerous as possible and to tire out the soldiers beforehand' (!), and who regards it as a 'scathing rebuke' of Salinus, condemns it altogether as an interpolation. I do not agree with either of these views, and I subjoin my own translation of §§ 4-5, to show how naturally the passage reads as it stands: 'An order was issued that the troops were to march at daybreak. The men stayed up for the rest of the night, every one looking about to see what he could take with him, what part of his winter's kit he would be forced to leave behind. Men thought of every argument to persuade themselves that they could not remain without danger, and that the danger would be increased by protracted watches and consequent exhaustion, &c. (C. G., pp. 726-7).

§ 6. esset. The subjunctive is causal.

Ambiorige is rightly deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 62).

33. § 1. provideset. In English the force of the subjunctive can be suggested:—'And now Titurus, having exercised no forethought, lost all nerve,' &c.

viderentur. See the note on ii, 28. § 8. § 2. auctor. See the note on iii, 17, § 3. in re communi saluti deerat et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperatoris et in pugna militis 3 officia praestabat. Cum propter longitudinem agminis non facile per se omnia obire et quid quoque loco faciendum esset providere possent, iusserunt pronuntiari ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in orbem 4 consisterent. Quod consilium etsi in eius modi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommode accidit: 5 nam et nostris militibus spem minuit et hostes ad pugnam alacriores effecit, quod non sine summo timore 10 et desperatione id factum videbatur. Praeterea accidit, quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent quaeque quisque eorum carissima haberet ab impedimentis petere atque arripere properaret, elamore et fletu omnia complerentur.

24 At barbaris consilium non defuit. Nam duces corum tota acie pronuntiari iusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari quaecumque Romani reliquissent; proinde 2 omnia in victoria posita existimarent. [Erant et 20 virtute et numero pugnandi pares.] Nostri tametsi ab duce et a fortuna deserebantur, tamen omnem spem salutis in virtute ponebant, et quotiens quaeque cohors procurrerat, ab ea parte magnus numerus 3 hostium cadebat. Qua re animadversa Ambiorix pro- 25 nuntiari iubet, ut procul tela coiciant neu propius

& 6. haberet. The subjunctive is due to Attraction of Mood. 34, § 2. Evant . . . pares. These words are untranslatable. Two inferior MSS, have pugnando; and if this reading were adopted, the literal translation of Erant . . . nostri would be, 'Our men were equally matched [with the enemy] in fighting. both in respect of courage and numbers, or, in idiomatic English, 'Our men were as brave as they and not overmatched in point of numbers.' H. J. Heller conjectures that Caesar wrote (et virtute et) studio (pugnandi); but Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 57) brackets Evant . . . pares, because (1), as the narrative shows, the Romans were outnumbered by the Eburones; (2) if the subject of crant is nostra, Caesar, as we may infer from iii, 14, § 8, would certainly have said that in valour the Romans were superiores, and (3) if the subject is Eburones or utrique understood, he would never have admitted that the Eburones were as brave as the Romans. The first of these reasons seems to me the best.

accedant et, quam in partem Romani impetum fecerint, cedant, levitate armorum et cotidiana exercita- 4 tione nihil his noceri posse, rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur.

- 5 Quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, cum 35 quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum fecerat, hostes velocissime refugiebant. Interim cam 2 partem nudari necesse erat et ab latere aperto tela recipere. Rursus, cum in eum locum unde erant 3
- 10 progressi reverti coeperant, et ab iis qui cesserant et ab iis qui proximi steterant circumveniebantur; sin 4 autem locum tenere vellent, nec virtuti locus relinquebatur neque ab tanta multitudine coniecta tela conferti vitare poterant. Tamen tot incommodis conflictati 5
- 15 multis vulneribus acceptis resistebant et magna parte diei consumpta, cum a prima luce ad horam octavam pugnaretur, nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, Tum T. Balventio, qui superiore anno primum 6 pilum duxerat, viro forti et magnae auctoritatis,
 - § 4. levitate . . . posse. Levitas, says Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 52), p. is not used in classical prose in the sense of lightness of weight, and, even if it were, Cassar would not have written leaster; but propter levitatem. The former argument appears to me weak; brevitas, which Caesar (ii, 30, § 4) uses in the sense of shortness of stature, does not occur elsewhere with that meaning before the time of the elder Pliny; and when I read ii. 1, § 3 and iii, 21, § 3. I doubt whether Caesar would necessarily have written propter levitatem. Perhaps, as Meusel argues, the words might be dispensed with; but I do not think that the reasons for bracketing them are sufficient.

35, § 2. eam partem, - i. e. cohortem.

ab latere aperto. See the note on i, 25, § 6. § 8. coeperant. See the note on 19, § 2. § 4. rellent. The subjunctive leaves it uncertain whether the soldiers did or did not intend to hold their ground; and it is necessarily followed by an indicative (relinquebatur); for if Caesar had written relictus isset, he would have meant that they

had had no such intention. See J. B., 1894, p. 374. § 5. pugnaretur. See the note on iii, 5, § 1. § 6. qui superiore . . . duxerat is equivalent to qui primipilus fuerat (see the note on ii, 25, § 1 [primipilo]); in other words, Balventius had in the previous year been the chief centurion of his legion. But why was he not still? Probably he had served his full time and was now serving again as an reorgeus, or volunteer; for it is evident from the way in which Caesar speaks of him that he had not been degraded (C. G., pp. 677-8).

7 utrumque femur tragula traicitur; Q. Lucanius, eiusdem ordinis, fortissime pugnans, dum circumvento 8 filio subvenit, interficitur; L. Cotta legatus omnes cohortes ordinesque adhortans in adversum os funda vulneratur.

rigem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum Cn. Pompeium ad eum mittit rogatum ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ille appellatus respondet: si velit secum conloqui, licere; sperare a multitudine 10 impetrari posse quod ad militum salutem pertineat; ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere. Ille cum Cotta saucio communicat, si videatur, pugna ut excedant et cum Ambiorige una conloquantur: sperare se ali eo de sua ac militum 15 salute impetrari posse. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat atque in eo perseverat.

Sabinus
parleys
with
Ambiorix
and is
killed.
The
Roman
treops annihilated.

Sabinus quos in praesentia tribunos militum circum se habebat et primorum ordinum centuriones se sequi iubet, et cum propius Ambiorigem accessisset, iussus 20 arma abicere imperatum facit suisque ut idem faciant 2 imperat. Interim, dum de condicionibus inter se agunt longiorque consulto sermo ab Ambiorige insti3 tuitur, paulatim circumventus interficitur. Tum vero suo more victoriam conclamant atque ululatum tollunt 25

§ 7. sinsdem ordinis. Ordo is here used in the sense of 'rank', 'grade', or 'position'. See the note on 30, § 1. There is nothing to show whether Lucanius belonged to the same cohort to which Balventius had belonged or to the 1st cohort of some other legion. In the latter case the cohort must have been one of the five which are mentioned in 24, § 4.

§ 8. ordines of course here means 'centuries'. See the note

on 80, § 1.

in adversum os. The adjective shows that the stone flew not obliquely, but from the front and struck Cotta full in the face.

The preposition is used as if Caesar had written (lapide qui funda) in adversum as (missus emt).

in adversum os (missus erat).

36, § 1. Cn. Pompeium. See the first note on i, 19, § 3.

§ 2. sperurs. I doubt whether it in necessary to follow Meusel's example and add se, which is not in the MSS. See the first note on 29, § 2.

37, § 1. in praceentia. See the note on i, 15, § 4.

impetuque in nostros facto ordines perturbant. Ibi 4 L. Cotta pugnans interficitur cum maxima parte militum. Reliqui se in castra recipiunt, unde erant egressi. Ex quibus L. Petrosidius aquilifer, cum 5 5 magna multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum proicit; ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur. Illi aegre ad noctem oppugnationem susti- o nent; nocte ad unum omnes desperata salute se ipsi interficiunt. Pauci ex proelio elapsi incertis itineribus 7 10 per silvas ad T. Labienum legatum in hiberna perveniunt atque eum de rebus gestis certiorem faciunt.

Hac victoria sublatus Ambiorix statim cum equitatu 38 Ambiorix in Atuatucos, qui erant eius regno finitimi, proficiscitur: neque noctem neque diem intermittit pedita-15 tumque se subsequi iubet. Re demonstrata Atuatu- 2 cisque concitatis, postero die in Nervios pervenit hortaturque ne sui in perpetuum liberandi atque ulciscendi Romanos pro iis quas acceperint iniuriis occasionem dimittant. Interfectos esse legatos duos 3 20 magnamque partem exercitus interisse demonstrat; nihil esse negotii subito oppressam legionem quae 4 cum Cicerone hiemet interfici; se ad eam rem profitetur adiutorem. Facile hac oratione Nerviis per-

incites the Atuatuei and Nervit to attack Cicero's camp.

Itaque confestim dimissis nuntiis ad Centrones, 39 The attack Grudios, Levaços, Pleumoxios, Geidumnos, qui omnes sub corum imperio sunt, quam maximas possunt manus cogunt et de improviso ad Ciceronis hiberna advolant nondum ad eum fama de Titurii morte 30 perlata. Huic quoque accidit, quod fuit necesse, ut 2

begins.

§ 3. ordines here apparently means 'ranks', as in iv, 26, § 1;

32, § 5; 33, § 1, &c. § 5. proicit. The MSS, have proicett, but Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 344) conjectures that Caesar wrote proicit; for he never changes tenses within a sentence without good reason.

§ 6. se iper interficient is generally taken to mean, not that each individual committed suicide, but that the men killed one another. The Latin might of course bear either meaning; but

the latter is suggested by Livy, Epit., 110 (unxiliares...interse concurrentes occuburrunt, and Lucan, iv. 556-66.

38, § 2. sui...liberandi. See the note on iii, 6, § 1.

suadet.

non nulli milites, qui lignationis munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent, repentino equitum adventu 3 interciperentur. His circumventis magna manu Eburones, Nervii, Atuatuci atque horum omnium socii et clientes legionem oppugnare incipiunt. Nostri celeriter: 4 ad arma concurrent, vallum conscendent. Aegre is dies sustentatur, quod omnem spem hostes in celeritate ponebant atque hanc adepti victoriam in perpetuum se fore victores confidebant.

The defence.

Mittuntur ad Caesarem confestim a Cicerone litterae 10 magnis propositis praemiis, si pertulissent; obsessis 2 omnibus viis missi intercipiuntur. Noctu ex ea materia quam munitionis causa comportaverant turres admodum CXX excitantur: incredibili celeritate quae deesse

39. § 2. qui... discessissent. I am inclined to think that here, as in 33, §§ 1-2, the subjunctive is causal, Caesar accounting for the capture of the soldiers by their having gone to fetch wood; but Meusel (L. C., iii, 1507) regards it as due to Attraction of Mood. See the note on 33, § 6.

tignationis is explained by munitionisque. The wood was required, at all events in part, for the purpose of fortification.

§ 3. Eburones . . . clientes. Grammatically the Eburones, Nervii, and Atuatuci are to be regarded as one group and their allies and dependents as another; otherwise, as the learner will see if he remembers how copulative conjunctions are used in

Latin, atque would be incorrect.

§ 4. adepti. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 322) says that this can only mean 'after they had gained (the victory, they hoped', &c.) whereas the context requires that it should be equivalent to si adepti essent. Do we know enough of Latin and of Caesar to be quite sure that he was incapable of such a grammatical anomaly? R Menge has proposed adeptos, and Meusel adopts this emendation; but I cannot bring myself to follow his example.

40, § 1. ad Caesarem. Caesar was at Samarobriva (Amiens). Cf. 46, 47, §§ 1-2.

§ 2. ex es materia is in the Aldine edition: a has ex muteria; B has ca materia. Ex is indispensable, and ea is certainly desirable. As Meusel explains (J. B., 1894, p. 302), in the archetype ex was probably written above ea (or ca above ex), and the writers of a and B respectively mistook what the writer of the archetype meant.

turnes admodum CXX. If we suppose that the towers were only 80 feet apart, as they are said to have been at Alexia (vii, 72, § 4), the perimeter of the camp, without reckoning the space occupied by the towers themselves, would have been 119 x 80, or 9,480 feet; and allowing for that space, it could

operi videbantur perficiuntur. Hostes postero die 3 multo maioribus conctis copiis castra oppugnant, fossam complent. A nostris eadem ratione qua pridie ! resistitur. Hoc idem reliquis deinceps fit diebus.

- 5 Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermit- 5 titur; non aegris, non vulneratis facultas quietis datur. Quaecumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt noctu comparantur; multae praeustae sudes, 6 magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur; turres
- 10 contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur. Ipse Cicero, cum tenuissima valetudine esset, 7 ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relin-

not have been less than two miles. The camp then would have covered an area of 160 acres one-fourth of a square mile which is very much too large for a single legion. See, however, the note on § 6 (contabulantur). Caesar's narrative was of course based upon the report of Cicero; but I suspect that the exaggeration, if there is one, is due to a copyist, for to falsify the number of the towers would hardly have increased the glory of the defence (C.G., pp. 250-1). Turres, wooden towers, from the stories of which archers, slingers, and artillery showered missiles among the defenders of a besieged town, or, as in this case, among the as-arlants of a camp. When they were mounted upon an agger, or siege terrace (cf. ii, 30, §§ 3 4), they were moved on rollers. Occasionally they were very high, containing as many as ten stories (viii, 41, § 5).

excitantur . . . celeritate. Most editors place the semicolon after celeritate: I am inclined to think that J. Lange (N. J., eli, 1895, p. 807) is right in placing it after excitantur, but I cannot accept his reason, which implies that Caesar preferred sound

to sense.

§ 5. ad laborem intermittitur. See the note on 11, § 6.

6. muratium pitorum, - beavy pikes, hurled from walls or

towers. Cf. vii, 82, § 1.

contabulantur is equivalent to tabulatis instruuntur. - 'furnished with stories'. M. Camille Jullian believes that the towers were connected by platforms (see viii, 9, § 3 and the note on vii, 22, § 3); and if so, the number (CXX) may be true. But this conjecture is not supported by the word contabulantur : in Livy, xxiv, 34, § 7 (turres) contabulates can only mean 'furnished with stories', and the platforms that occasionally connected mulitary towers were called pontes.

pinnae loricaeque. As a pinna is a pinnacle, and a lorica (which properly means a coat of mail or a breastplate) is here a breastwork, pinnae . . . crutibus may be translated by 'embattled breastworks of wattle-work'. They were fastened (attenuatur) to the towers, and served to screen the artillerymen who worked

the catapults on the successive stories.

quebat, ut ultro militum concursu ac vocibus sibi parcere cogeretur.

Cicaro refuses 'to accept terms from an armed enemy '.

Tum duces principesque Nerviorum, qui aliquem sermonis aditum causamque amicitiae cum Cicerone 2 habebant, conloqui sese velle dicunt. Facta potestate 5 eadem quae Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat comme-3 morant: omnem Galliam esse in armis, Germanos Rhenum transisse, Caesaris reliquorumque hiberna 4 oppugnari. Addunt etiam de Sabini morte; Ambio-5 rigem ostentant fidei faciundae causa. Errare cos 10 dicunt, si quicquam ab iis praesidii. sperent qui suis rebus diffidant; sees tamen hoc esse in Ciceronem populumque Romanum animo ut nihil nisi hiberna recusent atque hanc inveterascere consuetudinem 6 nolint; licere illis per se incolumibus ex hibernis 15 discedere et quascumque in partes velint sine metu 7 proficisci. Cicero ad haec unum modo respondet: non esse consuetudinem populi Romani accipere ab s hoste armato condicionem; si ab armis discedere velint, se adiutore utantur legatosque ad Caesarem 20 mittant; sperare se pro eius iustitia quae petierint impetraturos.

adopt Roman Singe methods.

The Nervii 42 Ab hac spe repulsi Nervii vallo pedum X et fossa 2 pedum XV hiberna cingunt. Haec et superiorum annorum consuetudine a nobis cognoverant et quosdam 25 3 de exercitu nacti captivos ab his docebantur; sed

> § 7. ultro. Dictionaries explain the meaning which is at the root of this word, but otherwise give hardly enough help to the beginner. When ultro is equivalent to sua sponte its meaning is unmistakable; but here it means something different, implying that the soldiers, in their anxiety to spare Cicero fatigue, went beyond-overstepped-the line which ordinarily kept them at a respectful distance from their commander. I translate it here by 'actually'. The reader has doubtless seen for himself that in 28, § 4 it means 'into the bargain'.

> 41, § 1. principes may here be translated by 'chieftains'. See the note on 3, § 2.

> § 6. incolumibus is here attracted into the case of illis. In vi. 35, § 8 licet is followed by an accusative, which is less

42, § 1. vallo pedum X. See the first note on ii, 5, § 6. pedam XV. See the second note on ii, 5, § 6,

nulla ferramentorum copia, quae essent ad hunc usum idonea, gladiis caespites circumcidere, manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire cogebantur. Qua quidem ex 4 re hominum multitudo cognosci potuit: nam minus 5 horis tribus milium passuum III in circuitu munitionem perfecerunt. Reliquis diebus turres ad alti- 5 tudinem valli, falces testudinesque, quas idem captivi docuerant, parare ac facere coeperunt.

Septimo oppugnationis die maximo coorto vento 43 A desper-10 ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis et fervefacta

ate assault resolutely repelled.

§ 3. essent is a correction, made by Ciacconius for esset: it recommends itself. The subjunctive shows that ferramentorum . . . essent is equivalent to eiusmodi ferramentorum ut essent.

§ 4. milium passuum III . . . munitionem. I have adopted R. Menge's conjecture. The reading of a is milium passuum XV in circuitu munitionem; of β , X milium in circuitu munitionem pedum XV (where pedum XV would denote the breadth of the ditch). It would of course have been absurd to surround Cicero's small camp, the perimeter of which could not have been much more than a mile (C. G., p. 251), with a contravallation of 15 or even of 10 Roman miles. Napoleon III and others suppose that Caesar wrote (milium) pedum (XV); but he nowhere else computes a distance of more than one mile in feet (C. G.,

§ 5. ad here, as in iv, 17, § 3, means 'in proportion to', not 'up to', for the towers would have been useless unless they had been higher than the rampart.

falces. See the note on iii, 14, § 5.

testudines were sappers' huts, used for protecting soldiers when they were filling up ditches, undermining walls, &c.
They had sloping roofs, so that stones dropped on to them by the enemy might slide off harmlessly, and they were protected against fire, probably by raw hides soaked in water. Minute descriptions of these huts, derived from various writers. Greek and Roman, are to be found in dictionaries of antiquities; but I do not advise the reader to consult them; for it is not likely that the testudines which the Nervii made resembled those of the Greeks, though they may have been constructed on the same general principles. A testudo, used by Caesar's lieutenant, Trebonius, to protect his men in levelling the ground for the construction of an agger, is described in B. C., ii, 2, § 4; and its dimensions differed widely from those of testudines in general, as given by Vitruvius, x, 14 (C.G., pp. 609 10).

43, § 1. fueili . . . glandes. I follow the MS. reading. Meusel adopts the conjecture fusiles; but ferventes fusiles . . . glandes is ungrammatical unless fusiles . . . glandes, like proclium equestre, can be regarded as virtually one word, and fusiles is meaningless. The ordinary meaning of fusilis is 'molten'; but clay cannot be melted. Fusili ex argilla must therefore mean 'of softened

iacula in casas, quae more Gallico stramentis erant 2 tectae, iacere coeperunt. Hae celeriter ignem comprehenderunt et venti magnitudine in omnem locum 3 castrorum distulerunt. Hostes maximo clamore sicuti parta iam atque explorata victoria turres testudines-5 I que agere et scalis vallum ascendere coeperunt. At tanta militum virtus atque ea praesentia animi fuit ut, cum undique flamma torrerentur maximaque telorum multitudine premerentur suaque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortunas conflagrare intellege- 10 rent, non modo [demigrandi causa] de vallo decederet nemo sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, ac 5 tum omnes acerrime fortissimeque pugnarent. Hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit, sed tamen hunc habuit eventum ut eo die maximus numerus hostium 15 vulneraretur atque interficeretur, ut se sub ipso vallo constipaverant recessumque primis ultimi non dabant. 6 Paulum quidem intermissa flamma et quodam loco turri adacta et contingente vallum, tertiae cohortis centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt suosque 30 omnes removerunt, nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt; quorum progredi ausus 7 est nemo. Tum ex omni parte lapidibus coniectis deturbati turrisque succensa est.

(or plastic) clay'. General A. von Göler proved by experiment that balls of clay can be sufficiently heated to set straw on fire; and innumerable bullets of baked clay have been found in ancient British forts. Why were the slings not destroyed by these red-hot bullets? I suppose that they were lined with metal (C. G., pp. 729-30).

casas ... tectas. I am inclined to infer from a parallel passage (16, § 2) in the anonymous Bellum Hispaniense, which describes Caesar's last campaign, that these huts had been built by

Cicero's troops.

§ 4. demigrandi causa. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 50) deletes these words as either a foolish marginal note or a corruption. Kraner defends them on the ground that men might have left the rampart for good reasons with the intention of returning (cf. 51, & 5); but Meusel denies that Caesar would have expressed 'with the intention of quitting his post' in this way.

§ 5. ut (following interficeretur). See the note on ii, 19, § 6.

que ... non. See the note on iii, 29, § 2.

rivalry of

Pullo and Vorenus.

Erant in ca legione fortissimi viri, centuriones, qui 44 The iam primis ordinibus adpropinquarent, T. Pullo et L. Vorenus. Hi perpetuas inter se controversias 2 habebant, uter alteri anteferretur, omnibusque annis 5 de loco summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex his 3 Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur, 'quid dubitas', inquit, 'Vorene? aut quem locum tuao probandae virtutis expectas? hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit.' Haec cum dixisset, procedit extra t 10 munitiones, quaeque pars hostium confertissima est visa, in eam inrumpit. Ne Vorenus quidem sese tum 5 vallo continet, sed omnium veritus existimationem subsequitur. Mediocri spatio relicto Pullo pilum in 8 hostes immittit atque unum ex multitudine procur-15 rentem traicit; quo percusso et exanimato hunc scutis protegunt hostes, in illum universi tela coiciunt neque dant progrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum 7 Pulloni et verutum in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic 8 casus vaginam et gladium educere conanti dextram 20 moratur manum, impeditumque hostes circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Vorenus et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pullone omnis multitudo to

44, § 1. adpropinguarent. To bring out the consecutive force of the subjunctive in English is not easy. Here is my attempt: - 'In this legion there were two centurions . . . who,

by dint of extraordinary courage, were getting close, &c. § 3. tune probandae virtutis is Schneider's correction, generally accepted, of the meaningless MS. readings tune pro laude virtutis

(a) and pro laude virtutie tuae (β).

§ 4. in is an emendation proposed by Oudendorp and justified by usage. The reading of a is incumpat, of \$\beta\$ can incumpat.

§ 5. Ne... quidem evidently does not mean 'Not even', but 'of course... not'. One might translate by 'Vorenus of course did not keep inside the rumpart'.

§ 6. quo... hunc. See the second note on i, 40, § 1. The reader might have expected quem percussum et examinatum; but, as Schneider says (vol. i, p. 255). Caesur chose the other way of expressing himself because he wished to emphasize the fact that the Gaul in question was struck.

progrediendi, the reading of \$\beta\$, is preferable to regrediendi, as

one may infer from § 8.

§ 8. impeditumque. Measel may be right in following \$6, which omits que; but if we retain it, the rapid succession of events seems to me more vividly portrayed.

convertit [, illum veruto transfixum arbitrantur].

11 Vorenus gladio rem comminus gerit atque uno inter
12 fecto reliquos paulum propellit; dum cupidius instat,

13 in locum delatus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus
circumvento subsidium fert Pullo, atque ambo inco
14 intra munitiones recipiunt. Sic fortuna in contentione
et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset neque diiudicari posset, uter
utri virtute anteferendus videretur.

A Gallic 45 slave carries a dispatch to Caesar.

Quanto erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio, et maxime quod magna parte militum confecta vulneribus res ad paucitatem defensorum pervenerat, tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur; quorum pars deprehensa in conspectu nostro-15 rum militum cum cruciatu necabatur. Erat unus intus Nervius, nomine Vertico, loco natus honesto, qui a prima obsidione ad Ciceronem perfugerat suamque ci

§ 10. illum . . . arbitrantur. I follow Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 52-3) in bracketing these words. The reading of a illum were obscurantur occusum which is nonsensical, suggests that there is something wrong. 'The fanciful reader', says Meusel, 'wanted to explain the fact, which seemed to him surprising that the entire hostile group [omnis multitudo] turned upon Vorenus.' The preceding narrative shows that there was not the slightest reason to suppose that Pullo was dead.

§ 12. delatus is an emendation, proposed by W. Paul, instead of the MS. reading, detectus, which is hardly intelligible; for how could Vorenus have been thrown down by men whom he

was pursuing?

§ 14. versant. How is one to express the meaning - 'moved [them] about '-in English? I should say ('Thus Fortune) made

them her puppets', &c.

45. 1. quorum pars . . . necabatur. What, asks J. Lange (N. J., clv, 1897, pp. 607-10), happened to the rest? Accordingly he argues that quorum pars deprehensa is equivalent to quorum deprehensorum pars. But if all were caught, why were not all killed? I believe that Caesar meant what he seems to mean, and that those who were not caught failed for various reasons to reach him.

§ 2. a prima obsidione. J. Lange (N. J., clv, 1897, p. 612) says that these words cannot mean either 'at the beginning of the blockade', which would be expressed by prima obsidione primo obsidionis tempore, or 'immediately after the beginning', &c., but 'since the beginning', &c. He admits that the following words do not appear to fit in with this translation; but he insists that the discrepancy is only apparent:—the words qui

fidem praestiterat. Hic servo spe libertatis magnis- 3 que persuadet praemiis ut litteras ad Caesarem deferat. Has ille in iaculo inligatas effert et Gallus inter Gallos t sine ulla suspicione versatus ad Caesarem pervenit.

5 Ab eo de periculis Ciceronis legionisque cognoscitur. 5

Caesar acceptis litteris hora circiter XI, diei statim 46 Caesar nuntium in Bellovacos ad M. Crassum quaestorem mittit, cuius hiberna aberant ab eo milia passuum XXV; iubet media nocte legionem proficisci celeriter- 2 10 que ad se venire. Exit cum nuntio Crassus. Alterum 3 ad C. Fabium legatum mittit, ut in Atrebatium fines legionem adducat, qua sibi iter faciendum sciebat. Scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere possit, 4 cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Reliquam 15 partem exercitus, quod paulo aberat longius, non putat expectandam; equites circiter CCCC ex proximis hibernia cogit.

... perfugerat mean 'who since the beginning of the blockade had been as a deserter (perfuga) with Cicero'. I believe that Lange is over-subtle and that a prima obsidione does mean 'immediately after the beginning of the blockade'. Cf. L. C., i, 41.

§ 3. magnis praemiis, says J. Lange (N. J., clv, 1897, p. 613), means 'by the promise of large rewards', for of course the slave was not paid in advance. He may, indeed, have demanded a sum down before he started, for in iii, 18, § 2 and 26, § 1 promises (of further reward): but Lange's view is supported by 55, § 3 and i, 44, § 2, where Ariovistus says that he non nine magna spe magnisque praemiis donum . . . reliquisse; and I believe

that he is right.

§ 4. iaculo. The reading of a is in iaculo: but supposing that it is right, in must mean 'on': for if, as Long suggests (D. R. R., iv, 227), the letter was inserted in the hollowed shaft of a javelin, lashing (inligator) was obviously both superfluous and impossible. The letter could easily have been concealed by lashing twine over it, as if the javelin had been spliced.

46, § 2. cum nuntio does not mean 'along with the messenger' (that, if it were true, would be a superfluous piece of information). but 'on the arrival of the messenger'.

§ 4. commodo is ablative. Cf. i, 35, § 4. CCCC. This was a very small number (cf. 8, §§ 1-2). We may infer from the present passage, as well as from the passages (iv. 6, § 5; vi. 4, § 6) which show that Caesar regularly levied contingents of cavalry from the various Gallic tribes in the apring, that the Gallic cavalry, or the bulk of them, were sent home for the winter, while the Spanish cavalry and the German remained with the legions.

marches to the rescue,

- Hora circiter III. ab antecursoribus de Crassi adventu certior factus eo die milia passuum XX pro-2 greditur. Crassum Samarobrivae praeficit legionemque ei attribuit, quod ibi impedimenta exercitus, obsides civitatum, litteras publicas frumentumque5 omne, quod eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, s relinquebat. Fabius, ut imperatum erat, non ita multum moratus in itinere cum legione occurrit. 4 Labienus interitu Sabini et caede cohortium cognita. cum omnes ad eum Treverorum copiae venissent. 10 veritus ne, si ex hibernis fugae similem profectionem fecisset, hostium impetum sustinere non posset, prac-5 sertim quos recenti victoria efferri sciret, litteras Caesari remittit, quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educturus esset; rem gestam in Eburonibus 15 perscribit; docet omnes equitatus peditatusque copias Treverorum III milia passuum longe ab suis castris consedisse.
- Caesar consilio eius probato, etsi opinione trium legionum deiectus ad duas redierat, tamen unum 20 communi saluti auxilium in celeritate ponebat. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. Ibi ex captivis cognoscit quae apud Ciceronem gerantur quantoque 3 in periculo res sit. Tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistulam 25 4 deferat. Hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, ne

and sends a dispatch to Cicero.

47, § 2. impedimenta. The troops who had been quartered at Atuatuca, and doubtless also the legions in the other camps, had heavy baggage with them (31, § 6). In the campaign of 52 n.c. Caesar left the baggage of the whole army at Agedineum (Sens) (vir. 10, § 3); but, as any soldier would understand, the army nevertheless took some baggage with it into the field (35, § 8).

& 4. sciret. The subjunctive is causal.

48, § 1. etsi . . . reducrat. Though the meaning of these words is unmistakable, it is hard to translate them into good English. I should say 'although he had only two legions instead of the three which he had expected.' Instead of reducrat Meusel adopts Pluygers's emendation, reciderat; but may one not compare B.C., iii, 93, § 2, priisque missis ad gladios redicrant?

§ 3, equitibus Gallis. See the note on i, 23, § 2, § 4. Graecis conscriptam litteris can only mean written in

intercepta epistula nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur. Si adire non possit, monet ut tragulam cum 5 epistula ad ammentum deligata intra munitiones castrorum abiciat. In litteris scribit se cum legioni- a bus profectum celeriter adfore; hortatur ut pristinam virtutem retineat. Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat 7 praeceptum, tragulam mittit. Haec casu ad turrim 8 adhaesit neque a nostris biduo animadversa tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur, dempta ad Ciceronem o defertur. Ille perlectam in conventu militum recitat y maximaque omnes lactitia adficit. Tum fumi incen- 10 diorum procul videbantur, quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit.

Galli re cognita per exploratores obsidionem relin- 49 The Gaula 5 quunt, ad Caesarem omnibus copiis contendunt. Haec erant armata circiter milia LX. Cicero data facultate 2 Gallum (eundem) ab eodem Verticone, quem supra

raise the siege and march to oncounter Caesar,

Greek characters'. Dion Cassius (xl, 9, § 3) says that the letter was written in Greek: but his testimony on such a point proves nothing; and if Caesar had meant what Dion supposed, he would have said Graces. He uses the expression Graccis litteris in two other passages (i, 29, § 1 and vi, 14, § 8), where the meaning 'Greek characters' is indisputable. He wrote the letter in Latin but in Greek characters, just as officers in the Indian Mutiny sometimes wrote dispatches in Greek characters. This passage proves that some of the Nervii or their allies understood Latin (C. G., pp. 730-1).

§ 5. An ammentum was a thong, fastened to the middle of a javelin, to enable it to be thrown with greater force. As Long explains (D. R. R., iv. 228), referring to Ovid's Metamorphous, xii, 321 (insert amento digitos), 'when a man wished to throw a spear, he grasped the shaft... inserted his fingers in the loop and by means of the additional leverage was able to throw a heavy weapon a considerable distance'. Mr. R. B. Marett (Anthropology, 1912, p. 231) says that the Australian 'spearthrower 'for no obvious reason enables him [an Australian native] to throw his spear extraordinarily far. I have myself', he adds, 'seen an Australian spear, with the help of the spearthrower, fly a hundred and fifty yards, and strike true and deep at the end of its flight.'

§ 10. fumi incendurum. Caesar was burning villages as he advanced, just as the English did in the Indian Mutiny. Cf.

49. § 1. milia LX. Probably this number was exaggerated. See the note on iii, 26, § 6.

§ 2. Gallum . . . Verticone. The reading of a is Gallum ab eodem Verticone; of S. Gallum eundem Verticonem, which is

demonstravimus, repetit, qui litteras ad Caesarem 3 deferat. Hunc admonet iter caute diligenterque faciat. Perscribit in litteris hostes ab se discessisse

- de omnemque ad eum multitudinem convertisse. Quibus litteris circiter media nocte Caesar adlatis suos facit 5 certiores eosque ad dimicandum animo confirmat.
- 5 Postero die luce prima movet castra et circiter milia passuum IIII progressus trans vallem magnam et
- 6 rivum multitudinem hostium conspicatur. Erat magni periculi res tantulis copiis iniquo loco dimicare: tum. 16 quoniam obsidione liberatum Ciceronem sciebat, aequo animo remittendum de celeritate existimabat: considit ct quam aequissimo potest loco castra communit atque
- 7 haec, etsi erant exigua per se, vix hominum milium VII, praesertim nullis cum impedimentis, tamen angustiis 16 viarum quam maxime potest contrahit, eo consilio ut

obviously wrong. W. Nitsche, whom Meusel follows, proposes Gallum (alium) ab codem Verticone, because Gallum without alium would evidently mean the slave who is mentioned in 45, § 3, and in this case Caesar would certainly have written Gallum eundem. But does not the reading of \$\beta\$ suggest that Caesar did write Gallum eundem? If so, the slave had returned to his master, just as the spy Ungud returned to Lucknow again and again during the Indian Mutiny; and in favour of this supposition it may be said that, as we may infer from 45, § 4, the slave might safely have returned, and that if he had not already returned, Caesar would probably have employed him to carry his dispatch (48, § 3). Still, Nitsche's emendation may be right.

§ 3. Hunc. I used to think, as Meusel apparently does (L. C., i, 144), that the pronoun referred to Gallum; but I am now inclined to believe that Long (D. R. R., iv, 229) is right in

identifying it with Caesarem.

§ 6. tantulis. The reading of β is cum tantis, which yields equally good sense, and, moreover, as Meusel says (J. B. 1894, p. 300), seems to follow rather more naturally the preceding multitudinem hostium. Nevertheless, I adhere, as Meusel himself hubitually does when there are not sufficient grounds for a

decision, to the reading of a.

§ 7. ciarum. Passages crossed a Roman camp from front to rear and from side to side. Of the latter the principal conprincipalis) connected the porta principalis dextra with the parta principalis sanistra. From the centre of the ria principalis to the parta praetoria—the front gate of the camp extended the ria praetoria. Just inside the rampart a passage, in which the army was formed up when it was about to march out, ran right round the camp. See F. Stolle, Das Lager and Heer der Römer, 1912, pp. 51-144.

in summan contemptionem hostibus veniat. Interim s speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis explorat quo commodissime itinere vallem transire possit.

Eo die parvulis equestribus proeliis ad aquam factis 50 who en-5 utrique sese suo loco continent: Galli, quod ampliores 2 copias, quae nondum convenerant, expectabant, Caesar, 3 si forte timoris simulatione hostes in suum locum elicere posset, ut citra vallem pro castris proelio contenderet: si id efficere non posset, ut exploratis 10 itineribus minore cum periculo vallem rivumque transiret. Prima luce hostium equitatus ad castra 4 accedit proeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Caesar consulto equites cedere seque in castra recipere 5 iubet, simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo 15 muniri portasque obstrui atque in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari et cum simulatione agi timoris iubet.

to attack himonunfavourable ground.

Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias tradu- 51 Rout of the Gauls. cunt aciemque iniquo loco constituunt, nostris vero 2

20 etiam de vallo deductis propius accedunt et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus coiciunt praeconi- 3 busque circummissis pronuntiari iubent, seu quis Gallus seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam ad se transire, sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem. 25 Ac sic nostros contempserunt ut obstructis in speciem 4

portis singulia ordinibus caespitum, quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossas complere inciperent. Tum Caesar omnibus s portis eruptione facta equitatuque emisso celeriter so hostes in fugam dat, sic uti omnino pugnandi causa resisteret nemo, magnumque ex iis numerum occidit atque omnes armis exuit.

portas. See the second note on iii, 19, § 2. 51, § 4. ridebantur, as in ii, 11, § 5, is equivalent to sibi videbantur.

^{§ 8.} speculatoribus. See the note on ii, 11, § 2. 50, § 5. consulto. Doberenz-Dinter, referring to 16, § 2, take this word with codere: to me it is self-evident that it goes with Caesar . . . inbet.

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🎎 lings when them we sime which Commence and the Secretary Secretary Commence Co and the control of the second person of a first and person of the contract of the STATE AND LOSS OF LAND AND THE there was the sign with the least time of them, to the to the electric size there are no no entering prices way him our result of them there are an a manufacture of the first section of the section o or contact commune englished with mester a competition that the transfer we a to the forther property lie and hard a Conservation of expose regiment. Bester, he are there is the real greater between their sections of the little of the letter for the state of letter little ergen ein autrefrühr durc bestählte bistere ferrenter Control (Control of the Control of t erendo elipsado der manera, de la labellione frances user in the terminate stagend black faithful the stage

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52. If appear is near Missess follows. The heatless in course of the most council for pay are garmines or an in-to-cotage of the open date with payors.

first Mount (L.C., iii, 1505) regards the force of the subpurities as final. I should say that it is consecutive,—' a shout

the first per france. It recently into take these words in the constraint of per france of the constraint that they are equivalent to be from the first france, as so a and I had that there exists a to a following the included L to in 1944, take the in the same may. The included in which we is used in the sense of months as operation heartly three his miner is Mensel's Lexicon, if these are to include the interval to be contracted the Remark he maint anneal certainly have written see Remarks for sees see for 1, 1030 I is 1270. He constrained has sense of this against the country of and there his meaning is unmistakatile.

Indutiomarus, qui postero die castra Labieni oppuguare decreverat, noctu profugit copiasque omnes in Treveros reducit. Caesar Fabium cum legione in sua 3 remittit hiberna, ipse cum III legionibus circum Sama-5 robrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit et, quod tanti motus Galliae extiterant, totam hiemem ipse ad exercitum manere decrevit. Nam illo incommodo de 4 Sabini morte perlato omnes fere Galliae civitates de bello consultabant, [nuntios] legationesque in 10 omnes partes dimittebant et quid reliqui consilii caperent atque unde initium belli fieret explorabant nocturnaque in locis desertis concilia habebant. Neque s ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, quin aliquem de consiliis ac motu

Gallie tribes continue to intrigue

arose . . . announcing a victory and conveying the congratulations of the Remi.

15 Gallorum nuntium acciperet. In his ab L. Roscio 6 quaestore, quem legioni XIII. praefecerat, certior factus est magnas [Gallorum] copias earum civitatum quae Aremoricae appellantur oppugnandi sui causa convenisse neque longius milibus passuum VIII ab 7 20 hibernis suis afuisse, sed nuntio adlato de victoria

§ 3. cum . . . hiberna. The reading of a is cum sua legions remittit in hiberna; but Klotz (C.S., p. 256) rightly remarks that in Caesar's time legati were not permanently attached to legions, but only placed in command of them as occasion required, and that Caesar elsewhere never speaks of succeedings except with reference to himself. Accordingly, following the analogy of 25, § 4, 46, § 4, and 47, § 3, he adopts, as I have

done, the reading of B.

trinis. It ought to be unnecessary to explain why trinis is

used, and not tribus.

§ 4. mentios is bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 66) because (1) the word breaks the run of the sentence; (2) after ello incommodo de Sabini morte perlato it is superfluous; and (3) Caesar nowhere else couples nuntii with legationes, except in vii, 64, § 7. where nuntiis is expressly distinguished from legationibus. The first reason does not impress me.

reliqui cannot be genitive, as any one will see if he reads the sentence carefully. It means 'the other tribes' from the point

of view of each tribe which sent embassies.

§ 6. Gallorum is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 63 4) because every contemporary reader must have known that the Aremoricae civitates were Gallic.

Aremoricae is a Celtic word meaning 'maritime'.

Caesaris discessisee, adeo ut fugue aimilis discessis videretur.

The heaviers dely Caesar.

- 54 At Caesar principibus cuiusque civitatis ad se erocatis, alios territando, cum se seire quae fierent denuntiaret, alsos cohortando magnam partem Galluci 2 in officio tenuit. Tamen Senones, quae est civitas in primis firma et magnae inter Gallos auctoritats, Cavarinum, quem Caesar apud eos regem constituerat, cuius frater Moritasgus adventu in Galliam Caesaris cuiusque maiores regnum obtinuerant, interficere il publico consilio conati, cum ille praesensisset ac profugisset, usque ad fines insecuti regno domoque expus lerunt, et missis ad Caesarem satis faciendi causs legatis, cum is omnem ad se senatum venire iussiaset. dicto audientes non fuerunt. Tantum apud homines is barbaros valuit esse aliquos repertos principes belli inferendi tantamque omnibus voluntatum commutationem attulit, ut praeter Haeduos et Remos, quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, alteros pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide,: alteros pro recentibus Gallici belli officiis, nulla fere s civitas fuerit non suspecta nobis. Idque adeo haud scio mirandumne sit, cum compluribus aliis de causis, tum maxime quod qui virtute belli omnibus gentibus praeferebantur tantum se eius opinionis deperdidisse ut 25 populi Romani imperia perferrent gravissime dolebant,
 - 54, § 1. alios is only found in S. but alius the reading of X—which, I need hardly say, is an adverb, is used by Caesar (ii, 29, § 5; iii, 21, § 3; v, 57, § 3; B. C., i, 59, § § 2-3) only in regard to time.

cum se scire... denuntiaret is an old conjecture, which appeared first in the Aldine edition. The reading of a is cum see scire quae fierent alias cohortando denuntiaret, the order of which is obviously wrong; of B, cum sciret deficere, alias cohortando, which is nonsense. Meusel (J.B., 1910, p. 38) brackets the words in question as a marginal explanation of territando.

§ 4. W. Nitsche (Z. G., 1894, p. 779), referring to B. C. i. 77, § 2, in, 47, § 7, supplies in before honore; but in B. C., i. 33, § 2 Caesar writes Pompeius...dixerat codem se habiturum loco, &c. See Meusel's note on the last-named passage.

§ 5. compluribus . . . causis. Cf. 41, § 5 and C. G., pp. 103-5. cius. I am sure, agrees with opinionis, and Meusel (L. C., 11, 257) agrees with me.

Treveri vero atque Indutiomarus totius hiemis 58 Indutionullum tempus intermiserunt quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, civitates sollicitarent, pecunias pollicerentur, magna parte exercitus nostri interfecta multo 5 minorem superesse dicerent partem. Neque tamen 2 ulli civitati Germanorum persuaderi potuit ut Rhenum transiret, cum se bis expertos dicerent, Ariovisti bello et Tencterorum transitu: non esse amplius fortunam temptaturos. Hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus nihilo minus 3 10 copias cogere, exercere, a finitimis equos parare, exules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se adlicere coepit. Ac tantam sibi iam his rebus in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat ut undique ad eum legationes concurrerent, gratiam atque amicitiam publice priva-15 timque peterent.

to fight,

Uhi intellexit ultro ad se veniri, altera ex parte 56 Senones Carnutesque conscientia facinoris instigari. altera Nervios Atuatucosque bellum Romanis parare. neque sibi voluntariorum copias defore si ex finibus 20 suis progredi coepisset, armatum concilium indicit. Hoc more Gallorum est initium belli; quo lege com- 2 muni omnes puberes armati convenire coguntur; qui ex iis novissimus venit, in conspectu multitudinis omnibus cruciatibus adfectus necatur. In eo concilio s

55, § 2. transiret. I am inclined to think that Vascosanus was right in conjecturing that Caesar wrote transiernt. Cf. i, 2,

§ 1; 17, § 2; iii, 17, § 3; and N. J., cliii, 1896, pp. 689-90.

Ariovisti. . . transitu. The reasons which Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 37) gives for bracketing these words seem to me hardly sufficient. He remarks that Caesar would not have written transitu, but fuga or calamitate, and that he would not have omitted to mention the Usipetes. The latter reason is weak (cf. vii, 77, § 14): the former is based upon a misunderstanding: for transitu evidently refers to the migration of the Tencteri, not to their flight. When they fled they were not able to cross the Rhine: they were drowned.

56, § 2. que ex iis...necatur. Probably the last comer was regarded as accursed. That his execution involved a religious ceremony I have little doubt; and I am sure that those who have studied Celtic religion will agree with me. Cf. vi. 16.

cenit is of course perfect: tenses in Latin, as the learner doubtless knows, correspond with facts, for good Latin writers said exactly what they meant; whereas in English tenses are often used loosely.

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Cingetorigem, alterius principem factionis, generum suum, quem supra demonstravimus Caesaris secutum fidem ab eo non discessisse, hostem iudicat bonaque eius publicat. His rebus confectis, in concilio pronuntiat arcessitum se a Senonibus et Carnutbus; aliisque compluribus Galliae civitatibus; huc iturum per fines Remorum eorumque agros populaturum ac, prius quam id faciat, castra Labieni oppugnaturum.

and besets 57 Labienus's camp.

Quae fieri velit praecipit. Labienus, cum et loci natura et manu munitissimis castris sese teneret, dell suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, ne quam occazionem rei bene gerendae dimitteret cogitabat. Itaque a Cingetorige atque eius propinquis oratione Indutiomari cognita quam in concilio habuerat, nuntios mittit ad finitimas civitates equitesque undique evocat; his is certam diem conveniendi dicit. Interim prope cotidie cum omni equitatu Indutiomarus sub castris eius vagabatur, alias ut situm castrorum cognosceret, alias conloquendi aut territandi causa; equites plerunque comnes tela intra vallum coiciebant. Labienus suos intra munitionem continebat timorisque opinionem quibuscumque poterat rebus augebat,

Cum maiore in dies contemptione Indutiomarus ad castra accederet, nocte una intromissis equitibus omnium finitimarum civitatum quos arcessendos cura- so verat, tanta diligentia omnes suos custodiis intra castra continuit ut nulla ratione ea res enuntiari aut ad Treveros perferri posset. Interim ax consuetudine cotidiana Indutiomarus ad castra accedit atque ibi magnam partem diei consumit; equites tela coiciunt oet magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam evocant. Nullo ab nostris dato responso, ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi ac dissipati

^{§ 3.} quem supra demonstrarinus . . . discessiesc. Cf. 3, §§ 2-5;

^{57, § 2.} equites . . . evocat. As it was winter, Labienus had only a few cavalry with him. See the second note on 46, § 4.
58, § 1. intromissis equitibus. Evidently the Trevenin sentres were excessively careless.

discedunt. Subito Labienus duabus portis omnem 4 Sortie of equitatum emittit; praecipit atque interdicit, perterritis hostibus atque in fugam coniectis (quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat) unum omnes petant Indutio-5 marum, neu quis quem prius vulneret quam illum interfectum viderit, quod mora reliquorum spatium nactum illum effugere nolebat; magna proponit iis 5 qui occiderint praemia; submittit cohortes equitibus subsidio. Comprobat hominis consilium fortuna et. 6 10 cum unum omnes peterent, in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus Indutiomarus interficitur caputque eius refertur in castra; redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt. Hac re cognita, omnes 7 Eburonum et Nerviorum quae convenerant copiae 15 discedunt, pauloque habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam.

Labienus's cavalry: Indutiomarus killed.

§ 4. praecipit atque interdicit. The former verb of course refers to unum ... Indutiomarum, the latter to neu quis ... eiderit; but, as in 22, § 5, it is impossible to use two verbs in translation: 'giving stringent orders' will bring out the

§ 6. hominis. See the note on 7, § 9. I doubt whether our language can adequately express the compliment which the word implies (though Schneider may be right in thinking that it is used with a touch of irony). If Caesar had written in English, he might perhaps have said, 'the general's' (good fortune), suggesting that Labienus was a good general.

C. IULI CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS SEXTUS

58 B. C. Саеват raises two new legions and borrows a third from Pompey.

MULTIS de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum expectans per M. Silanum, C. Antistium Reginum,

2 T. Sextium legatos dilectum habere instituit; simul ab Cn. Pompeio proconsule petiit, quoniam ipse al urbem cum imperio rei publicae causa remaneret, ques ex Cisalpina Gallia consul sacramento rogasset al

s signa convenire et ad se proficisci iuberet, magni interesse etiam in reliquum tempus ad opinionem Galliae existimans tantas videri Italiae facultates ut, si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, non modo! id brevi tempore sarciri sed etiam maioribus augen

1, § 1. dilectum . . . instituit. The levy was held in Cisalpine

Gaul. See 32, § 5 and the second note on i, 10, § 3.

§ 2. petili is a correction, due to Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 355), of the MS. reading, petit: remaneret, following petit, could not here be justified. See the note on iii, 5, § 3 (certiores facet).

quoniam . . . remaneret. See the last note on v, 3, § 5 Pompey was at this time a proconsul, charged with the government of Spain; but he found it convenient to remain in the neighbourhood of Rome (ad urbem)—he could not legally enter the city without forfeiting his imperium - leaving Spain to be governed by his legati. Why he did this, the reader cannot fully understand without a general knowledge of Roman history.

consul sacramento rogasset. Pompey had been consul two years before. The technical term sacramento rogasset implies as Caesar's contemporary readers would have understood, an rellent surati nomen dare militiae,— whether they would bind themselves by oath to serve as soldiers'. This legion had been raised in 55 B. C., the year of Pompey's second consulahip It would seem that two years earlier he had been authorized to raise troops even in the provinces (Cicero, Att., iv, 1, § 7). This would account for his having raised a legion in territory which was under Caesar's jurisdiction.

§ 3. ad opinionem Galliae may be translated by 'with a view

to impressing public opinion in Gaul' augeri. Obviously the subject of this verb is not really id. but must be supplied from detrimentum. It is id quod detrimento affectum esset.

copiis posset. Quod cum Pompeius et rei publicae 4 et amicitiae tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos dilectu tribus ante exactam hierorm et constitutis et adductis legionibus duplicatoque carum cohortium 5 numero quas cum Q. Titurio amiserat, et celeritate et copiis docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.

Interfecto Indutiomaro, ut documus, ad eius pro- 2 Alliance pinquos a Treveris imperium defertur. Illi finitimos 10 Germanos sollicitare et pecuniam polliceri non desistunt. Cum a proximis impetrare non possent, 2 ulteriores temptant. Inventis non nullis civitatibus, iure iurando inter se confirmant obsidibusque de pecunia cavent; Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere 15 adiungunt. Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar, cum undi- s que bellum parari videret, Nervios, Atuatucos, Menapios adiunctis Cisrhenanis omnibus Germanis esse in armis, Senones ad imperatum non venire et cum Carnutibus finitimisque civitatibus consilia communi-20 care, a Treveris Germanos crebris legationibus sollicitari, maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit.

Itaque nondum hieme confecta proximis IIII coactis 3 Caesar legionibus de improviso in fines Nerviorum contendit

§ 4. duplicatoque . . . amiserat. These words are explanatory of tribus . . . legionibus: in other words, Caesar meant that his three new legions doubled the legion and five cohorts which he had lost. Before the destruction of Q. Titurius's brigade (v. 24-37) he had had eight legions and five cohorts: the brigade consisted of one legion and five cohorts (v, 24, § 4); and at the end of 53 B. C. Caesar had ten legions (vi. 44, § 3). See

the note on v, 24, § 4.

Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 69) wishes to strike out que after duplicato, arguing that if it were genuine, we should receive the false impression that Caesar raised three new legions plus

2 cohorts. I never received this impression.
 3 1. Interfecto...documus. See v, 58, 6 6.
 ad eius propinquos. See the note on v, 26, § 2.

§ 2. confirmant. The implied object is societatem. Objects are often left to the imagination in English. Any one can thuk of instances.

§ 3. Cischenants omnibus Germants. See ii, 4, § 10 and p. xxxi.

Senones . . . tenire. Cf. v, 54, § 2. 3, § 1. proximis . . . contendit. We may infer from v, 58, § 3 (ipse cum III legionībus circum Samarobrivam...hiemare constituit) that Caesar started on this march from Samarobriva (Amiens).

of the Treveri with German tribes and with Ambiorix: rebellious attitude of the Nervil. Atuatuci, Menapii, Senones, and Carnutes.

punishes

the Norvii and marches against the Senones.

2 et, prius quam illi aut convenire aut profugere possent magno pecoris atque hominum numero capto atque ea praeda militibus concessa vastatisque agris, in 3 deditionem venire atque obsides sibi dare coegit. Eo celeriter confecto negotio, rursus in hiberna legiones: 4 reduxit. Concilio Galliae primo vere, ut instituerat, indicto, cum reliqui praeter Senones, Carnutes Treverosque venissent, initium belli ac defectionis hoc esse arbitratus, ut omnia postponere videretur. con-5 cilium Luteciam Parisiorum transfert. Confines erant 10 hi Senonibus civitatemque patrum memoria coniunxerant, sed ab hoc consilio afuisse existimabantur. 6 Hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, eodem die cum legionibus in Senones proficiscitur, magnisque itineribus eo pervenit.

The Senomes and Carnulus submit.

Cognito eius adventu Acco, qui princeps eius consilii fuerat, iubet in oppida multitudinem convenire. Conantibus, prius quam id effici posset, adesse Roma-2 nos nuntiatur. Necessario sententia desistunt legatosque deprecandi causa ad Caesarem mittunt; adeunt 20 per Haeduos, quorum antiquitus erat in fide civitas. 3 Libenter Caesar petentibus Haeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, quod aestivum tempus instantis 4 belli non quaestionis esse arbitrabatur. Obsidibus 5 imperatis C, hos Haeduis custodiendos tradit. Eodem 25 Carnutes legatos obsidesque mittunt usi deprecatoribus Remis, quorum erant in clientela; eadem ferunt 6 responsa. Peragit concilium Caesar equitesque imperat civitatibus.

§ 2. prius quam . . . possent. See the note on iii, 26, § 3. 4. Concilio Galliac . . . indicto. See the note on v, 2, § 4. reliqui. The Belgae, as the preceding narrative shows, are not included.

ut . . . rederetur. See the note on ii, 28, § 3. § 5. cicitatenque . . . coniunxerant. Cf. ii, 3, § 5. § 6. pro suggestu, 'from the front of his tribunal'. The suggestus was a platform, erected within the camp, on which, as we may infer from Trajan's column, councils of war were held (D. S., iv, 1562).

4, § 2. in fide. See the note on ii, 3, § 2. § 3. petentibus Haeduis is ablative, not dative.

Hac parte Galliae pacata, totus et mente et animo 5 Caesar in bellum Treverorum et Ambiorigis insistit. Cavari- 2 num cum equitatu Senonum secum proficisci iubet, ne quis aut ex huius iracundia aut ex eo quod 5 meruerat odio civitatis motus existat. His rebus 3 constitutis, quod pro explorato habebat Ambiorigem proclio non esse contenturum, reliqua cius consilia animo circumspiciebat. Erant Menapii propinqui 4 Eburonum finibus, perpetuis paludibus silvisque mu-10 niti, qui uni ex Gallia de pace ad Caesarem legatos numquam miserant. Cum his esse hospitium Ambiorigi sciebat; item per Treveros venisse Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat. Haec prius illi detrahenda 6 auxilia existimabat quam ipsum bello lacesseret, ne 15 desperata salute aut se in Menapios abderet aut cum Transrhenanis congredi cogeretur. Hoc inito consilio 6 totius exercitus impedimenta ad Labienum in Treveros mittit duasque ad eum legiones proficisci iubet; ipse cum legionibus expeditis V in Menapios proficiscitur. 20 Illi nulla coacta manu loci praesidio freti in silvas 7

prepares to punish

As a preliminary step, he marches ugainst the Menapu,

Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato et M. Crasso 6 who quaestore celeriterque effectis pontibus adit tripertito, aedificia vicosque incendit, magno pecoris atque ho-25 minum numero potitur. Quibus rebus coacti Menapii 2 legatos ad eum pacis petendae causa mittunt. Ille 3 obsidibus acceptis hostium se numero habiturum confirmat, si aut Ambiorigem aut eius legatos finibus suis recepissent. His confirmatis rebus Commium 4 30 Atrebatem cum equitatu custodis loco in Menapiis relinquit; ipse in Treveros proficiscitur.

paludesque confugiunt suaque eodem conferunt,

5, § 1. et mente et animo. Any one who will think, using his dictionary, if necessary, can find out the difference between mente and animo. There is a similar, but more elaborate, expression in the Catechism. — with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength."

§ 6. totius . . . impedimenta need not be understood literally. of the state of the independent of the independent in the campaign of 52 n.o. Caesar left the baggage of the whole army at Agedineum (Sens) (vii, 10. § 3); but, as any soldier would understand, the army nevertheless took some baggage with it into the field (35, § 3).

expedities See the note on ii, 19, § 2.

Labienus decisively defeatsthe Treveri.

7 Dum haec a Caesare geruntur, Treveri magnis coactis peditatus equitatusque copiis Labienum cum una legione, quae in eorum finibus hiemabat, adoriri 2 parabant, iamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, cum duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris cognoscunt 5 3 Positis castris a milibus passuum XV auxilia Ger-4 manorum expectare constituunt. Labienus hostium cognito consilio, sperans temeritate eorum fore aliquam dimicandi facultatem, praesidio V cohortium impedimentis relicto cum XXV cohortibus magnoque equitatu 19 contra hostem proficiscitur et mille passuum inter-5 misso spatio castra communit. Erat inter Labienum atque hostem difficili transitu flumen ripisque pracruptis. Hoc neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat. Augebatur 15 6 auxiliorum cotidie spes. Loquitur consulto palam, quoniam Germani adpropinquare dicantur, sese suas

7, § 1. hiemabat. The reading of a-hiemarcrat would imply that Labienus had wintered in the country of the Treveri, but was there no longer. It is true that 3, § 4 shows that winter,

properly so called, was over: but, as we may gather from i, 10, § 3, hiemars could be used in an extended sense; and I have no doubt that hiemabat is right.

§ 5. Erat... pracraptis. M. Jullian, who was anticipated by II. L. Long, identifies this river with the Semoy, and the knoll (tumulus) mentioned in 8, § 3 with a hill between Mouzon and lzel: but is the district between Mouzon and Izel the only one in Luxemburg that corresponds with Caesar's nurrative? Any-how Mouzon is about 80 Roman miles from Tongres, which M. Jullian identifies with Atuatuca (see 32, §§ 3 4 and p. 407), whereas Cuesar (v, 27, § 9) implies that the camp of Labienus was only a little more than 50 Roman miles from that stronghold (C. G., pp. 383-4) and (v, 30, § 3) that an army consisting of a legion and five cohorts—say about 6,000 men—could march thence to it, or to the rather nearer camp of Cicero, in two days.

§ 6. consulto is an emendation, proposed by W. A. Hecker. The MS. reading-in concilio is evidently open to objection: for it implies that in a council of war Labienus deliberately made a remark the motive of which he did not expect the officers who were present to understand; that he reckoned on some of the officers repeating this remark outside the council in the hearing of the Gallic troopers; and that in a second council (§ 8) he explained to his officers what he had meant. Moreover, it deprives the word palum of all point. It seems more probable that Labienus would have made the remark openly in the camp before the troopers, and that he would

have held only one council.

exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum et postero die prima luce castra moturum. Celeriter 7 haec ad hostes deferuntur, ut ex magno Gallorum equitum numero non nullos Gallicis rebus favere 5 natura cogebat. Labienus nocte tribunis militum 8 primisque ordinibus convocatis quid sui sit consilii proponit et, quo facilius hostibus timoris det suspicionem, maiore strepitu et tumultu quam populi Romani fert consuetudo castra moveri iubet. His 10 rebus fugae similem profectionem efficit. Haec quoque per exploratores ante lucem in tanta propinquitate castrorum ad hostes deferuntur.

Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones proces- 8 serat, cum Galli, cohortati inter se ne speratam 15 praedam ex manibus dimitterent—longum esse perterritis Romanis Germanorum auxilium expectare, neque suam pati dignitatem ut tantis copiis tam exiguam manum praesertim fugientem atque impeditam adoriri non audeant-flumen transire et iniquo 20 loco committere proclium non dubitant. Quae fore 2 suspicatus Labienus, ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, eadem usus simulatione itineris placide progrediebatur. Tum praemissis paulum impedimentis atque 3 in tumulo quodam conlocatis, 'habetis', inquit, 'milites, 25 quam petistis facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis; praestate eandem nobis ducibus 4 virtutem quam saepe numero imperatori praestitistis, atque illum adesse et hacc coram cernere existimate.' Simul signa ad hostem converti aciemque derigi iubet 5 so et paucis turmis praesidio ad impedimenta dimissis reliquos equites ad latera disponit. Celeriter nostri s

^{§ 7.} Gallorum equitum. See the note on i, 28, § 2. § 8. primingue ordinibus. See the note on v, 80, § 1.

^{§ 9.} exploratores. See the first note on i, 12, § 2.

^{8, § 4.} nobis ducibus, as the following imperatori shows, is almost certainly dative.

almost certainly dative.

§ 5 dimissis. Meusel adopts a conjecture of his own,—missis. If
dimissis is right, it must be equivalent to in plants partes missis,
which, however, is not impossible, for the troops of cavalry were
probably stationed at various points.

clamore sublato pila in hostes immittunt. Hli, ubi praeter spem quos fugere credebant infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, impetum modo ferre non potuerunt ac primo concursu in fugam coniecti proximas silvas 7 petierunt. Quos Labienus equitatu consectatus, magno 5 numero interfecto, compluribus captis, paucis post diebus civitatem recepit. Nam Germani, qui auxilio veniebant, percepta Treverorum fuga sese domum s contulerunt. Cum his propinqui Indutiomari, qui defectionis auctores fuerant, comitati cos ex civitate ! 9 excesserunt. Cingetorigi, quem ab initio permansisse in officio demonstravimus, principatus atque imperium est traditum.

Caccar aguin bridges the Rhine and threatens the allies of Ambiorix,

9 Caesar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treveros venit. 2 duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit; quarum 15 una erat, quod auxilia contra se Treveris miserant, 3 altera, ne ad eos Ambiorix receptum haberet. His constitutis rebus, paulo supra eum locum quo ante 1 exercitum traduxerat facere pontem instituit. Nota atque instituta ratione magno militum studio paucis 10

§ 6. modo. Meusel thinks that Caesar wrote nostrorum, which seems to me an excessively during conjecture. Modo is surely defensible on the analogy of vii, 76, § 6, and impetum mode . non is equivalent to ne impetum quidem. Cf. F Hand, Turnel-

linus, iii, 1836, p. 638.
§ 7. recepit. I do not feel quite sure whether this is equivalent. as Meusel thinks (L. C., iii, 1633), to denuo in suam potestatem redequt ('recovered his hold over') or, as in vii, 90, § 1, to in deditionem accept ('received the submission of'). But the following sentence—Nam Germani . . . contulerunt—seems to show that Meusel is right. The difference between the two meanings is real, though the latter involves the former.

§ 8. comitate cos, as Schneider acutely remarks, is not superfluous after cum his; for a man might be said to go cum alique

if he went at the same time, but alone.

§ 9. principatus here evidently means 'the chief magistracy'.

See the note on i, 8, § 5.

9, § 2. quod ... miserant. What is the implied subject of the verb? F. Hotman's conjecture, which Meusel adopts, that Caesar wrote quod Germani, is, I think, unnecessary. Germani can be mentally supplied from Rhenum, and Caesar often leaves the subject of a verb to the imagination. Cf. iv, 33, § 1; v, 40, § 1; vi, 34, § 5; vii, 79, § 8,

§ 8. paulo supra... instituit. See the note on iv, 17, § 1. § 4. Note ... rations. Ratio here, as in iv, 17, § 1, means 'the principle' (of construction); but instituo is not used in the

diebus opus efficitur. Firmo in Treveris ad pontem 5 praesidio relicto, ne quis ab his subito motus oriretur, reliquas copias equitatumque traducit. Ubii, qui ante a obsides dederant atque in deditionem venerant, pur-

- 5 gandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, qui doceant neque ex sua civitate auxilia in Treveros missa neque ab se fidem laesam; petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, 7 ne communi odio Germanorum innocentes pro nocentibus poenas pendant; si amplius obsidum velit dari,
- 10 pollicentur. Cognita Caesar causa reperit ab Suebis s auxilia missa esse; Ubiorum satisfactionem accipit, aditus viasque in Suebos perquirit.

Interim paucis post diebus fit ab Ubiis certior 10 but learns Suebos onnes in unum locum copias cogere atque 15 iis nationibus quae sub eorum sint imperio denuntiare ut auxilia peditatus equitatusque mittant. His cogni- 2 tis rebus rem frumentariam providet, castris idoneum locum deligit; Ubiis imperat ut pecora deducant suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, sperans 20 barbaros atque imperitos homines inopia cibariorum [adductos] ad iniquam pugnandi condicionem posse deduci; mandat ut crebros exploratores in Suebos 3 mittant quaeque apud eos gerantur cognoscant.

that the Suebi are prepared to resist.

same sense as in that passage: institutu means 'established' (by practice). One might translate the words by 'The principle

of construction was perfectly familiar'.

§ 6. puryantismi. See the second note on iii, 6, § 1.

10, § 1. Meusel (L. C., ii, 913) agrees with me in coupling Suches ownes. Kraner thinks that owner agrees with copius;

§ 2. inopia cibariorum. The Germans, like the Gauls, owing to their imperfect political development, had no organized commissariat, and the latter were more than once obliged to strike prematurely or to disperse because they had not secured the means of subsistence. Cf. ii, 10, § 4; iii, 18, § 6. adductos is bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 71) because it

is unlikely that Caesar would have written it before deduci. Meusel thinks that it was added by a copyist or a render who had noticed that Caesar almost always used the ablative mopic with a participle.

§ 8. crebros. Evidently the meaning is that the scouts were to be numerous in proportion to the area which they were to explore. Mcusel, however (L. C., i, 753-4), takes crebros in a temporal

imperata faciunt et paucis diebus intermissis referunt: Suebos omnes, postea quam certiores nuntii de exercitu Romanorum venerint, cum omnibus suis sociorumque copiis quas coegissent penitus ad extremos fines se 5 recepisse; silvam ibi esse infinita magnitudine, quae s appellatur Bacenis; hanc longe introrsus pertinere et pro nativo muro obiectam Cheruscos ab Suebis [Suebosque ab Cheruscis iniuriis incursionibusque] prohibere: ad eius silvae initium Suebos adventum Romanorum expectare constituisse.

Digression 11 on the manners and customs of the Gaula and Germana. Factions in Gaul.

Quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, non alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus et quo 2 different hae nationes inter sese proponere. In Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis [partibusque] sed paene etiam in singulis domi-3 bus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt qui summam auctoritatem corum iudicio habere existi-

4. renerant . . . coopissent. See the first note on v, 27, 54. Meusel observes (J. B., 1894, p. 365) that Caesar might well have written venerant . . . coegerint or remissent . . . coegissent, but that he wrote ceneral under the induence of the present, referent, and coepissent under the influence of the following perfect infinitive, recepisse. I believe that he wrote cenerint because it describes a more recent act than cocquesent. In Oratio Recta

he would have written renerant...coegerant.
§ 5. appellatur. Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 381-2) insists that
Caesar wrote appelletur: for he would not have suddenly introduced a statement of his own in the middle of the report furnished by the scouts; he could only have learned the name of the forest from them; and he would not have made a remark which might create the impression that he was parading his geographical knowledge. Perhaps he did write appelletur: but the question is whether the text can be reasonably defended;

and I think that ii. 4, § 10 answers Meusel's arguments.

Suebis . . . probabers. Meusel adopts an emendation proposed by Ciacconius,—(Cheruscos ab) Sueborum (Suebosque ub) - Cheruscorum, &c.; but I do not agree with him that the MS. reading is untranslatable. Still, the construction is very harsh and unusual; and perhaps, as he suggests (J. B., 1894, p. 286), the words Suebosque . . . incursumbusque, which might well be dispensed with, were interpolated.

11, § 2. pagis. See p. liv.

partibusque is suspicious. Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 66)
that the civitates, page, and domus were also partes Gallies, and that one may infer from i. 12, § 4, where # has partes vel pages instead of pager, that partibus was added to explain pagir.

§ 3. corum is equivalent to Gallorum: the untecedent of



mantur, quorum ad arbitrium indiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat. Idque eius 4 rei causa antiquitus institutum videtur, ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret; suos enim 5 quisque opprimi et circumveniri non patitur neque, aliter si faciat, ullam inter suos habeat auctoritatem. Hacc eadem ratio est in summa totius Galliae; nam- 5 que omnes civitates divisae sunt in duas partes.

tribal and domestic.

Cum Caesar in Galliam venit, alterius factionis 12 Rival 10 principes erant Haedui, alterius Sequani. Hi cum 2 per se minus valerent, quod summa auctoritas antiquitus erat in Haeduis magnaeque corum erant clientelae, Germanos atque Ariovistum sibi adiunxerant eosque ad se magnis iacturis pollicitationibusque per-15 duxerant. Proelija vero compluribus factis secundis 3

groups of tribes, hended by the Aedui and the Sequani.

atque omni nobilitate Haeduorum interfecta, tantum potentia antecesserant ut magnam partem clientium ab Haeduis ad se traducerent obsidesque ab his ! principum filios acciperent et publice inrare cogerent 20 nihil se contra Sequanos consilii inituros et partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam possiderent Galliacque totius principatum obtinerent. Qua necessitate ad- 5

Sequani, aided by Ariovistus, overpower the Aedui,

quorum is not corum, but qui . . . existimantur; and redeat is in the subjunctive because the force of quorum is consecutive. If the reader does not see what I mean, he will do so after he has read the following translation of corumque . . . redeat: - 'the leaders of the rival factions are those who are popularly regarded as possessing the greatest influence; and accordingly, to their arbitrament and judgement belongs the final decision on all questions and political schemes.'

ductus Diviciacus auxilii petendi causa Romam ad

§ 4. habeat. The MSS, have habet; but Meusel, in a discussion which may be read with profit (J. B., 1894, pp. 383-4), shows

that the indicative is impossible.

12, § 1. Sequani. See the note on i, 31, § 3.

§ 2. summa . . . Haeduis. How far this is true depends upon the time which Caesar had in mind when he said antiquitus. In the second century B.C. the Arverni had gone nearer to establishing an hegemony over Gaul than any other Gallic .

tribe. See pp. xli, lvi.
§ 3, nobilitate, See the note on i, \$1, \$6 (nobilitatem).
§ 4. The object of cogerent is really not Hacdnos, but
Hacdnorum magistratus (or principes).

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tenatus teriotas aiota es miliosat. · assars incre con numerous perum obstillions Haeduis prolities, veterates apenteus aestituties, novis per Caesaren emparate, se in a se ad eorum amicritical adjunctional are new or o become acque acquirre! mien ie zu Die and red reless corum gratia ... Titato de anti- frata Sentani principatum dimi-

willie the Lette lake the place · 6 **** Service:

- remait. In event beam Remi successerant; quie 40 d size sure and Caesarem gratia intellegebatur, is the terres intricitus nullo modo cum to Hacitus comman peterant se Remis in clientelam
- e dessiant. His mi diagenter tuelantur: ita [et] by warm et retente o lectam auctoritatem tenebant.
- Eo tum statu res erat ut longe principes Haedui haberentur, secundum locum dignitatis Remi obticus perent.

Drunds and. k-ghts almoe

13 In emni Gallia corum bominum qui aliquo cunt numero atque honore genera sunt duo; nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se,

& 6. Adventa Commerce Not immediately after his arrival, but in consequence of the victory which he gained over Anovistus

towards the end of he B. C.

reliques return Whether this is to be regarded as an instru-mental abilities as Kraner thanks, or an ablative of cause, or a malal at ative (in other respects') seems to me to depend upon the per at of view of the writer, which we cannot ascertain.

6 s. The first et is obviously seperate us. It could not stand unless the some were distinct from the repeate collecta auctorities

if B. 1884, p. 208. 1910, p. 61. 69 tum. W. Paul Z. G., 1878, p. 191) proposed tamen; but

I do not see any sufficient reason for the change.

13, § 1. plehes . . . concil o. Some writers have tried to prove that these words refer to a period earlier than Caesar's time. and that during the Gallic war a revolution was in progress. which was stimulated by the rebellion of Vereingetonix. The only passages which lend the least support to this theory are iii, 17, § 3; 18, § 7; v. 27, § 3, on each of which I have written a note, and viii. 21, § 4.

Camer certainly intended to describe the condition of Gaul in his own time: he had ample opportunities for observation; and no doubt he was informed about matters which he could not see for himself by Gauls, like Diviciacus whom he trusted. If a state in which a rich adventurer with a glib tongue can ingratuate himself, as Dumnorix did (i, 18, §§ 3 5), with the populace and hire their bows and spears and thereby exalt himself to power is democratic, then democracy flourished in nulli adhibetur concilio. Plerique, cum aut aere 2 alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus; in hos eadem omnia sunt iura quae dominis in servos. 3

5 Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacri- i ficia publica ac privata procurant, religiones interpretantur; ad hos magnus adulescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, magnoque hi sunt apud

Gaul. But such a 'democracy' is quite consistent with the state of society described by Caesar, in which 'the masses are regarded almost as slaves' and 'never venture to act on their own initiative'. Still, although the plebs had not begun to acquire definite political power, they had the power of making their wishes felt. A full discussion of the question will be found in C. G., pp. 529-41.

concilio, the reading of ah, is, I believe, right, although editors generally prefer consilio. I take it that the word here means not 'deliberation' but 'council' (cf. vii, 77, § 3); and consilium in Caesar, when it means 'a council', is regularly used

of a council of war held by Roman officers.

§ 2. Dinter, perhaps unnecessarily, adds quibus after nobilibus. § 3. equitum here means 'knights', not 'cavalry'. The 'knights' mentioned in this passage were the Gallic aristocracy, and the 'men of rank' (nobilibus) mentioned in § 2 were the most distinguished of the knights. See the note on i, 31, § 6. Intelligent readers can always see in which of the two senses Caesar uses the word equites.

§ 4. religiones, - questions of religion'.

ad hos... concurrit. Meusel (J.B., 1910, p. 58) brackets these words and therefore also hi. He argues (1) that the statement is virtually repeated in 14, § 2; (2) that Caesar would have written discends, not disciplinae (causa); (3) that the pronouns hos, hi, and cos are objectionable, for hos would naturally refer to equitum and accordingly Nipperdey altered it into cos, while the meaning of hi and apud cos is obscure; and, lastly, that the next sentence-Num feer, &c .- would naturally follow religiones interpretantur magnoque sunt apud cos honore, and that the connexion is spoiled by the intervening words ad hos . . . concurrit. Now if the passage is genuine, it must be admitted that Caesar did repeat himself; but in the case of a rapid writer, who had no time to revise his work, this would not be surprising. If Caesar wrote auxilii causa (ii, 24, § 4) and conloquin causa (B. C., i, 26, § 3), why should be not have written, for once, disciplinue causa? Hos and hi may be awkward, but their meaning is clear; and as for eos, Meusel, who says that Caesar would never have expressed himself so badly as to use it with reference to 'the Gauls, who are nowhere mentioned' (die nirgends genannten Gall), is of course obliged to retain it and therefore tacitly to admit that Caesar did express himself badly. I do not bracket the words, for I cannot see what possess
political
power.
Degradation of the
masses.

Religious and civil power of Druids, seos honore. Nam fere de omnibus controversis publicis privatisque constituunt, et si quoi est facinus admissum, si casdes facta, si de hereditate, de finitus controversia est, idem decernunt, praemia poenasque

6 constituunt; si qui aut privatus aut populus corum 6 decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Hacc poena

7 apud cos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur, his omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant, 10 neque iis petentibus ius redditur neque honos ullus

8 communicatur. His autem omnibus druidibus pracest

unus, qui summan inter eos habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuo aut si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate motive any interpolator could have had for adding them. See long a Corner, p. 299. Anyhow, roe stands not for adulescentes, but for Gallon

§ 5. finitius. M. d'Arbois de Jubainville maintained that fines here meant the frontiers of states; but Caesar, while professing to tell us in what respects the customs of the Germans differed from those of the Gauls, says expressly (22 § 2) that the former did not recognize private property in land, and, taken in conjunction with that passage, the words si de fimbus controversia est imply that the Gauls did. Besides Caesar remarks (22, §§ 2.4, with which of iv, i, § 7) that the Germans refused to sanction private property in land 'in order to prevent the growth of avarice' one qua greatur pecuniae cupiditasi and 'to keep the masses contented' out animi arquitate plebem conteneant), neither of which objects was attained in Gaul: it is inconceivable that a people who had a coinage, a wealthy class, and an extensive commerce should have held all their land in common; and nobody will believe that Ambiorix was not the owner of the land which surrounded his country house (30, § 3), that Lucterius owned no land though a fortified town formed part of his clientels (viii, 32, § 2), or that the governments of the various (isllic states would have been as weak as they were (i, 4, § 2, 17, § 1; 18, § 3; vii, 4, § 4) if they had controlled cultivation and disposed of the crops (C. G., pp. 509-12).

M. Jullian (H. G., ii, 99, n. 6), with whom I agree, holds that

pornas denotes the penalties inflicted for non payment. Cf.

A. B., p. 294, n. 1.

§ 6. so que . . . populus. If, an Doberenz-Dinter say, qui in used substantivally, the expression in loose, - 'if any one, whether private individual or tribe'; if, as Meusel seems to think (L. C., iii, 1552), it is adjectival, the words are equivalent to si qui privatus ant as qui populus.

§ 7. his is of course dative, de via being understood with decedunt, just as in English one might say 'Get out', meaning

'Get out of the way'.

succedit, aut, si sunt plures pares, suffragio druidum, non numquam etiam armis de principatu contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quae io regio totius Galliae media habetur, considunt in loco 6 consecrato. Huc omnes undique qui controversias habent conveniunt sorumque decretis indiciisque parent. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde 11 Thor in Galliam translata existimatur, et nunc qui dili- 12 doctrine imported

§ 10. Hue omnes . . . parent. In § 5 Cacsar has said that the Druids 'are judges in nearly all disputes' (fore de omnibus controversiis . . . constituent). Probably the sunters who appealed to them were equites (§ 3), who alone could afford the expense of the journey, and who, having, as Caesar says (§ 8), unlimited rights over their dependants, may have settled their petty disputes without having recourse to Druids. The Druids had not a monopoly of jurisdiction. The Aeduan Vergobret (i, 16, § 5 and p. liv) had the power of life and death over his countrymen', just as fathers had over their wives and children (vi. 19, § 31; and the chief magistrate of every tribe adjudicated on offences against the state (i, 4; v, 56, § 8; vii, 4, § 1), though the punishment which he inflicted may have been sanctioned

and superintended by Druids.

§ 11. Disciplina . . . existimatur. This passage has occasioned much discussion, some scholars accepting Caesar's statement as literally true, while others maintain that he was misinformed. It has been suggested that the Belgae who invaded Britain (v, 12, § 2) may have found Druidson flourishing there, and made it known in Gaul, whence they had come: but they were not the first Celtic invaders; and if Druidism was really of British origin, it had probably been imported into Gaul before. On the other hand, there is no evidence that the Gauls who invaded Italy and defeated the Romans in 390 B.C. were accompanied by Druids; and if they were not, it is reasonable to suppose that Druidism had not yet appeared in Gaul when they set out on their wanderings. Some writers believe that Diuidism originated in the British Isles in the Neolithic Agerseep, xliv); but whether this is true or not, no satisfactory reason can be given for believing it. M. Camille Jullian (H. G., ii, 88-9), remarking that the Germans, who were akin to the Celts and had always been closely connected with them, had no priests in Caesar's time (B. G., vi, 21, § 1), but had a century later (Tacitus, Germania, 10), argues that among the Celts also the priestly office had once been exercised by the tribal kings, but had naturally become specialized; in other words, he holds that Druidism was a Celtic institution, which arose comparatively late, probably in the third century B. C. But Dividism, as we may infer from Caesar's words, had flourished in Britain long before his time, and as we may infer from the Annals (xiv. 30) of Tacitus, especially in the western and less civilized districts; and it may be doubted whether at the time of its birth remote British tribes were politically or socially more advanced than

from Britain. gentius cam rem cognoscere volunt plerumque illo discendi causa proficiscuntur.

Their 1 privileges.

14 Druides a bello abesse consuerunt neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt. [Militiae vacationem 2 omniumque rerum habent immunitatem.] Tantis 5 excitati praemiis et sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur.

8 Magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur. Itaque annos non nulli XX in disciplina permanent. Neque fas esse existimant ea litteris mandare, cum 10 in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus,

4 Graecis litteris utantur. Id mihi duabus de causis

the German contemporaries of Caesar. My own opinion is that we can never disprove Caesar's report of the Gallic tradition that the Druidical doctrine originated in Britain, and, in the absence of other testimony, had better ching to it.

Sir John Rhys (Celtic Britam, 3rd ed., 1904, pp. 57, 61) maintains that there is no evidence that Druidism was ever the religion of any Brythonic people,—that is to say, of any people who spoke that Celtic dialect from which Welsh and Breton are descended (see p. xlvii), and since he assigns almost the whole of Britam south of the firths of Forth and Clyde to the Brythons, he appears to restrict the British area of Druidism to a narrow western fringe. This hardly agrees with Caesar's statement that Britain was the stronghold of Druidism. Moreover, Caesar plainly gives us to understand that Druidism was common to all the peoples whom he calls Celtae (i, 1, § 1), the peoples between the Seme and the Garonne; and it is certain that among them the Brythonic element was predominant (see p. xlvii. Indeed, although it is commonly assumed that the Belgae had no Druids, there is absolutely no ground for the assumption. Caesar often used the word Galli in a broad sense, including the Belgae; and it is not improbable that when he was describing the manners and customs of the Gauls, and Druidism, which was their most remarkable institution, he intended his description to apply to the Belgae. Sir John Rhys accepts the political part of the description as applying to the Belgie and the other Brythonic tribes of both Gaul and Britain. Yet he insists that that part of the same description which deals with Druidism, and which is closely connected with the political part, has nothing to do with either the Belgae or the other Brythons (C. G., pp. 523-5):

14, § 1. neque tributa . . . pendunt. M. Jullian (H. G., ii, 55) infers from una that the Druids did pay taxes, but separately and at a lower rate than the laity. Perhaps they voluntarily contributed to the revenue. Cf Schneider's Caesar, ii. 230.

contributed to the revenue. Cf Schneider's Caesar, ii, 230.

Militar... immunitatem. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 47) regards
these words as a superfluous gloss upon the preceding sentence.
§ 3. intronibus here means 'documents'. I do not think that
it is necessarily equivalent, as Herzog supposes, to negative.

Their doctrines.

instituisse videntur, quod neque in vulgus disciplinam efferri velint neque eos qui discant litteris confisos minus memoriae studere; quod fere plerisque accidit ut praesidio litterarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam remittant. In primis hoc volunt per-5 suadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios, atque hoc maxime ad virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. Multa prae-6 terea de sideribus atque corum motu, de mundi ac 10 terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de decrum

§ 4. velint . . . discant. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 379) thinks that Caesar might correctly have written colunt, but that, having written colunt, he probably wrote discant—the reading of B—also, because in relative clauses which occur in a subjunctive sentence he generally puts the verb in the subjunctive though one would expect the indicative (cf. ii, 35, § 1; ni, 4, § 1, &c.). Yet Meusel himself adopts the reading discant. I cannot conceive that Caesar would have written either volunt or discant. If he had written ld...mstituerant instead of ld...instituers videntar, he would have written colunt, because quod...colunt would then have been a statement of fact for which he made himself responsible; but as he wrote ld...colentar, quod...celint states the reason which, as he suggests, probably influenced the Druids.

quod ... accidit. Schneider takes quod as a pronoun, explained by at praesatio . . rematant (ct. 15, § 1). I agree with Meusel

(L. C., in, 1592) that it is a conjunction.

§ 5. sed ab aliis . . . alios. According to Diodorus Siculus (v, 28, § 6) and Timagenes (Ammianus Marcellinus, xv, 9, § 8). the Druids owed their conception of immortality to Pythagoras; and it is not improbable that Drudsen may have absorbed Pythagorean doctrine through the influence of the Greeks of Massilia (Marseilles). But if the Druids preached the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, there is no reason to believe that the Celts in general accepted it. They funcied that there was an Elysium somewhere in the West, where after death they were to live again a life like that which they had lived before, but free from care. Perhaps, however, if Caesar was rightly informed, the Druids meant that immediately after death the soul entered a new body,-a very subtle, or as one might say ethereal, but not wholly unsubstantial counterpart of that which it had left behind; and if so, the larty, in so far as they knew what they themselves believed, probably shared the faith of their teachers. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls was not invented by Pythagorus. It was prefty general in primitive times, and is by no means extinct. Many Christians, who profess to believe in the immortality of the soul, also believe, or fancy that they believe, in reincaraction (A. B., рр. 294-6; С. С., рр. 17, 34-5).

immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et inventuu tradunt.

Knights 15 and retainers.

- Alterum genus est equitum. Hi, cum est usus atque aliquod bellum incidit -quod fere ante Caesars adventum quotannis accidere solebat, uti aut ipais iniurias inferrent aut inlatas propulsarent ... omnes 2 in bello versantur, atque corum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habet. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt.
- Natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita reli-Religious 16

15, § 1. incidit is of course perfect, but, equally of course, should not be translated by a perfect. See the note on v. 56. \$ 2.

uti. See the note on i, 5, § 1.

§ 2. ambuctos chentesque. The exact meaning of ambuto, which was a Gallie word, is not certain. According to Festus. a lexicographer of the sixth century (Designificatione reciberum. ed, Muller, 1839, p. 4), ambactus apud Engum Gallica lingua servus appellatur, which I take to mean that the poet Ennius used the word ambactus, learned by the Romans from the Cisalpine Gauls, in the sense of serrus. But if the ambant whom Caesar mentions had been slaves, he would have written not ambaitos, but serves; so, if Ennius was right, serves, as the equivalent of ambactus, clearly means, not a slave, but a paid servant; and this is the mesning which Mommsen . H. R. v. 1895 p. 20, note) attaches to ambactus; that is to say, he regards ambacti as retainers inferior in rank to clientes, who held an honourable position, like that of the armed retainers of mediaeval barons. In a later passage (19, § 4 Caesar distinguishes between serce and clientes. Describing Gallic funerals. he says shortly before our time slaves (?) and retainers who were known to have been beloved by their musters were burned along with them after the conclusion of the regular obsequies." (paulo supra hanc memorium serer et clientes quos ab vis delecto. esse constabat custes funchabus confectos una cremabantur). 1 believe that servi here means 'slaves', but I am not quite sure that it does not mean 'paid servants', that is ambacti, Some writers think that in the passage which this note is intended to explain clientesque was added by Caesar as the equivalent of ambactos, so that ambactos chentesque meant 'ambach, that is to say, clients'; but if he had intended to convey this meaning, would be not have explained ambactus, just as he explains the word soldurn (iii, 22, § 2)? I am inclined, then, to believe that ambactus, though it was of Gallic origin, had become an established latin word, which his Italian readers understood (C. G., pp. 514-16).

16, § 1. omnis is here used as in i, 1, § 1 (Gallio est omnis

diema, &c.), and its position shows that it means 'as a whole'.

gionibus, atque ob cam causam qui sunt adfecti 2
gravioribus morbis quique in proeliis periculisque
versantur aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se
immolaturos vovent, administrisque ad ea sacrificia
5 druidibus utuntur, quod, pro vita hominis nisi hominis 3
vita reddatur, non posse deorum immortalium numen
placari arbitrantur, publiceque eiusdem generis habent
instituta sacrificia. Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent, quorum contexta viminibus membra
20 vivis hominibus complent; quibus succensis circumventi flamma exanimantur homines. Supplicia eorum 5
qui in furto aut latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint
comprehensi gratiora dis immortalibus esse arbitrantur;
sed cum eius generis copia deficit, etiam ad innocentium
15 supplicia descendunt.

obsetvances and human sacrifices,

Deorum maxime Mercurium colunt—huius sunt 17 The Gallic

One might translate Natio . . . religionibus by 'The Gallic people, in general, are remarkably addicted to religious observances '. § 4. Alii... homims. This custom has left traces in modern times. See J. G. Frazer, The Golden Bough, ii, 1890, pp. 280-3.

17. § 1. Mercurium. The great gods whom Caesar mentions were common to Gaul and Britain; but besides them there were a great many deities, local or national, whose names have been preserved, partly by ancient writers, but principally by inscriptions, almost all of which are later than the time of Caesar, The religion of the Celts was of course not merely the religion of the Celtic conquerors of Gaul and Britain; much of it was borrowed from Ligurians, Iberians, and others who had inhabited Gaul for thousands of years before the Celts arrived. Sun-worship, for instance, had arisen in the Bronze Age, when agriculture became important; and to this day omelettes are offired to the sun on the bridge in the village of Andrieux in Dauphiny, when, on the 10th of February, he reappears, after four months of gloom, above the mountains that imprison the valley. Springs, lakes, rivers, mountains, and forests were believed by the peoples of Gaul and Britain, as of many other lands, to be hunted or possessed by spirits; and these spirits were worshipped in Caesar's time, as they had been for conturies before, and as they continued to be after Christianity became the official creed. The reader will remember Macaulty's line, 'O Tiber, Futher Tiber, to whom the Romans pray.' There was a Dea Arduinna, who, in the fancy of the people, hovered over the forest of the Ardennes, and a Dea Bibracte, originally the spirit of a spring reverenced by the peasants of Mont Beuvray, upon which the famous Aeduan town was built. The names of some of these deities are preserved in geographical names with which we are all familiar. The rivers Marne and

plurima simulaera, hune omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hune viarum atque itinerum ducem, hune ad

Dires were called after the goddesses Matrona and Ders: Epone in the department of the Seine-et-Oise commemorates the worship of Epona, the goddess of horsemanship; Bourbon and Lo Bourboule are derived from one of the spirits which suggested Caesar's description of the Celtic Apollo,—Borvo, or

'the boiling one', the god of healing springs.

It is hardly necessary to tell the reader that the Celts had their own names for the five great gods whom Caesar called Mercury. Apollo, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva. The Celtic names, if Caesar knew them, would have meant nothing to his Italian readers; but the Celtic gods whom he called by Roman names appeared to him to correspond, more or less closely, with the five great Roman gods. He learned what he could from the Gauls whom he consulted,—probably from the Druid. Divicineus. But second-hand information must be received with caution. We are told that when the French musician, Félicien David, was invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to instruct his wives, etiquette compelled him to give the lessons to a cunuch, who passed them on as well as he could. Divicineus was in the position of Félicien David, Caesar of the cunuch.

Even animal-worship, or a decaying remnant of animal-worship, has left traces in Celtic art. The boar was especially sacred. As we have seen (in the note on iv, 15, § 1), the Gauls, like the Romans, had military standards, which were in their eyes sacred: like the Romans also, they carried not a flag, but the figure of an animal, and with them this animal was commonly the boar. Traces of animal-worship, indeed, survive in Gallic tribal names: the Brannovices (vii, 75, § 2) were 'the people of the raven', the Eburones' the people of the boar'. The worship of animals, which at first sight may appear merely unintelligible and absurd, had a meaning. Animals were worshipped by primitive tribes because they were formidable or wonderful or possessed powers that men had not; because men fancied that they were incarnations of deity; or because they might be possessed by the soals of ancestors.

This note is not intended to give an account of Celtic religion, which would require many pages, but only to let the reader understand that there is a great deal to be learned about the subject besides what Caesar has told us, and to put him in the way of informing himself (A. B., pp. 271-86; C.G.,

pp 26 32).

huius... simulacra. No pre-Roman Celtic statues have ever been found; accordingly M. Salomon Reimach has suggested that Caesar was thinking of menhirs, or standing stones, like those which tourists may see in Cornwall and Brittany. Menhirs had been erected long before the first Celt set foot in Gaul; but M. Reinach thinks that, like the formless stones which the Greeks venerated as emblems of Hermes, they were believed by the Celts to be possessed by the spirit of Mercury. See C. G., n. 32 n. 1.

viarum . . . ducem. Viarum ducem means cum qui vias monstrat, the guide who shows what direction the roads are to take:

quaestus pecuniae mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur-post hunc Apollinem et Martem 2 et Iovem et Minervam. De his eandem fere quam reliquae gentes habent opinionem: Apollinem morbos

- 5 depellere, Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia tradere, Iovem imperium caelestium tenere, Martem bella regere. Huic, cum proelio dimicare constitue- 3 runt, ea quae bello ceperint plerumque devovent. Cum superaverunt, animalia capta immolant reliquas
- 10 res in unum locum conferent. Multis in civitatibus 4 harum rerum extructos cumulos locis consecratis conspicari licet; neque saepe accidit ut neglecta quispiam 5 religione aut capta apud se occultare aut posita tollere auderet, gravissimumque ei rei supplicium cum cru-15 ciatu constitutum est.

Galli se omnes ali Dite patre prognatos praedicant 18 Messurement of idque ab druidibus proditum dicunt. Ob eam causam 2

itinerum ducem is the guide who enables travellers to make the journey safely. We might translate the words by 'the pioneer and guide of travellers '.

spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium

§ 2. tradere is here equivalent to communicare or docere. § 3. Cum superascrunt is the reading of the first printed edition of the Commentaries: of have quae superaverent; B has quae superarint. Mousel (J. B., 1894, p. 375) shows that in this clause the indicative is necessary, while the future perfect is of course impossible. The paragraph in which he argues the question is well worth reading.

§ 4. cumu'os is an emendation, which first appeared in the

Aldine edition, for the MS. reading. tumulos. It is supported by Livy (v, 39, § 1), who says of the Gauls caesorum spolia legers armorumque cumulos, ut mas est, concerrare; but I feel some hesitation in adopting it, though there is no other instance of

tumulus in this sense.

18, § 1. Dite patre. Dis Pater was conspicuous in the old Latin pantheon as the god of the dead, although in Caesar's time he had been ousted by Pluto, who was accepted by the Romans as a deity under Greek influence. Caesar recognized one of the Gallic gods as being like Dis Pater and called him by the Latin name. Several Gallo-Roman images represent a god holding a hammer, who is supposed to have been Dis Pater; and a bronze statue of the same deity has been found in England. But it must be remembered that in Caesar's time the Gauls did not make statues. See the second note on 17, § 1, A. B., pp. 281-2, and C. G., pp. 30-1. § 2. non numero . . . finiunt. The Germans had the same

A peculiar custom.

sobservant ut noctem dies subsequatur. In relativitae institutis hoc fere ab reliquis different, qui suos liberos, nisi cum adoleverent, ut munus militae sustinere possint, palam ad se adire non patuntus filiumque puerili aetate in publico in conspectu patre adsistere turpe ducunt

Dowries. 19

Wiri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nemuraceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione facta cum dotibus communicant. Huius omnis pecuniconiunctim ratio habetur fructusque servantur uter corum vita superavit, ad cum pars utriusque cum servantum expressiones exp

Status of wives.

3 fructibus superiorum temporum pervenit. Viri a uxores sicuti in liberos vitae necisque habent potestatem; et cum pater familiae inlustriore loco naturi decessit, eius propinqui conveniunt et, de morte se notion, which survives in the word 'fortnight', about day and night (Tacitus, Germana, 11; A B., p. 206).

mensum. See the second note on 1, 5, § 3.

§ 3. I do not see how fere can here be explained in the sense of ferme or prop (see Meusel's L. C, i, 1286) unless it means some what'. Meusel groups it with ferr in 17. § 2; but the meaning much (the same) is there different. Can feer here mean

'generally'?

suos liberos . . . ducunt. This custom would not seem absurt to readers who had studied the ways of primitive tribes. The word militing gives the clue to the meaning. It shows that in publico 'openly' means 'when the father goes out armed not approach his father. But why? M. Salomon Remach his given an explanation which is almost certainly right. Showing that an act regarded as disgraceful (turpe) by a people usen from barbarism would have been deemed tobio—forbidden is religious scruples—by their prehistoric ancestors, he observe that when armed the primitive Gauls were, so to speak, invested with a taboo which forbade them to appear in public except in company with other warriors. In Caesar's time the custom had become a matter of etiquette (Tr., p. 185, n. 1).

19, § 1. Viri . . . servantur. Pecuna does not necessarily mean money: it may denote property of any or every kind for it is derived from pecus, which in primitive times was a medium of exchange, and which, as Caesar says (35, § 6 uncivilized peoples greatly prize.' Fructus means the profits accruing from the joint property of husband and wife, which property may have been cultivated land, cattle, money lent at interest, and what not. These profits (except what the family lived on) were saved and added to the original capital

(C. G., pp. 509-11).

21 Germani multum ab hac consuctudine different.
Nam neque druides habent, qui rebus divinis praesint,

2 neque sacrificiis student. Deorum numero cos solos

The German deities.

The

ducunt quos cernunt et quorum aperte opibus invantur, Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam; reliquos nes fama quidem acceperunt. Vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit; a parvis labor ac duritiae student. Qui diutissime impuberes per-

Germana a race of hunters and warriors. They honour continence,

manserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem: hoc staturam ali, hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant. 10 5 Intra annum vero vicesimum feminae notitiam habuisse in turpissimis habent rebus; cuius rei nulla est occultatio, quod et promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur et pellibus aut parvis renonum tegimentis

utuntur magna corporis parte nuda.

care little 22 for agriculture, 2 and have

2 Agri culturae non student, maiorque para eorum 2 victus in lacte, caseo, carne consistit. Neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines habet proprios.

'through the medium of a public assembly.' But the preposition may be translated by 'in', which suggests the meaning

21, § 2. Decrum numero . . Lunam. The Germans were in an earlier stage of religious thought than the Gauls, and still worshipped the forces of Nature, which the Gauls, perhaps under the influence of the Greeks of Massilia, had personned A hundred years later the Germans too had gods whom the Romans equated with Mars and Minerva (Tacitus, Germana, 9).

§ 4. hoc...hoc. The reading of a is hoc alis staturum, ali, which is obviously wrong; and that of \$\beta\$-alis hoc staturam, alis hoc is no better. An emendation is therefore necessary, and, at first sight, that of Vascosanus hoc ali staturam, ali, which only differs by the omission of a letter from the reading of a seems quite satisfactory. But a Dunish scholar, Prof. M. Cl. Gertz, conjectures that Caesar wrote hoc staturum ali, hoc, which brings the order of the words into harmony with the following clause.

§ 5. Intra annum . . . muda. If the reader will ponder this passage, he will see that Intra . . . recessmum can only refer to feminie; in other words, it must mean 'before her twentieth

year'. With in #uminibus . . . nuda cf. iv, 1, § 10.

renorum. According to Isidore, a Spanish lexicographer of the seventh-century (Etymol., xix, 23, §4), renores were harry garments, intended to cover the shoulders and breast; and Sallust Hist. tragm., iii, 57, 11, 5% [vol. ii, p. 126 of R. Dietsch's ed.]) says that they were made of skins. The word reno also means a reindeer.

22, § 1. Agra culturae non student. See iv, 1, §§ 5-6 and the

note on v, 29, § 1.

sed magistratus ac principes in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum quique una coierunt quantum et quo loco visum est agri attribuunt atque anno post alio transire cogunt. Eius rei multas 3 5 adferunt causas: ne adsidua consuetudine capti studium belli gerendi agri cultura commutent; ne latos fines parare studeant, potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant; ne accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aedificent; ne que oriatur pecuniae 10 cupiditas, qua ex re factiones dissensionesque nascuntur; ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, cum 4 suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat.

§ 2. magistratus ac principes. The magistratus were evidently identical with the principes regionum atque pagarum—'the chiefs of the various districts and hundreds' mentioned in 23, § 5; and perhaps Schneider is right in believing that the magistratus and the principes were the same. Klotz (Rh. M., 1911, p. 631, n. 1) holds that ac principes was added in order to explain magistratus; but, as Schneider says, magistratus requires no explanation, and, if it did, the word principes, which sometimes denotes 'magistrates', sometimes simply 'leading men', would not make

it clearer. gentibus cognationibusque. Schneider thinks that Caesar did not intend to distinguish between gentes and cognationes, but that, having used the former in a narrower sense than elsewhere, e.g. in 17, § 2, he added the latter by way of explanation. Gentibus is apparently used in the same sense as the Roman Iulia gens; while cognationibus means men who were descended, or supposed to be descended, from a common ancestor. 'Clans and groups of kinsmen' would, I think, be

a satisfactory translation.

quique is the reading of B: a has qui cum, which yields no sense. Heller conjectures that Caesar wrote qui tum; but quique is unobjectionable.

atque anno . . . cogunt. Cf. iv. 1, §§ 4-7. § 3. potentioresque. H. J. Müller conjectures that Caesar wrote (potentiores) atque, which would make it necessary to take potentiones as the subject of aedificent in the next sentence. See J. Lange's remarks in N. J., cli, 1895, p. 815.

accuratius. Jurinius supplied quam. The emendation, which is defended by R. Schneider (J. B., 1895, pp. 141-2), may be right; but it seems to me gratuitous. Cf. iv, 1, § 10.

nascuntur. A. Polaschek (Serta Hartelians, 1896, p. 226) proposes muscantur. I agree with R. Schneider (J. B., 1897, p. 235) that the emendation is not absolutely necessary; for the remark may have been Caesar's own.

§ 4. acquitate is instrumental ablative, for if it were local in would be required, and continere here means 'to keep in hand' or 'to keep quiet'. I translate ut . . . contineant by

'to keep the masses contented and therefore quiet'.

no private property in land.

Tribal terntories BILL. rounded by desert Innd.

Military leaders,

Adminis-

tration of

Prodatory

instice.

expedi-

tions.

23 Civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissime circum 2 se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere

s neque quemquam prope se audere consistere : simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur repentinge incursionis

4 timore sublato, Cum bellum civitas aut inlatum defendit aut infert, magistratus, qui ei bello praesint

5 et vitae necisque habeant potestatem, deliguntur. In pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt con-n

6 troversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam quae extra fines cuiusque civitatis funt atque en inventutis exercendae ac desidine minuendae

7 causa fieri praedicant. Atque ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit se ducem fore, qui sequi velint profiteantur, consurgunt ii qui et causum et hominem probant, suumque auxilium pollicentur atque a muls titudine conlaudantur; qui ex his secuti non sunt

in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur, om-

a niumque his rerum postea fides derogatur. Hospitem # violare fas non putant; qui quacumque de causa ad eos venerunt, ab iniuria prohibent sanctosque habent. hisque omnium domus patent victusque communicatur.

Hospitality.

23, § 1. Civitatibus . . . habere, Cf. iv, 3, §§ 1 2.

§ 5. nullus . . . magistratus. We should say, there is no central magistracy.'

pagorum. The Suebi by themselves had 100 page (iv. 1, § 4). which must have been very much smaller than the four page of the Helvetii (1, 12, § 4); and the word here may, I think, be translated by 'hundreds', in the territorial sense. See W. Stubbs's Constitutional Hist. of England, i, 1874, p. 31. Schneider thinks that Caesar did not mean to discriminate between regionum and pagorum, but, as the former word was vague, added the latter to explain it; for, he says, as all the men who are described as suos belonged to pagi, they would naturally all have applied for redress to the principes pagorum Probably he is right; but certain cases might have been decided by principes pagorum and others by principes regionum, just as with its certain cases are decided by a County Court Judge and others by a Judge of the High Court of justice.

§ 9. Hospitem here simply means 'a guest'.

Ac fuit antea tempus, cum Germanos Galli virtute 24 Gauls superarent, ultro bella inferrent, propter hominum multitudinem agrique inopiam trans Rhenum colonias mitterent. Itaque ea quae fertilissima Germaniae 2 5 sunt loca circum Hercyniam silvam, quam Eratostheni et quibusdam Graecis fama notam esse video, quam illi Orcyniam appellant, Volcae Tectosages occupaverunt atque ibi consederunt; quae gens ad s hoc tempus his sedibus sese continet summamque 10 habet justitiae et bellicae laudis opinionem. Nunc. 1 quod in eadem inopia, egestate, patientia qua (ante) Germani permanent, eodem victu et cultu corporis utuntur, Gallis autem provinciarum propinquitas et 5 transmarinarum rerum notitia multa ad copiam atque 15 usus largitur, paulatim adsuefacti superari multisque 6

form, rly more warlike than Germans. their present degeneracy.

24, § 1. Every one who is familiar with Latin literature would miss Achere if it were absent: a particle of transition is necessary, though Ceterum might have been used instead, showing that the writer, having finished his survey of the manners and customs of the Gauls and Germans, is passing on to notice the former relations between the two peoples. But every one who has a feeling for style would be offended by a translation of Ac: if Caesar could have written in English, he would have said merely 'Once there was a time', &c.

cum . . . superarent. Even in this passage cum does not tell us only how one action is related to another with regard to the time of its occurrence ' (see the note on 1, 4, § 3). The meaning is (Once there was a time) 'when Gauls were (so brave that they were) more warlike than Germans'. But in English the words enclosed in square brackets must be omitted, and left to

the imagination. See the first note on 1, 28, § 1. § 2 Hercyniam silvam. Judging from 25, § 1 (which was probably not written by Caesar), the Hercynian forest comprised the whole Danubian region from the source of the Danube to the Carpathians.

Eratosthenes was an Alexandrian geographer and poet, who

lived in the third century B. C.

§ 4. aute was supplied by H. J. Heller. If it were omitted, the subject of permanent would be Galli or Volcae Tectosures, which is evidently impossible. The insertion of ante would be unnecessary if we could read quoque, which is found in S, instead of quod, and put a full stop after utuntur; but to critical readers this expedient will not commend itself.

§ 5. provinciarum means the provinces of Transalpine and

Cisalpine Gaul. See the map and p. lxii.

and copram atque usus, 'for prosperity and the needs (of life)'.

Having settled the precise meaning of the words, one must try to turn them into English; for the word for word translation

victi procliis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant.

TheHer- [25 cynian forest and its fauna.

Huius Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo VIIII dierum iter expedito patet; non enim aliter finiri potest, neque mensuras itinerum s 2 noverunt. Oritur ab Helvetiorum et Nemetum et Rauracorum finibus, rectaque fluminis Danubii regione

is hideous. Perhaps this will do :- '(while the Gauls, from the proximity of the provinces and familiarity with sea-borne products, are abundantly supplied) with luxuries and articles of

daily consumption.'

25 8 are condemned as an interpolation by Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 26 9) and Klotz (C.S., pp. 50-4). Meusel's chief reasons are that even if Germany and the adjacent eastern lands were far more extensively wooded in Caesar's time than now, he would not have stated the breadth of the Hercyman forest (25, § 1) as a fact, but would have written putere dicitur, or some such phrase; that the Helvetii, in whose country the western end of this German forest is said to have been (§ 2), were on the western bank of the Rhine; that the Nemetes lived north, not, as one would inter from § 2, south of the Rauraci; that it is inconceivable that Caesar would have been so credulous as to state as facts the absurdities which abound in ch. 27; and finally that the chapters contain many expressions which Caesar would not have used: for instance, he would not have written demonstrata est (25, § 1) in reference to a matter which he had only just mentioned (24, § 2), but commemorata est; be would not have used summo (28, § 2) as a noun, &c. It is unnecessary here to repeat Klotz's objections, some of which are identical with Meusel's. I cannot endorse all Meusel's comments: certainly the Helvetii were west of the Rhine, but order ab Helectiorum . . . finibus means 'Starting from the [eastern] frontiers of the Helvetin', &c. (cf. i, 1, § 6, Belgae ab extrems tralliae finitus oriuntur). Still, every critical reader must have suspected the authenticity of the chapters.

25, § 1. Humshows, as Meusel remarks, that the interpolated chapters were originally written as a marginal note to 24, § 2; when the note was incorporated in the text, the scribe felt

it necessary to add quar supra demonstrata est.

neque . . . noverent. The subject is left to be supplied by the
reader's intelligence. But, says Meusel, though Caesar might have written dicunt, tradunt, or ferunt, without a subject expressed, he would have added Germani or burbari with norerunt.

Is this quite certain? See the note on 9, § 2.

§ 2. rectu . . . regione obviously means 'along the line of the Danube'; but Meusel observes that, according to vii, 46, § 1 and other passages, the words ought to mean 'at right angles to the Danube'. I do not think that this objection is valid. E regions oppidi means 'opposite the town'; but regio, in the sense in which it is used here, simply means 'line' or 'direction'. Cf. vii, 46, § 1, where recta regione means 'in a straight line'.

Danubii. C. W. Glück (Die bei Caear vorkommenden kelt,

pertinet ad fines Dacorum et Anartium; hinc se flectit 3 sinistrorsus diversis a flumine regionibus multarumque gentium fines propter magnitudinem attingit; neque quisquam est huius Germaniae qui se aut 4 s audisse aut adisse ad initium eius silvae dicat, cum dierum iter LX processerit, aut quo ex loco oriatur acceperit; multaque in ea genera ferarum nasci con- 5 stat quae reliquis in locis visa non sint; ex quibus quae maxime different a ceteris et memoriae prodenda 10 videantur, haec sunt.

Est bos cervi figura, cuius a media fronte inter 26 aures unum cornu existit excelsius magisque derectum his quae nobis nota sunt cornibus. Ab eius 2 summo sicut palmae ramique late diffunduntur. 15 Eadem est feminae marisque natura, cadem forma 3 magnitudoque cornuum.

Sunt item quae appellantur alces. Harum est con- 27 similis capris figura et varietas pellium, sed magnitudine paulo antecedunt mutilacque sunt cornibus 20 et crura sine nodis articulisque habent, neque quietis 2

Namen, 1857, pp. 91 2) showed that the right form is Danuer: but the question is what form was used by the writer of this chapter; and I see no reason to reject the authority of the

§ 4. hains. Think, and you will see (if it is not self-evident)

what part of Germany is meant.

aut... accepterit. Meusel remarks that the writer, after stating in § 2 that the forest begins at the frontiers of the Helvetin, &c., says here that no one has heard whereabouts it begins'. But of course the writer was thinking of the opposite [eastern] extremity of the forest.

§ 5. different . . . rideanter. Meusel doubts whether the mood can be justified; and certainly no one could blame the writer if he had used the indicative. The subjunctive can only be explained by supposing that he meant quae talia sunt ut maxime

different, which seems a forced interpretation.

26, § 1. Est bos . . . deffundantur. This animal was probably the reindeer, which, however, as the reader knows, has two antlers.

Instead of sicut palmae Caesar would probably have written genus quoddam palmarum or something of the kind.

27. § 1. Sunt . . . appellantur. See the note on iv. 10, § 5. multitae. Mr. A. Vassall (C. A. A. du Pontet, Caesar—Gallic War, Books VI-VII, 1901, p. 187) observes that the word in 'exactly descriptive of the appearance of the antlers, which look scraggy and as though they had been injured'.

causa procumbunt neque, si quo adflictae casu cons ciderunt, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. His
sunt arbores pro cubilibus; ad eas se adplicant atque
ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt. Quarum ex vestigiis cum est animadversum a venatoribus;
quo se recipere consuerint, omnes eo loco aut ab
radicibus subruunt aut accidunt arbores, tantum ut
summa species earum stantium relinquatur. Huc
cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, infirmas arbores
pondere adfligunt atque una ipsae concidunt.

28 Tertium est genus corum qui uri appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, specie et 2 colore et figura tauri. Magna vis corum est et magna velocitas, neque homini neque ferae quam conspexes runt parcunt. Hos studiose foveis captos interficiunt. Hoc se labore durant adulescentes atque hoc genere venationis exercent, et qui plurimos ex his interfecerunt, relatis in publicum cornibus, quae sint testimonio, magnam ferunt laudem. Sed adsuescere ad homines et mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti so possunt. Amplitudo cornuum et figura et species multum a nostrorum boum cornibus differt. Hacc studiose conquisita ab labris argento circumcludunt atque in amplissimis epulis pro poculis utuntur.]

Cne-ar recresses his bridge, but guards Caesar, postquam per Ubios exploratores comperit 5 Suebos se in silvas recepisse, inopiam frumenti veritus, quod, ut supra demonstravimus, minime

§ 2. out. Meusel prefers ac, the reading of \$\beta\$. But the movement described by sublecure would have preceded that described by erigere; and it seems to me that the writer meant to say 'they cannot stand up or even raise themselves'.

§ 4. summa. Schneider, who puts the comma after tantum, thinks that tantum... reliaquatur means 'the look of standing (trees) remains at the top'; but I am inclined to think that Nipperdey was right in putting the comma before tantum, in which case the meaning is 'so that they just look as if they were standing'.

were standing'.

28, § 1. uer. The uras, or aurochs, was the ox known as Bos pramiquenius, which in our own country survived into the Bronze

Age L.L.B., pp. 68, 88).

29, § 1. at supra demonstravimus. See 22, § 1.

omnes Germani agri culturae student, constituit non progredi longius; sed, ne omnino metum reditus sui 2 barbaris tolleret atque ut corum auxilia tardaret, reducto exercitu partem ultimam pontis, quae ripas

b Ubiorum contingebat, in longitudinem pedum CC rescindit, atque in extremo ponte turrim tabulatorum s IIII constituit praesidiumque cohortium XII pontis tuendi causa ponit magnisque eum locum munitionibus tirmat. Ei loco praesidioque C. Volcacium

10 Tullum adulescentem praeficit. Ipse, cum mature- 4 scere frumenta inciperent, ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus, per Arduennam silvam [, quae est totius Galliae maxima atque ab ripis Rheni finibusque Treverorum ad Nervice pertinet milibusque amplius D in longi-15 tudinem patet, L. Minucium Basilum cum omni

against German incursions.

marches ngainst Ambiorix, sending Basilus on ahend with the cavalry.

omnes. Mensel is, I think, mistaken in adopting Davies's conjecture, homines; for if Caesar had omitted omnes, surely he would have written Germani simply, not homines Germani. In ii, 30, § 4 omnibus, not hominibus (Gallis), is certainly the right reading. Omnes is not inconsistent with agri culturae non student, 22, § 1), which, as we may infer from iv, 1, §§ 6-8, means no more than (the Germans) 'are not an agricultural people'.

§ 3. cohortium XII. Kraner thinks that these cohorts were composed of auxiliaries - archers and slingers (see p. lxiii) - because, as 33, §§ 1-3, compared with 32, § 6, prove, all the ten legions (see the note on 1, § 4) remained in the field. I doubt whether he is right, for Caesar would surely have called auxiliary cohorts auxiliares, as in B. C., i, 63, § 1, or alariae (cf. i, 51, § 1; B. C., i, 73, § 3; 83, § 1; ii, 18, § 1); and the mere fact that he mentions the presence in the field of the ten legions does not prove that cohorts had not been detached from them. Compare v, 8, § 2 with 9, § 1 and 11, § 1. I suppose that these cohorts were withdrawn from the Rhine when the army went into winter-quarters. They were certainly required in the seventh campaign.

adulescentem. See the note on i, 52, § 7.

§ 4. projectus... putet. These words were bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 31-2); but he now candidly admits (ib., 1911, p. 112) that Klotz (C.S., p. 101), who puts a comma after profectus, is probably right in retaining profectus... silvam and taking per Arduennam silvam with I. Minucium... praemitti. The rest of the passage is condemned by Klotz (p. 53) as well as by Meusel. Meusel finds it incredible that Caesar should have so grossly exaggerated the extent of the forest; and Klotz (p. 101) argues that Strabo (iv. 3, § 5), who censures the exaggeration, was not referring to Caesar, but to Timagenes, from whom, in Klotz's opinion, the alleged interpolation was derived.

equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineria atque 5 oportunitate temporis proficere possit; monet ut ignes in castris fieri prohibeat, ne qua eius adventus procul significatio fiat : sese confestim subsequi dicit.

Ambierix 30 narrowly овсарев Basilus.

Basilus, ut imperatum est, facit. Celeriter contra-5 que omnium opinionem confecto itinere multos in agris inopinantes deprehendit; corum indicio ad ipsum Ambiorigem contendit, quo in loco cum paucis 2 equitibus esse dicebatur. Multum cum in omnibus rebus tum in re militari potest fortuna; nam (ut) 10 magno accidit casu ut in ipsum incautum etiam atque imparatum incideret, priusque eius adventus ab hominibus videretur quam fama ac nuntius adferretur, sic magnae fuit fortunae omni militari instrumento quod circum se habebat erepto, raedis equisque com- 15 3 prehensis, ipsum effugere mortem. Sed hoc factum est quod aedificio circumdato silva, ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, qui vitandi aestus causa plerumque silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, comites familiaresque eius angusto in loco paulisper 20 4 equitum nostrorum vim sustinuerunt, His pugnantibus illum in equum quidam ex suis intulit; fugientem silvae texerunt, Sic et ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit.

The Eburones

Ambiorix copias suas iudicione non conduxerit, es 31

Klotz also points out that in v, 3, § 4, where Caesar first mentions the Ardennes, he writes in silvam Arduennam, emphasizing silvam, because his readers were presumably ignorant of the existence of the forest; whereas in this passage the order of the words - per Arduennam silvam shows that the word Arduenna was now known to his readers, and therefore the further description of the forest contained in the words quae est ... patet is superfluous. Although I bracket these words, I do not feel sure that they are spurious; for the numeral D may be wrong, and I can conceive that Caesar might have given the additional information which the words contain.

§ 5. subsequi. See the note on ii, 32, § 3. 30, § 2. prius...adferretur. A purpose is not implied in this clause; but the verb is nevertheless put in the subjunctive by Attraction of Mood, that is to say, because quam . . . adferretur depends upon a aubjunctive clause.

magnae . . . fortunae. The genitive is used as in v, 49, & 6,-

magni periculi iva.

quod proelio dimicandum non existimaret, an tempore exclusus et repentino equitum adventu prohibitus, cum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, dubium est; sed certe dimissis per agros nuntiis sibi quemque 2 s consulere iussit. Quorum pars in Arduennam silvam, pars in continentes paludes profugit; qui proximi 3 Oceano fuerunt, hi insulis sese occultaverunt, quas aestus efficere consucrunt; multi ex suis finibus + egressi se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, 10 Catuvolcus, rex dimidiae partis Eburonum, qui una 5 cum Ambiorige consilium inierat, aetate iam confectus, cum laborem belli aut fugae ferre non posset,

resort to guerrilla warfare.

Suicide of Catuvolcus.

Segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germano- 32 Caesar rum, qui sunt inter Eburones Treverosque, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt oratum ne se in hostium numero duceret neve omnium Germanorum qui essent citra 20 Rhenum unam esse causam iudicaret: nihil se de bello cogitavisse, nulla Ambiorigi auxilia misisse. Caesar explorata re [quaestione captivorum], si qui 2 ad eos Eburones ex fuga convenissent, ad se ut

omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, qui eius consilii auctor fuisset, taxo, cuius magna in Gallia

15 Germaniaque copia est, se exanimavit.

posts a legion under Cicero at Atuntuca in charge of his henry baggage,

31, § 1. existimaret is an emendation, proposed by W. Paul. The MSS, have existimarit; but in Oratio Recta the tense would

be imperfect (J. B., 1894, p. 370).
§ 2. continentes may possibly mean not 'unbroken' (stretches of morass), as in ii, 28, § 2, but 'adjucent' to the Ardennes.
Cf. Schneider's note and B. C., i, 54, § 3. I believe, however,

that the former represents Caesar's meaning.
§ 5. qui... furset. The subjunctive is causal.
32, § 1. Segni... Germanorum. See pp. xxxi-xxxii.
omnium... Rhenum. See pp. xxx xxxi.
§ 2. quaestione captivorum. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 54) brackets these words, on the ground that, as no fighting had taken place. no prisoners could have been made. Also the startling use of the word quaestio, which is generally used (see 19, § 3) of the examination of slaves under torture, and the unusual order, explorata . . . captivorum instead of requirestione captivorum explorato, suggest that the words are spurious. It is true that fighting had taken place with the Eburones, and that the preseners may have been Eburonian; but the words look like a marginal addition made by a reader who knew that Caesar used to get information from prisoners.

reducerentur imperavit; si ita fecissent, fines corum a se violaturum negavit. Tum copiis in tres partes distributis impedimenta omnium legionum Atuatucam 4 contulit. Id castelli nomen est. Hoc fere est in mediis Eburonum finibus, ubi Titurius atque Aurun- 5 s culeius hiemandi causa consederant. Hunc cum reliquis rebus locum probabat, tum quod superioris anni munitiones integrae manebant, ut militum laborem sublevaret. Praesidio impedimentis legionem XIIII. reliquit, unam ex iis [tribus] quas proxime 10 c conscriptas ex Italia traduxerat. Ei legioni castrisque Q. Tullium Ciceronem praefecit ducentosque equites ei attribuit.

and breaks 33 up his force into three divisions.

Partito exercitu, T. Labienum cum legionibus tribus ad Oceanum versus in eas partes quae Menapios 13 2 attingunt proficisci iubet; C. Trebonium cum pari legionum numero ad eam regionem quae Atuatucis 3 adiacet depopulandam mittit; ipse cum reliquis III ad flumen Scaldim, quod influit in Mosam, extremasque Arduennae partes ire constituit, quo cum 20 paucis equitibus profectum Ambiorigem audiebat. 4 Discedens post diem VII. sese reversurum confirmat. quam ad diem ei legioni quae in praesidio relinque-

§ 5. ut . . . sublevaret. Doberenz-Dinter take this as a consecutive clause, meaning quare . . . sublevalutur. I agree with Schneider and Meusel (L. C., iii, 2398) that the clause expresses

iis...traduxerat. Cf. i, § 4. Tribus, which is bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 72), is certainly suspicious. The MSS. except h, which has iis, have his (tribus); but as the three legions have never been mentioned since the first chapter, his before the relative sentence is not in order, and on the other

hand Caesar nowhere else uses is with a numeral.

33, § 3. Scaldim. As the Scheldt does not flow into the Meuse, many commentators have altered Scaldim into Sabim (the Sambre). I retain Scaldim, partly because, according to Ortelius's map of ' Brabantia' in his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (ed. 1573), the Old Meuse (Oude Maas) did communicate with the Scheldt near the island of Tholen, partly because Caesar may not have been well informed about the Scheldt and the lower Meuse (C. C., pp. 784-5). § 4. post diem VII. See the notes on iv, 9, § 1; 28, § 1.

in paresulto here cannot mean 'in the garrison'; for the legion was itself the garrison. Just as status sometimes, for

batur frumentum deberi sciebat. Labienum Trebo- 5 niumque hortatur, si rei publicae commodo facere possint, ad eam diem revertantur, ut rursus communicato consilio exploratisque hostium rationibus aliud 5 initium belli capere possint.

Erat, ut supra demonstravimus, manus certa nulla, 34 Difficulnon oppidum, non praesidium quod se armis defenderet, sed in omnes partes dispersa multitudo. Ubi 2 cuique aut valles abdita aut locus silvestris aut palus 10 impedita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat. Haec loca vicinitatibus erant nota, ma- 3 gnamque res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa exercitus tuenda (nullum enim poterat universis (a) perterritis ac dispersis periculum accidere), sed in 15 singulis militibus conservandis; quae tamen ex parte res ad salutem exercitus pertinebat. Nam et praedae 4

campaign.

instance in v. 16, § 4, means 'an outpost' or 'a piquet', sometimes, as in iv. 32, § 2, the position occupied by an outpost, so praesidium may mean the position occupied by a force. Perhaps, however, in praesidio may mean 'as a garrison', that is, 'on guard', though Caesar generally expresses this by the 'dative'. In vii, 62, § 8, where a Gallic force is said to have been left in praesidio, praesidio can hardly mean loco mundo, for the Gauls would not have fortified the position occupied by a reserve; therefore in praesidio can only mean 'on guard'.

5. commodo is ablative. Cf. i, 35, § 4 and v, 46, § 4. 34, § 1. manus certa means a band posted in a definite place for a definite purpose, and so an organized band. Cf. ii, 22, § 1

and vii, 16, § 2.

§ 3. quae tamen . . . pertinebat. Meusel (J. B., 1910, pp. 51-2), remarking that these words must mean this in some measure concerned the safety of the whole army', asks, 'how could the care which had to be exercised in order to secure the safety of individuals concern the safety of the whole army, which, as Caesar has just said, was in no way endangered?' I reply that Caesar might fairly qualify the words non in summa . . . acculere by remarking that the necessity of securing the safety of numerous individual soldiers in some measure concerned the safety of the whole army. But Meusel makes a point when he goes on to say that the clause nam . . . erocubat explains in singulis militibus conservandis and that the connexion between these two clauses is interrupted by quar tamen . . . pertinebat. I admit that these words are open to some suspicion; but I should not feel justified in bracketing them. It is to my mind as clear as daylight that Nam refers not only, as Kraner says, to magnamque . . . conservandis, but also to quae . . . pertinebat.

cupiditas multos longius evocabat et silvae incertis occultisque itineribus confertos adire prohibebant. 5 Si negotium confici stirpemque hominum sceleratorum interfici vellet, dimittendae plures manus diducendique 6 erant milites; si continere ad signa manipulos vellet, 5 ut instituta ratio et consuetudo exercitus Romani postulabat, locus ipec erat praesidio barbaris, neque ex occulto insidiandi et dispersos circumveniendi 7 singulis deerat audacia. Ut in eius modi difficultatibus quantum diligentia provideri poterat provide-10 batur, ut potius in nocendo aliquid praetermitteretur. etsi omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, quam 8 cum aliquo militum detrimento noceretur. Dimittit ad finitimas civitates nuntios Caesar: omnes evocat spe praedae ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potius in 15 silvis Gallorum vita quam legionarius miles periclitetur, simul ut magna multitudine circumfusa pro tali p facinore stirps ac nomen civitatis tollatur. Magnus

Caesar invites the meighs bours of the Eburones to harry them.

The Sugambri respond to the invitation, but determine to attack Atuntuca.

Hace in omnibus Eburonum partibus gerebantur 20 diesque adpetebat VII., quem ad diem Caesar ad 2 impedimenta legionemque reverti constituerat. Hic quantum in bello fortuna possit et quantos adferat 3 casus cognosci potuit. Dissipatis ac perterritis hostibus, ut demonstravimus, manus erat nulla quae 25 4 parvam modo causam timoris adferret. Trans Rhenum ad Germanos pervenit fama diripi Eburones

undique numerus celeriter convenit.

§ 4. incertis... itincribus is ablative absolute. Incertis here means 'ill defined'; and the exact meaning of occultis is. I think, that, owing to the undergrowth and the natural darkness of the woods, the paths were 'hidden' in the sense of 'difficult to follow' (or 'discera').

§ 5. reliet is only found in two inferior MSS.; but, after some hesitation, I adopt the reading, because the subject of relient would be utterly uncertain: it might be legate or tribum militum or centuriones. For the same reason I read reliet, which is found in β, in § 6. In regard to the mood see the note on v, 35, § 4.

§ 6. As to manipules see p. lxiii. eingulis, - individuals', who temporarily combined.

35, § 1. quem ad diem, compared with quam ad diem and ad cam dum (33, §§ 4 5), is remarkable.

atque ultro omnes ad praedam evocari. Cogunt s equitum duo milia Sugambri, qui sunt proximi Rheno, a quibus receptos ex fuga Tencteros atque Usipetes supra docuimus. Transcunt Rhenum navibus rati-6 5 busque XXX milibus passuum infra eum locum ubi pons erat perfectus praesidiumque a Caesare relictum; primos Eburonum fines adeunt; multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, magno pecoris numero, cuius sunt cupidissimi barbari, potiuntur. Invitati praeda lon- 7 10 gius procedunt. Non hos paludes bello latrociniisque natos, non silvae morantur. Quibus in locis sit Caesar ex captivis quaerunt; profectum longius reperiunt omnemque exercitum discessisse cognoscunt. Atque unus ex captivis, 'quid vos', inquit, 'hanc 8 15 miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet iam esse fortunatissimos? Tribus horis Atuatucam venire potestis: huc omnes suas fortunas exercitus

§ 5. Cogunt... Sugambri. Probably the cavalry were accompanied, according to German custom (i, 48, §§ 5-7), by a number of light-armed footmen. For Caesar says (vi, 39, § 4) that when the Sugambri saw the foraging party which Cicero had allowed to go out of camp (36, §§ 2 3) returning, they advanced to attack them, 'seeing that they were a mere handful' idespecta paneitules: the foraging party consisted of 5 cohorts, 300 convalencents, a large number of camp-followers, and about 200 horsemen,—altogether considerably more than 2,000 men; and as the Germans despised the smallness of this force, it is reasonable to infer that they outnumbered it.

supra. See iv, 16, § 2.

§ 8. Atque. See the first note on iv, 25, § 3.

A German critic, named Max Eichheim, who has brought a great many absurd charges of falsehood against Caesar, asks how he learned that an Eburonian captive guided the Sugambri to Atuatuca, since not one of the Sugambri fell into his hands, and 'the guide could hardly have come back to him for a tip'. Now if none of the Sugambri fell into Caesar's hands, some of their prisoners may have escaped; but Eichheim's joke is not bad, and perhaps for once he has hit a nail on the head. Caesar may have assumed that the Sugambri must have been guided by some one; and the little speech which he puts into the mouth of the guide may have been an invention. But if it was, such a trifle does not affect the general trustworthiness of his narrative. Ancient historians were not scrupulous about inventing speeches; but Caesar, as one of his assailants admits, allowed himself far less latitude in this respect than other writers.

fortunatissimas. See the note on v, 41, § 6.

PRomanorum contulit; praesidii tantum est ut ne murus quidem cingi possit neque quisquam egredi 10 extra munitiones audeat.' Oblata spe Germani quam nacti erant praedam in occulto relinquunt; ipsi Atuatucam contendunt usi eodem duce cuius hacc 3 indicio cognoverant.

Circero
allows five
cohorts to
leave
camp in
quest of

Cicero, qui omnes superiores dies praeceptis Caesaris summa diligentia milites in castris continuiset ac ne calonem quidem quemquam extra munitionem egredi passus esset, VII. die diffidens de numero te dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, quod longius progressum audiebat neque ulla de reditu eius fama 2 adferebatur, simul corum permotus vocibus qui illius patientiam paene obsessionem appellabant, si quidem ex castris egredi non liceret, nullum eius modi casum 15 expectans quo, VIIII oppositis legionibus maximoque equitatu, dispersis ac paene deletis hostibus, in milibus passuum tribus offendi posset, V cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes mittit, quas inter et castra 3 unus omnino collis intererat. Complures crant in 20 castris ex legionibus aegri relicti; ex quibus qui hoc spatio dierum convaluerant, circiter CCC, sub vexillo una mittuntur; magna praeterea multitudo calonum. magna vis iumentorum, quae in castris subsederat. facta potestate sequitur.

The Sugambri Hoc ipso tempore [et] casu Germani equites interveniunt protinusque eodem illo quo venerant cursu

36, § 1. qui... continuisset. The reader is already familiar with the use of qui with the subjunctive in a causal sense. Here the sense is what is called concessive, and the meaning is although he had been most careful to keep ', &c. But in translating it would be better not to say 'although': the sense can be expressed better in another way. Break up the long sentence (§§ 1-2) into two or three English sentences.

quemquam. This is the only instance in which Caesar uses quisquam adjectivally.

§ 3. sub resillo. This standard belonged to the three hundred convalescents only; so the words may be translated by 'under a separate command'. The convalescents were under a separate command because they belonged to various legions, not to the 14th (32, § 5).

37, § 1. If et is genuine, hoc . . . casu is equivalent to hoc ipso

surprise Atuatuca.

ab decumana porta in castra inrumpere conantur, nec 2 prius sunt visi, obiectis ab ea parte silvis, quam castris adpropinquarent, usque eo ut qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores recipiendi sui facultatem non haberent.

- 5 Inopinantes nostri re nova perturbantur, ac vix pri- 3 mum impetum cohors in statione sustinet. Circum- 4 funduntur hostes ex reliquis partibus, si quem aditum reperire possint. Aegre portas nostri tuentur, reliquos 5 aditus locus ipse per se munitioque defendit. Totis 6
- 10 trepidatur castris, atque alius ex alio causam tumultus quaerit; neque quo signa ferantur neque quam in partem quisque conveniat provident. Alius castra 7 iam capta pronuntiat, alius deleto exercitu atque imperatore victores barbaros venisse contendit; ple-8
- 15 rique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt Cottaeque et Titurii calamitatem, qui in codem castello occiderint, ante oculos ponunt. Tali timore omnibus perterritis confirmatur opinio barbaris, ut ex captivo audierant, nullum esse intus praesidium. Perrumpere 10
- 20 nituntur seque ipsi adhortantur ne tantam fortunam ex manibus dimittant,

tempore et hac ipso casu, and means 'at this very time and in these startling circumstances' (or 'at this crisis'); and I should translate it by 'just at this critical moment': but Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 68) insists that 'hoc ipso casu yields no sense, for there is no question of any casus with which what is described in the following narrative can be identified'. Accordingly he deletes et. I bracket the word, but very doubtfully; for G. Long may be right in saying, 'the sense requires "et", for it was at this very time, and at the time when things happened to be in this state, that the Germans suddenly arrived.'

Germani equites. See the note on i, 28, § 2.

§ 2. adpropinguarent. See the note on iii, 26, § 3.

What is the object of tenderent? For an explanation of the mood see the note on v, 33, § 6. In regard to mercatores see p, izv.

§ 6. conveniat. Meusel proposes contendat; but is not the MS.

reading justified by B. C., ii, 19, § 2?

§ 8. religiones here means 'superstitious fancies'.

qui ... occiderint. See 32, § 4 and v, 37, §§ 2, 4. Several words are needed in English to bring out the force of the subjunctive,—(who.) 'as they imagined, had perished' (in the same fort). Cotta and Titurius really perished not in but near the fort.

saves the сашр.

- Baculus 38 Erat aeger in praesidio relictus P. Sextius Baculus qui primum pilum apud Caesarem duxerat, cuius mentionem superioribus procliis fecimus, ac diem iam 2 quintum cibo carnerat. Hic diffisus suae atque omnium saluti inermis ex tabernaculo prodit; videt; imminere hostes atque in summo rem esse discrimine: 3 capit arma a proximis atque in porta consistit. Consequentur hunc centuriones eius cohortis quae in statione erat; paulisper una proelium sustinent. 4 Relinquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneri-19
 - 5 bus; aegre per manus traditus servatur. Hoc spatio interposito reliqui sese confirmant tantum ut in munitionibus consistere audeant speciemque defensorum pracheant.

The Sugambri attack the foragers,

- Interim confecta frumentatione milites nostri cla-1 morem exaudiunt; praecurrunt equites, quanto res 2 sit in periculo cognoscunt. Hic vero nulla munitio est quae perterritos recipiat: modo conscripti atque usus militaris imperiti ad tribunum militum centurionesque ora convertunt; quid ab his praecipiatur 3 expectant. Nemo est tam fortis quin rei novitate perturbetur. Barbari signa procul conspicati oppugnatione desistunt; redisse primo legiones credunt. quas longius discessisse ex captivis cognoverant. postea despecta paucitate ex omnibus partibus im-3 petum faciunt.
 - 38, § 1. Here again, as in 33, § 4, in praesidio is generally taken to mean in loco munito, Kraner remarking that it cannot mean 'in the garrison', as the preposition in proves. But if in legione (v, 44, § 1) and in exercite (i, 21, § 4) are right, why not in praesidio? I have no doubt that in praesidio here means 'in the garrison'.

qui . . . duxerat. See the note on v, 35, § 6. curus . . . freimus, in the description of the battle with the Nervii (ii, 25, § 1) and of the assault of Octodurus (iii, 5, § 2).

§ 4. traditus is an emendation, proposed by R. Schneider, instead of the MS. reading, tractus. Cf. vii, 25, § 2, B. C., i, 68, § 2, and L C., ii, 542.

39, § 3. Nemo . . . perturbetur is not a general reflexion, but

a particular statement. § 4. despecta, the MS. reading, is supported by iii, 2, § 3; and I see no reason for adopting W. Paul's conjecture, dispects (Z. G., 1878, p. 168).

them.

Calones in proximum tumulum procurrent. Hinc 40 and kill celeriter deiecti se in signa manipulosque coiciunt; eo magis timidos perterrent milites. Alii cuneo 2 facto ut celeriter perrumpant censent: quoniam tam 5 propingua sint castra, etsi para aliqua circumventa ceciderit, at reliquos servari posse [confidunt]; alii, 3 ut in jugo consistant atque eundem omnes ferant casum. Hoc veteres non probant milites, quos sub 4 vexillo una profectos docuimus. Itaque inter se 10 cohortati duce C. Trebonio, equite Romano, qui iis erat praepositus, per medios hostes perrumpunt incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt. Hos subsecuti calones equitesque codem impetu mi- 5 litum virtute servantur. At ii qui in iugo consti- 6 15 terant, nullo etiam nunc usu rei militaris percepto. neque in eo quod probaverant consilio permanere f, ut se loco superiore defenderent, neque eam quam profuisse aliis vim celeritatemque viderant imitari potuerunt, sed se in castra recipere conati iniquum 20 in locum demiserunt. Centuriones, quorum non nulli 7 ex inferioribus ordinibus reliquarum legionum virtutis causa in superiores erant ordines huius legionis traducti, ne ante partam rei militaris laudem amitterent. fortissime pugnantes conciderunt. Militum pars, ho- 8 25 rum virtute submotis hostibus, praeter spem incolumis in castra pervenit, pars a harbaris circumventa periit. Germani desperata expugnatione castrorum, quod 41 Continued

nostros iam constitisse in munitionibus videbant, cum panie in

40, § 1. in signa manipulosque. Cf. v, 17, § 2 (ab signis legionibusque). Do not translate the words by on to the standards and maniples', but try to think of an English phrase which will convey the meaning.

§ 2. confident is deleted, rightly I think, by Meusel (J. R., 1910, p. 70). He remarks that on censent depend (I) at . . . perrumpant and (2) ut . . . casum, and that between the two another independent sentence with confidunt would be impossible unless it were introduced by nam.

§ 5. equitesque. Cf. 32, § 6. Caesar omitted to mention them in 36, § 3.

§ 6. ut... defenderent. These words are superfluous, and, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 37). Caesar would not have written loco superiore, but loci oportunitate.

the camp after the departure of the Sugambri.

ca praeda quam in silvis deposuerant trans Rhenum 2 sese receperunt. Ac tantus fuit etiam post discessum hostium terror ut ea nocte, cum C. Volusenus missus cum equitatu in castra venisset, fidem non faceret adesse 3 cum incolumi Caesarem exercitu. Sic omnium animos \$ timor occupaverat ut paene alienata mente deletis omnibus copiis equitatum se ex fuga recepisse dicerent, neque incolumi exercitu Germanos castra oppugna-1 turos fuisse contenderent. Quem timorem Caesaris adventus sustulit.

Caesar returns to Atuatuca and temperately reprimanda Cicero.

Reversus ille eventus belli non ignorans unum, quod cohortes ex [statione et] praesidio essent emissae, questus-ne minimo quidem casui locum relinqui debuisse multum fortunam in repentino hostium 2 adventu potuisse iudicavit, multo etiam amplius, quod ! paene ab ipso vallo portisque castrorum barbaros 3 avertisset. Quarum omnium rerum maxime admirandum videbatur quod Germani, qui eo consilio Rhenum transierant ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, ad castra Romanorum delati optatissimum s Ambiorigi beneficium obtulerant.

41, § 2. Ac. See the first note on iv, 25, § 3. The best way

of translating ac here is to omit it.

42, § 1. quod . . . essent emissae. Any one can see that quod. as in 18, § 3, means 'namely that'; but why does it here take the subjunctive? Because Caesar is not merely stating that the cohorts had been allowed to leave their proper place. but stating it as the ground of his complaint. Similarly, as Mr. Pantin observes (Macmillan's Latin Course: Third Part, p. 178), queritur quod fecerim means 'he complains that [i.e. because, as he says,] I have done it'.

statione ct. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 48) may be right in bracketing these words; for, as he says, statio can here only mean the place in which the cohorts on guard were posted, and we may infer from 37, § 3 and 38, § 3 that no such cohorts had been allowed to leave their places. But would there not have been 3 or at least 2 other stationes? Cf. iv, 32, §§ 1 2. It must, however, be admitted that it is unlikely that Cicero would have left them unoccupied, and unless he did, ex stations could only be defended if it meant the place entrusted to each man for protection, - a meaning for which there is no warrant in classical prose.

practidio (see the notes on 83, § 4 and 38, § 1) means, I think,

loco munito.

butlessly Imrriesthe Eburones.

Caesar rursus ad vexandos hostes profectus equites, 43 He remagno coacto numero ex finitimis civitatibus, in omnes partes dimittit. Omnes vici atque omnia 2 aedificia quae quisque conspexerat incendebantur;

- 5 praeda ex omnibus locis agebatur; frumenta non 3 solum a tanta multitudine iumentorum atque hominum consumebantur, sed etiam anni tempore atque imbribus procubuerant, ut, si qui etiam in praesentia se occultassent, tamen his deducto exercitu rerum
- 10 omnium inopia pereundum videretur. Ac saepe in 4 eum locum ventum est tanto in omnes partes diviso equitatu, ut [non] modo visum ab se Ambiorigem in fuga circumspicerent captivi nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu contenderent, ut, spe consequendi inlata 5
- 15 atque infinito labore suscepto, qui se summam a Caesare gratiam inituros putarent, paene naturam studio vincerent semperque paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, atque ille latebris aut saltibus se e eriperet et noctu occultatus alias regiones partesque

43, § 1. equites was supplied by Monumsen (J. B., 1894, p. 208); and it seems better than (magno) equitum (coacto), which Madvig suggested. That Caesar wrote one or the other may, I think, be inferred from § 4. J. lange (N.J., cli, 1895, p. 208) proposes magno coacto numero (equitum) ex finitimis civitatibus (cos) . . . dimuttit,—a construction which, as we have seen (i, 40, § 1), Caesar often used.

§ 3. practa. The word agebatur shows what the booty was, anni tempore. The learner can think out for himself what is to be inferred from these words.

in praesentia. See the note on i, 15, § 4. § 4. diviso. Meusel has dimisso, an emendation proposed by W. Paul; but, as Schneider points out, Livy (xxxvii, 45, § 19) writes consul in hiberna exercitum . . . divisit, where divisit is equivalent to misit divisum.

circumspicerent. G. Long actually brackets this picturesque and vigorous word, remarking that 'no sense can be made out of it'! Who can mistake the sense,—circumspiciendo quaererent? Nipperdey (p. 87 of his edition) lucidly analyses the meaning.

§ 6. Meusol conjectures that Chesar wrote occultatus immediately after saltibus; but surely he meant that Ambiorix escaped under cover of night.

regiones partesque is a pleonasm, such as Caesar was prone to use notwithstanding his terse style. The long sentence comprised in §§ 4 6 is, I think, the most difficult passage in the Commenturies to translate into English.

Escape of Ambiorix. peteret non maiore equitum praesidio quam IIII, quibus solis vitam suam committere audebat.

Execution 44.

duarum cohortium damno Durocortorum Remorum deduxit, concilioque in eum locum Galliae indicto de seniuratione Senonum et Carnutum quaestionem habere instituit et de Accone, qui princeps eius consilii fuerat, graviore sententia pronuntiata more maiorum supplicium sumpsit. Non nulli iudicium veriti profugerunt. Quibus cum aqua atque igni interdixisset, quas legiones ad fines Treverorum, duas in Lingonibus, sex reliquas in Senonum finibus Agedinci in hibernis conlocavit frumentoque exercitui proviso, ut instituerat, in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est.

44, § 1. coniuratione . . . Carnutum. Cf. ch. 4.

^{§ 2.} more materian. Acco was flogged to death. § 3. fines here, as in v, 26, § 2, 46, § 4, and 54, § 2, evidently means 'frontier'.

C. IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS SEPTIMUS

QUIETA Gallia Caesar, ut constituerat, in Italiam ad 1 The conventus agendos proficiscitur. Ibi cognoscit de P. Clodii caede (de) senatusque consulto certior factus, ut omnes iuniores Italiae coniurarent, dilectum tota 5 provincia habere instituit. Eac res in Galliam Trans- 2 alpinam celeriter perferuntur. Addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, retineri urbano motu Caesarem neque in tantis dis-

Gauls oncouraged by news of disturbances at Rome, following the murder of Clodius: conspiracy of chiefm.

1, § 1. P. Clodii caede. Clodius was a turbulent politician who played a conspicuous part in the riots which occurred frequently in and near Rome in these years of anarchy. He was murdered on January 18, 702 of the unreformed calendar, which corresponded with December 7, 53 B.C. of the Julian culendar, by a gang of bullies in the pay of Milo, one of the supporters of Pompey.

"It...conjurarent." There are two other instances in Caesar

(B. C., i, 2, § 6; iii. 10, § 4) of ut depending only upon a substantive. Juniores means all able-bodied males whose age was

between 17 and 46.

confurement (equivalent to una invarent),—'should conjointly take the [military] oath'. We should say 'should be sworn in'. Caesar nowhere else uses the word in this sense.

provincia means here Cisalpine Gaul only. See p. lxii. Long (D. R. R., 19, 287) says 'it does not appear whether he [Caesar] raised them on the authority of the Senate by assuming that his province was comprehended in the term Italia, or that he did not trouble himself about any authority'. Anyhow he had raised troops in his province before without special authority from the Senate (C. G., p. 557). There is certainly a causal connexion between de senatusque consulto certior factus and dilectum . . . instituit; and, although Caesar raised no new legions but only a fresh draft (7, § 5) to fill up losses in his army, Schneider may be right in supposing that he raised troops partly in order to help Pompey. No doubt, as P. Geyer says (J. B., 1885, p. 140), it would, in a sense, have been against his interest to do this; but if Pompey had really wanted troops from Cisalpine Gaul, Caesar would not have been so short-aighted as to refuse to send them.

§ 2. rumoribus is ablative. Cf. B. C., i, 53, § 2, - multa rumor

adfingebat.

- 3 sensionibus ad exercitum venire posse. Hac impulsi occasione qui iam ante se populi Romani imperio subiectos dolerent liberius atque audacius de bello
- 4 consilia inire incipiunt. Indictis inter se principes Galliae conciliis silvestribus ac remotis locis queruntur 5 de Acconis morte; hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse
- 5 demonstrant; miserantur communem Galliae fortunam; omnibus pollicitationibus ac praemiis deposcunt qui belli initium faciant et sui capitis periculo Galliam
- 6 in libertatem vindicent. In primis rationem esse 10 habendam dicunt, prius quam corum clandestina consilia efferantur, ut Caesar ab exercitu intercludatur.
- 7 Id esse facile, quod neque legiones audeant absente imperatore ex hibernis egredi neque imperator sine
- s praesidio ad legiones pervenire possit; postremo in 15 acie praestare interfici quam non veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, quam a maioribus acceperint, recuperare.

His rebus agitatis profitentur Carnutes se nullum 2 periculum communis salutis causa recusare, principesque ex omnibus bellum facturos pollicentur et,

§ 3. qui . . . dolerent. See the note on i. 36, § 4. liberius . . . incipiunt. These words suggest that the news of the murder of Clodius only gave the final stimulus to a movement which was already in being; in other words, that the Gallic conspirators had begun to form their plans soon after Caesar quitted Gaul in the autumn of 58 B. c. Moreover, the murder occurred, as we have seen, on December 7, 58 B. c.; and if the conspirators had only begun to act after the news reached

them, there would hardly have been time for the events which Caesar describes in ch. 1-32, § 2 (C. G., p. 736). § 4. principes (see the notes on i, 3, § 5, 19, § 3) seems to mean simply 'leading men'; it does not, as for instance in 65, § 2, denote magistrates.

remotis. Cf. Cicero, Fam., vii, 20, § 2. But I am rather in clined to think that Meusel is right in conjecturing that Caesar

wrote semotis.

§ 6. corum (see the first note on i, 5, § 4) is used instead of rue, probably because the nominative of suus is hardly ever found. There are only two instances in Caesar (B. C., i, 85, § 5;

ii, 17, § 2).

2, § 1. His rebus... Carnutes. Schneider takes the meaning to be 'After these matters had been discussed [in various meetings] the Carnutes [in a final meeting] declared ',&c.; and I have adopted this view in C. C., pp. 129-30.

§ 2. principes is evidently accusative.

The Carnutes undertake

quoniam in praesentia obsidibus cavere inter se non possint, ne res efferatur, at iure iurando ac fide sanciatur petunt, conlatis militaribus signis, quo more eorum gravissima caerimonia continetur, ne facto 5 initio belli ab reliquis deserantur. Tum, conlaudatis 3 Carnutibus, dato iure iurando ab omnibus qui aderant. tempore eius rei constituto a concilio disceditur.

to strike the first blow.

Ubi ea dies venit, Carnutes Cotuato et Conconneto- 3 Massacre dumno ducibus, desperatis hominibus, Cenabum signo o dato concurrunt civesque Romanos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, in his C. Fufium Citam, honestum equitem Romanum, qui rei frumentariae iusau Caesaris praeerat, interficient bonaque corum diripiunt. Celeriter ad omnes Galliae civitates fama 2 s perfertur. Nam ubi quae maior atque inlustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant; hunc alii deinceps excipiunt et proximis tradunt, ut tum accidit. Nam quae Cenabi oriente sole gesta s

of Roman citizens at Cenabum.

in praesentia. See the note on i, 15, § 4. poseint. See the last note on v, 3, § 5. at . . . sanciatur is the object of petunt. militaribus signis. See the note on iv, 15, § 1. quo does not agree with mere.

3, § 1. negotiandi causa. See p. Ilii. Negotiatores were gener-

ally money-lenders.

qui ... preserat. Cenabum was hard by one of the great corn-growing districts of France, the monotonous plain of La Beauce. Mount one of the towers of Chartres Cathedral on a sunny day in August, and you will see such a wealth of yellow

corn as you never saw before.

42. Celeriter . . . tum accidit. Napoleon III insists that criers had been posted beforehand from Cenabum to Gergovia': but if he is right, criers must have been 'posted beforehand' along every route leading from Cenabum; for Caesar says that the news flew rapidly to all the states of Gaul. Could anything be more grotesque than this notion of criers 'posted beforehand', standing expectant on all the great thoroughfares of Gaul, and bawling out news from one to another? As George Long sensibly remarked, 'What Caesar describes is simple enough. The country was populous, and great news was quickly carried from one spot to another '(C. G., pp. 736-7).

fama. R. Sydow is, I dare say, right in conjecturing that

Caesar wrote es fama.

incidit. See the second note on v, 56, § 2.

agros regionesque. Schneider is perhaps right in thinking that regiones is equivalent to pages.

§ 3. quae . . . yesta essent. It was midwinter (cf. the first note

essent ante primam confectam vigiliam in finibus Arvernorum audita sunt, quod spatium est milium passuum circiter CLX.

Vereingetorix AFORESTA Chie Arverni, gains over nunierous tribes, and 10 elected commander-inchief. His ateris measures,

Simili ratione ibi Vercingetorix, Celtilli filius, Arvernus, summae potentiae adulescens, cuius pater! principatum totius Galliae obtinuerat et ob eam causam, quod regnum adpetebat, a civitate erat interfectus, convocatis suis clientibus facile incendit. 2 Cognito eius consilio ad arma concurritur. Prohibetur a Gobannitione, patruo suo, reliquisque principibus, qui hanc temptandam fortunam non existimas bant; expellitur ex oppido Gergovia; non desistit tamen atque in agris habet dilectum egentium ac perditorum. Hac coacta manu, quoscumque adit ex s civitate ad suam sententiam perducit; hortatur ut communis libertatis causa arma capiant, magnisque coactis copiis adversarios suos, a quibus paulo ante 5 erat eiectus, expellit ex civitate. Rex ab suis appellatur. Dimittit quoque versus legationes; obtestatur 6 ut in fide maneant. Celeriter sibi Senones, Parisios, Pictones, Cadurcos, Turonos, Aulercos, Lemovices, Andes reliquosque omnes, qui Oceanum attingunt,

on 1, § 1 with 8, § 2, 10, § 1, and 82, § 2), and the sun rose at eight o'clock or thereabouts. The meaning implied in the subjunctive is, according to Meusel (L.C., iii, 1499), concessive: in other words, the sense is, 'although the massacre at Cenabum had only occurred that morning, &c. Anyhow Num quae is equivalent to Namque cum hacc.

7 adiungit; omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium. Qua oblata potestate omnibus his civitatibus

ante . . . rigiliam. At this time the first watch ended about

eight o'clock.

4, § 1. principatum totius Galliae does not denote a definite office, such as that of a king or an emperor, but simply a losse supremacy. The position of Celtillus was not unlike that of the Bretwaldas in early English history. See p. lvii.
ob cam causam evidently does not refer to cuius pater...

obtinuerat, but is explained by quod regnum adpetebat.

§ 7. omnium . . . imperium. Caesar does not say that the conspirators (1, §§ 4-8; 2) chose Vereingetorix as their head, though his narrative suggests that they did. Perhaps mutual jealousy may have prevented them from choosing any one, if they chose Vercingetoria, their choice was evidently confirmed by a general council.

obsides imperat, certum numerum militum ad se celeriter adduci iubet, armorum quantum quaeque 8 civitas domi quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit; in primis equitatui studet. Summae diligentiae sum- 9 5 mam imperii severitatem addit; magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit. Nam maiore commisso delicto igni 10 atque omnibus tormentis necat, leviore de causa auribus desectis aut singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento et magnitudine poenae 10 perterreant alios.

His supplicies celeriter coacto exercitu, Lucterium 8 The Cadurcum, summae hominem audaciae, cum parte copiarum in Rutenos mittit; ipse in Bituriges proficiscitur. Eius adventu Bituriges ad Haeduos, quorum 2 15 erant in fide, legatos mittunt subsidium regatum, quo facilius hostium copias sustinere possint. Haedui 3

de consilio legatorum, quos Caesar ad exercitum reliquerat, copias equitatus peditatusque subsidio Bitu-

rigibus mittunt. Qui cum ad flumen Ligerim venissent, 4 20 quod Bituriges ab Haeduis dividit, paucos dies ibi morati neque flumen transire ausi domum revertuntur legatisque nostris renuntiant se Biturigum perfidiam 5 veritos revertisse, quibus id consilii fuisse cognoverint

ut, si flumen transissent, una ex parte ipsi, altera 25 Arverni se circumsisterent. Id cane de causa quam 6 legatis pronuntiaverint an perfidia adducti fecerint, quod nihil nobis constat, non videtur pro certo esse popendum. Bituriges eorum discessu statim se cum 7 Arvernis coniungunt.

30 His rebus in Italiam Caesari nuntiatis, cum iam & Caesar ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompei commodiorem

Bituriges

join the

Insurrection.

returns to Gaul, how

^{5, § 2.} in fide is here nearly equivalent to in tutela (cf. ii, 3, 2), whereas in 4, § 5 it means 'in allegiance', i.e. 'loyal'.

Ouorum erant in fide might be translated by 'whose overlordship they acknowledged' or 'whose dependants they were'.

§ 3. ad exercitum. See vi, 44, § 3.

§ 5. cognoverint. See the note on i, 31, § 8. I believe that the primary tense is used here because the Acdui had recently ascertained the intentions of the Bituriges. Cf. ii, 4, §§ 2, 4, 7.

8, § 1. Cn. Pompei. Pompey had just been elected sole consul.

shall he rejoin his ariny?

- in statum pervenisse intellegeret, in Transalpinam 2 Galliam profectus est. Eo cum venisset, magna difficultate adficiebatur, qua ratione ad exercitum pervenir
- s posset. Nam si legiones in provinciam arcesseret se absente in itinere proclio dimicaturas intellegebat.
- si ipse ad exercitum contenderet, ne iis quidem co tempore qui quieti viderentur suam salutem recte committi videbat.

Lucterius threatens the Province.

- Interim Lucterius Cadurcus in Rutenos missus cam 2 civitatem Arvernis conciliat. Progressus in Nitio-11 broges et Gabalos ab utrisque obsides accipit et magna coacta manu in provinciam Narbonem versus inru-3 ptionem facere contendit. Qua re nuntiata Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut Nar-
- bonem proficisceretur. Eo cum venisset, timentes 3 confirmat, praesidia in Rutenis provincialibus, Volcas Arecomicis, Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, quae
- 5 loca hostibus erant finitima, constituit, partem copiarum ex provincia supplementumque, quod ex Italia adduxerat, in Helvios, qui fines Arvernorum con-

tingunt, convenire iubet.

His rebus comparatis represso iam Lucterio et remoto, quod intrare intra praesidia periculosum 2 putabat, in Helvios proficiscitur. Etsi mons Cebenna,

> 7, § 2, insuptionem is a conjecture, proposed by H. Hartz (Connect. Coes., p. 11). The MS, reading is er uptionem; but eruptio in every other passage in which Caesar uses it, means ' break-

> 4. Rutenis provincialibus. Some of the Ruteni were independent; others belonged to the Roman Province. See the

§ 5. supplementum, - a fresh draft', i.e. recruits not vet embodied in any legion, but destined to fill up gaps in existing legions, caused by disease or losses in the field.

8, § 1. His rebus ... remoto. The second ablative absolute clause expresses the result of the first. One might translate thus, - 'As a result of these measures, Lucterius was checked and in fact forced to retire.'

§ 2. Etni . . . perrenit. Coming from the country of the Helva. Caesar must have moved up the valley of the Ardeche; and probably he crossed the Cerennes by the Col du Pal (C.6,

mons Cebenna . . . discludit. The Helvii were really separated by the Cevennes from the Vellavii, who, as Caesar says

Caesar check. mates him,

qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, durissimo tempore anni altissima nive iter impediebat, tamen discussa nive sex in altitudinem pedum atque ita viis patefactis summo militum labore ad fines Arvernorum pervenit, 36 Quibus oppressis inopinantibus, quod se Cebenna ut 3 muro munitos existimabant ac ne singulari quidem umquam homini eo tempore anni semitae patuerant, equitibus imperat ut quam latissime possint vagentur et quam maximum hostibus terrorem inferant. Cele- 4 10 riter haec fama ac nuntii ad Vercingetorigeni perferuntur; quem perterriti omnes Arverni circumsistunt atque obsecrant ut suis fortunis consulat neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, praesertim cum videat omne ad se bellum translatum. Quorum ille precibus per- 5 15 motus castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus.

CT08468 the Cevennes into the land of the Arverni, and thus forces Vercingetorix to return thither:

At Caesar biduum in his locis moratus, quod haec 9 de Vereingetorige usu ventura opinione praeceperat, per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab 20 exercitu discedit, Brutum adulescentem his copiis 2 praeficit; hunc monet ut in omnes partes equites quam latissime pervagentur; daturum se operam ne

thenseizes the opportunity to rejoin his legions.

(75, § 2), were 'habituated to the sway of the Arverni' (qui sub imperio Arvernorum esse consusrunt): so it in clear that in this passage he included the Vellavii under the Arverni (C. G., pp. 344-5).

durissimo. I agree with Meusel (L. C., iii, 983) in taking this to mean 'most rigorous'. Schneider thinks that it is equivalent

sex in altitudinem pedum. The reading of B- in altitudinem pedum VI which Meusel follows, would mean that the heaps of snow which the soldiers shovelled aside were 6 feet deep, But would Caesar have thought it necessary to mention this? Surely he meant that the snow-drift was 6 feet deep. There is a photograph in the Revue des études anciennes (1910, p. 85) of a snow-drift, taken in the Col du Pal, which shows that we need not suspect Caesar of exaggeration.

9, § 1. usu centura 'would come about in practice', i.e. 'would happen' is equivalent to eventura. Cicero (Cato Maior,

3, § 7) has a similar phrase.

per causam in Caesar always means per causam fictam,

§ 2. adulescentem. See the note on 1, 52, § 7. daturum . . . absit. Presumably this was a public announcement which Caesar made for fear his design might get abroad. No doubt he confided his real purpose to Brutus.

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bas re read 5, §§ 3 6

celeritate practurered If Caesas was accompanied by his cavalry, his speed was limited by theirs. I compreture that he took the rak of pushing on in advance and travelling by relays of horses, as he did when he crossed the Alps. Money will always procure horses and similar risks were taken repeatedly in the Indian Mutiny

\$ 5 privaque . . . powet. See the note up iii, 26 \$ 3. omner . . . cogit. Six of the ten legions had been quartered at Agestineum (Sens) in the country of the Senones (vi. 44. § 3 and as Green marched from Agedineum to relieve the Bot (vii, 10, § 4), it has been supposed that he concentrated the ten legions there. But as he sent messages from the camp of the two legions in the country of the Lingones to the other two divisions in the country of the Treveri and at Agedineum respectively, and concentrated them in one spot, it seems unlikely that that spot was Agedineum; and if it had been, he would probably have written omnes in oppidum Agedincum (instend of in unum locum) cogit (C. G., pp. 737-8).

in eo praesidium positum videret; si maturius ex hibernis educeret, ne ab re frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret. Praestare visum est tamen 2 omnes difficultates perpeti quam tanta contumelia 5 accepta omnium suorum voluntates alienare. Itaque 3 cohortatus Haeduos de supportando commeatu, pracmittit ad Boios qui de suo adventu doceant hortenturque ut in fide maneant atque hostium impetum magno animo sustineant. Duabus Agedinci legionibus atque 4 10 impedimentis totius exercitus relictis, ad Boios proficiscitur.

Altero die cum ad oppidum Senonum Vellaunodu- 11 captures num venisset, ne quem post se hostem relinqueret, quo expeditiore re frumentaria uteretur, oppugnare 15 instituit eoque biduo circumvallavit; tertio die missis 2 ex oppido legatis de deditione arma conferri, iumenta produci, sescentos obsides dari iubet. Ea qui confi-3 ceret, C. Trebonium legatum relinquit; ipse, ut quam

10, \$ 1, videret. The subjunctive is used because Caesar is suggesting the reason which would probably influence the Gauls. duris subrectionibus. The Gauls who would be called upon to supply the Roman army with grain used heavy wagons (18, § 3); and, owing to the bad state of the roads in winter, the difficulty of transport would be great.

§ 2. suorum. Kraffert, whom Meusel follows, conjectures (J. B., 1891, p. 335) that Caesar wrote sociorum; and he may be right, for I can find no other instance in which Caesar uses the plural of suus in the sense of socii. On the other hand, he may have intended to emphasize the meaning 'those who were on his side'; and I never adopt an emendation unless it seems absolutely necessary.

§ 4. impedimentis means the heavy baggage, or rather so much of it as was not indispensable in a campaign. Cf. 35, § 3 and v, 49, § 7.

11, § 1. Attero die means 'Next day', as we may infer from B. C., iii, 19, § 3, not 'On the second day after' (C. G., pp. 138-40).

quo. It does not seem to me necessary to insert et before quo, as Meusel does; for quo...uteretur explains Caesar's motive for having determined to avoid leaving an enemy in his rear. Still, 'and' is required in English.

coque biduo. The pronoun is used because Caesar is emphasizing the fact that the contravallation was completed not only

in two days, but within the two days that immediately followed his arrival.

§ 3. ut . . . conficeret. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p 53) remarks that it would be ridiculous to say that the motive for Caesar's march nodunum,

primum iter conficeret, Cenabum Carnutum profici-4 scitur. Qui tum primum adlato nuntio de oppugnatione Vellaunoduni, cum longius cam rem ductum iri existimarent, praesidium Cenabi tuendi causa, quod 5 eo mitterent, comparabant. Huc biduo pervenit \$ Castris ante oppidum positis, diei tempore exclusus in posterum oppugnationem differt quaeque ad eam

6 rem usui sint militibus imperat, et quod oppidum

recaptures Cenabum.

> to Cenabum was ut quam primum iter conficeret, - the desire to finish his march as soon as possible. Accordingly he brackets the words. Does this translation sound ridiculous? - 'He left Gaius Trebonius to give effect to these orders, and, being anxious to finish his march as soon as possible, pushed on for Cenabum,' &c. The march which Caesar wished to finish was the whole march from Agedineum to Gorgobina. (Iter) faceret,

the reading of a, is pointless, indeed absurd. § 4. praesidium . . . comparabant. Mommsen (J. B., 1894. p. 208) regards tuendi causa as an interpolation, and explains co as referring to Vellaunodunum. As if the Carnutes were so quixotically unselfish as to collect troops for the protection of a town which belonged to another tribe! But Mensel (J. B., 1910, p. 58; 1912, pp. 71-2) insists that Mommon was right. Referring to 2, § 1, he says that the Carnutes had already proved that they were capable of altruism; that if the praesidium had been collected for the defence of Cenabum, Caesar would not have added the words quod so mitterent, and cum longius ... existimarent would be meaningless. The Carnutes, he adds, had no fear for Cenabum; otherwise ther would have long before taken steps to defend it, and they would have assembled their troops in Cenabum itself, not at any other place with the object of sending them to Cenabum. I fear that this defence will not avail Mommsen. Certainly the Carnutes had promised to strike the first blow, and they had fulfilled their promise by murdering Roman citizens: but that was a very different thing from sending an army out of their own country to help another tribe; and every one who knows the ways of half-barbarous tribes will admit that they would never have done such a thing (cf. A. B., p. 617). Besides, the supposition that the Carnutes fancied that they could, by their own unaided efforts, compel Caesar to raise the siege of Vellaunodunum is out of the question. As to the words quad eo mitterent, if it were necessary to bracket anything, I would bracket them; but they yield perfect sense: the procesidium could not be raised at Cenabum itself; it was raised piecemeal in different parts of the country, and sent to Cenabum. The Carnutes could hardly have expected that, after the outrage which they had committed, they would be left unmolested; but, believing that the siege of Vellaunodunum would be protracted, they had delayed preparing to defend themselves. § 5. sint. In iv, 31, § 2 Caesar writes et quie ad eus ren erant

usui ex continenti comparari iubebat. Kraner thinks that quarque

Cenabum pons fluminis Ligeris contingebat, veritus ne noctu ex oppido profugerent, duas legiones in armis excubare jubet. Cenabenses paulo ante mediam 7 noctem silentio ex oppido egressi flumen transire 5 coeperunt. Qua re per exploratores nuntiata, Caesar 8 legiones quas expeditas esse iusserat portis incensis intromittit atque oppido potitur, perpaucis ex hostium numero desideratis quin cuncti caperentur, quod pontis atque itinerum angustiae multitudini fugam 10 intercluserant. Oppidum diripit atque incendit, prae-9 dam militibus donat, exercitum Ligerim traducit atque in Biturigum fines pervenit.

Vercingetorix, ubi de Caesaria adventu cognovit, 12 and capoppugnatione desistit atque obviam Caesari profici-15 scitur. Ille oppidum Biturigum positum in via No- 2 viodunum oppugnare instituerat. Quo ex oppido 3 cum legati ad eum venissent oratum ut sibi ignosceret suaeque vitae consuleret, ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, qua pleraque erat consecutus, arma conferri, 20 equos produci, obsides dari iubet. Parte iam obsidum 4 tradita, cum reliqua administrarentur, centurionibus

et paucis militibus intromissis, qui arma iumentaque

conquirerent, equitatus hostium procul visus est, qui agmen Vereingetorigis antecesserat. Quem simul 5 25 atque oppidani conspexerunt atque in spem auxilii venerunt, clamore sublato arma capere, portas claudere, murum complere coeperunt. Centuriones in oppido, 6 cum ex significatione Gallorum novi aliquid ab iis iniri consilii intellexissent, gladiis destrictis portas 30 occupaverunt suosque omnes incolumes receperunt.

Caesar ex castris equitatum educi iubet proc- 13 which liumque equestre committit; laborantibus iam suis

Vereingetorix

Noviodunum,

usui sint imperat is equivalent to quaeque usui sint indicat eaque imperat.

§ 8. exploratores. See the first note on i, 12, § 2. expeditas here means ' ready for action '.

itinerum, the narrow streets of Cenabum (C. G., p. 138

12, § 6. significatione, 'behaviour'. Perhaps you can think of a better word.

vainly attempts to relieve. Germanos equites circiter CCCC submittit, quos ab initio secum habere instituerat. Eorum impetum Galli sustinere non potuerunt atque in fugam coniecti multis amissis se ad agmen receperunt. Quibus profligatis, rursus oppidani perterriti comprehensos cos quorum sopera plebem concitatam existimabant ad Caesarem perduxerunt seseque ei dediderunt. Quibus rebus confectis Caesar ad oppidum Avaricum, quod erat maximum munitissimumque in finibus Biturigum atque agri fertilissima regione, profectus est, quod eo to oppido recepto civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum confidebat.

Caesar marches against Avarieum (Bourges),

Vereingetorix
persuades
the Rituriges to
burn their
towns and
homesteads,

4 Vereingetorix tot continuis incommodis Vellaunoduni, Cenabi, Novioduni acceptis, suos ad concilium
2 convocat. Docet longe alia ratione esse bellum ge-16
rendum atque antea gestum sit. Omnibus modis huic
rei studendum, ut pabulatione et commeatu Romani
3 prohibeantur. Id esse facile, quod equitatu ipsi abun4 dent et quod anni tempore subleventur. Pabulum
secari non posse, necessario dispersos hostes ex aedi-16
ficiis petere; hos omnes cotidie ab equitibus deleri
5 posse. Praeterea salutis causa rei familiaris commoda
neglegenda: vicos atque aedificia incendi oportere hoc
spatio [a Boia] quoque versus quo pabulandi causa

13, § 1. Germanos equites. See the note on i, 23, § 2 (equitum Gallorum).

ab initio. Caesar had no German cavalry in his first campaign, but he had perhaps begun to raise them before the winter of 54 n.o. (v, 26, § 3), having learned in his campaign against Ariovistus (i, 48, §§ 5-7) how good they were. Ab initio, therefore, either means from the outset of the seventh campaign, or from the time when Caesar first employed German cavalry.

14, § 5. Boia means the country of the Boi. A Boia was, however, rightly bracketed by Scaliger. Why should Vereingetorix have decided to burn the towns all round Boia, and yet to spare Boia itself, from which the Romans expected supplies (17, § 2)? Besides, if the country on all sides of Boia was devastated, the Aedui, in whose country Boia was situated (i 24, § 5), must have burned their own towns; but it is certain that they did not, for they had not yet joined Vereingetorix. Madvig ingeniously conjectured that Caesar had written ab via (quoque versus) "all round the road" and that it was carelessly altered by a copyrat into aboia; but Caesar never, as far as we know, wrote ab before v (C. G., pp. 740-2).

adire posse videantur. Harum ipsis rerum copiam 6 suppetere, quod, quorum in finibus bellum geratur, corum opibus subleventur; Romanos aut inopiam non? laturos aut magno cum periculo longius a castris

- 5 processuros; neque interesse ipsosne interficiant im-8 pedimentisne exuant, quibus amissis bellum geri non possit. Praeterea oppida incendi oportere quae non 9 munitione et loci natura ab omni sint periculo tuta, ne suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula neu
- 10 Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus praedamque tollendam. Haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, 10 multo illa gravius aestimari debere, liberos, coniuges in servitutem abstrahi, ipsos interfici, quae sit necesse accidere victis.
- 15 Omnium consensu hac sententia probata, uno die 15 The amplius XX urbes Biturigum incenduntur. [Hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus.] In omnibus partibus 2 incendia conspiciuntur; quae etsi magno cum dolore omnes ferebant, tamen hoc sibi solacii proponebant, 20 [quod] se prope explorata victoria celeriter amissa recuperaturos [confidebant]. Deliberatur de Avarico 3

Bituriges, contrary to his advice, resolve to defend Avaricum.

§ 8. impedimentione is the MS. reading. Meusel adopts a conjecture proposed by H. J. Müller, - an impedimentis; and impedimentiane can hardly be defended except in poetry (see L. C., i, 257), though Schneider is perhaps right in suggesting that it might have been used in the language of conversation. Müller's emendation is probable; but I should not feel quite justified in rejecting the MS. reading. There is a somewhat colloquial expression in i, 39, § 6 magnitudinem silvarum... aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commode supportari posset, timere dicebant—where the object of the principal verb becomes the subject of the subordinate clause.

15, § 1. amplius. See the note on i, 38, § 5. urbes. Every (fallic oppulum was also an urbs; but in Caesar, when an oppidum is called an oppidum, the fact of its being n stronghold is prominent; when it is called an notes it is regarded rather as an inhabited town.

Hoc idem . . . civitatibus was rightly bracketed by Mommsen, The following sentence- In omnibus partibus incendia conspiciuntur can only refer to the Bituriges, in whose country Caesar was, as fires in the territories of other tribes could not have been seen from the neighbourhood of Avaricum (C. G., p. 741, n. 6).

§ 2. quod . . . confidebant. a omits quod se prope, and \$\beta\$ has sperabant instead of confidebant. A moment's thought will convince any one that hoc . . . proponebant can only be followed by

in e exmuni coccilio, incendi placeat an defendi. a Procumient omnibus Gallis ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam prope totus Galliae urbem, quae et praesoho et ornamento sit civitati, suis manibus suc-5 cendere cogantur : facile se loci natura defensuros 5 heunt quoi prope ex omnibus partibus flumine et paiole circumdata unum habeat et perangustum s aditum. Patur petentifus venia, dissuadente primo Vereingetorige, post concedente et precibus ipsorum et misericordia vulgi. Defensores oppido idonei de-10 liguntur.

eres-MARKET S DCSMp4 starte VAID THE Sec.

16 Vercingetorix minoribus itineribus Caesarem subsequitur et locum castris deligit paludibus silvipine munitum, ab Avarico longe milia passuum XVI. Ibi per certos exploratores in singula diei tempora unae is

an accountive and infinitive and therefore that good and con-

an acceptative and innuitive and therefore that good and con-pidebant ar- sparnous J. B. 1910, p. 70.

§ 4. cognatur was substituted by Whittle for the MS. reading, coperatur. See the note on 1, 8. § 2 consentur.

§ 6 unserrounded rules means 'pity fell by inot 'for') the ruless', as is proved by 25 § 6 and 29. § 4, with which cf. 1, 20 § 8.— New tomes of amore insterno of existentions rules commoners. If rules described mean the mass of the chiefs present at the council the sense must be that Vercingetons sas influenced by the general sympathy which was felt for the B.tunges C. G., pt. 335, 742

16, \$1 locum metris . . AVI. Caesar's narrative points to the conclusion that Vereingetoria excamped north or north-east of Avencum. After the assault which terminated the siege the garrison 'made a rush for the furthest quarter of the town' custimas opindi partes continenti impetu petinerunt 38. § 211; and as Carras attacked from the south see the note on 17, § 1), the few Gauls who escaped the massacre and rejoined Vereingetoria presumably got out of the town on the north. M. Jullian points out that Versing-torix could have communicated with the garrison, as he did every day 16, § 2. more easily from the north east than from the north-west, because on the former and the marshes (17. § 1) are broken and comparatively small, whereas on the latter the road is often inundated (6', 6', PP 742 3

§ 2. certas exploratores means 'organized patrols', certus living used here as in ii, 22, § 1 and vi. 34, § 1, in the sense of

constitutus or detroitus.

in sengula dees tempora. This accusative of time with a preposition is commonly compared with the same construction in v. 22, § 4 iquid in annos singulos vectigalis ... Britannia penderet), but it is not so easy to understand. It is, I think, to be accounted for by the fact that the patrols were told off for - that is to my,

ad Avaricum gererentur cognoscebat et quid fieri vellet imperabat. Omnes nostras pabulationes frumenta- 3 tionesque observabat dispersosque, cum longius necessario procederent, adoriebatur magnoque incommodo 5 adficiebat, etsi quantum ratione provideri poterat ab nostris occurrebatur, ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur.

harasses Caosar's foragers.

Avaricum.

Castris ad eam partem oppidi positis Caesar, quae 17 Stege of intermissa [a] flumine et palude aditum, ut supra 10 diximus, angustum habebat, aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit; nam circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. De re frumentaria Boios 3 atque Haeduos adhortari non destitit; quorum alteri, quod nullo studio agebant, non multum adiuvalant, 15 alteri non magnis facultatibus, quod civitas erat exigua et infirma, celeriter quod habuerunt consumpserunt. Summa difficultate rei frumentariae ad- 3 fecto exercitu tenuitate Boiorum, indiligentia Haeduorum, incendiis aedificiorum, usque eo ut complures 20 dies frumento milites caruerint et pecore ex longinquioribus vicis adacto extremam famem sustentarint, with a view to-service at stated hours. The words may be translated by 'hourly'

§ 3. procederent. See the note on i, 25, § 3. ut is equivalent to ita ut, and explains the intention implied

in quantum . . . occurrebatur.

17, § 1. Castris . . . Caesar. Meusel may be right in putting Cuesar at the beginning of the sentence, though Schneider refers to 81, § 1,—uno die intermisso Galli, &c.; and he might have added 24, § 1, 47, § 1, iii, 14, § 1, iv, 20, § 1, and v, 49, § 4. intermissa [a] fumine. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 317; 1910, p. 60) remarks that a is probably spurious, as in 70, § 1 all the MSS. have (in ea planitie quam) intermissam collibus (. . . patere demonstravinus). Caesar is describing the southern side of

Avaricum. aggerem . . . coepit. See the note on ii, 30, § 3. circumvallars means to form what is technically called a contravallation, and might be translated by 'to invest the position'. A circumvallation is an outer ring of works, enclosing a contravallation, and destined to repel an enemy from without. Such an entrenchment, as the reader will see (74, § 1). was constructed at Alesia.

§ 2. (quorum) alteri refers to Haeduos.

§ 3. carnerint . . . sustentarint. See the second note on i, 26, § 2. sustentarint is an emendation, proposed by White and defended by Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 357-8), for the MS

nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita populi Romani 4 maiestate et superioribus victoriis indigna. Quin etiam Caesar cum in opere singulas legiones appellaret et, si acerbius inopiam ferrent, se dimissurum oppugnationem diceret, universi ab eo ne id faceret 5 5 petebant : sic se complures annos illo imperante meruisse ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, numquam s infecta re discederent; hoc se ignominiae loco latu-7 ros, si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent; praestare omnes perferre acerbitates quam non civibus 10 Romanis qui Cenabi perfidia Gallorum interissent s parentarent. Hacc eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, ut per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur.

Vercingetorix plans to entrap Caesar's foragers.

CRESAF marches to attack his infantry in his absonce.

Cum iam muro turres adpropinquassent, ex captivis if Caesar cognovit Vercingetorigem consumpto pabulo castra movisse propius Avaricum atque ipsum cum equitatu expeditisque, qui inter equites proeliari consuessent, insidiandi causa eo profectum quo nostros

2 postero die pabulatum venturos arbitraretur. Quibus # rebus cognitis media nocte silentio profectus ad ho-3 stium castra mane pervenit. Illi celeriter per exploratores adventu Caesaris cognito carros impedimen-

reading sustentarent. Meusel remarks that if the sentence had not been dependent, Caesar would certainly have written sustentarant not sustentabant - as well as carucrunt; for, in regard to time, the two verbs are exactly parallel. His discussion of the passage deserves careful study.
§ 5. infecta. a has incepta, which may have been written because the scribe saw inceptam in the next line.

§ 7. parentarent. Cf. 10, § 2, where Cuesar writes praestare visum est tamen omnes difficultates perpeti quam . . . suorum roluntates alienare. I will try to explain the difference. Suppose that Caesar had given the actual words of the soldiers: would they not have expressed their resolve with much more energy if instead of saying procestal ownes perferre accerbitates quam non parentare they had said (quam non) parentemus, - than that we should fail to avenge?

18, § 1. Cum . . . adpropinguassent. The towers were now close to the wall of Avaricum because the agger on which they

stood was nearly complete.

expeditisque . . . consussent. The Germans, as we have seen (i, 48, §§ 4-7), had the same custom. § 3. carros. Cf. viii, 14, § 2, where Hirtius says that the

them too

strongly

posted.

taque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, copias omnes in loco edito atque aperto instruxerunt. Qua re i nuntiata Caesar celeriter sarcinas conferri, arma expediri insait.

- 5 Collis erat leniter ab infino acclivis. Hunc ex 19 but finds omnibus fere partibus palus difficilis atque impedita cingebat non latior pedibus L. Hoc se colle inter-2 ruptis pontibus Galli fiducia loci continebant generatimque distributi [in civitates] omnia vada ac 10 †saltus† eius paludis obtinebant sic animo parati ut,
- si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore; ut qui 3 propinquitatem loci videret paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum existimaret, qui iniquitatem
- 15 condicionis perspiceret inani simulatione sese ostentare

Gauls are usually accompanied by a great multitude of wagons,

even when they are campaigning', and B. C., i, 51, § 1.

19, § 1. Collis . . . pedibus L. If I am right in concluding that Vercingetorix's first camp (16, § 1) was north or north east of Avaricum, the hill was of course on the same side; but it

cannot be located exactly (C. G., pp. 743-4).

Dr. Paul Menge has argued that in the affair which is described in cb. 18-19 Caesar was outwitted by Vercingetorix. He seems to have acted simply on the statements of prisoners (18, § 1); and Menge insists that if he had ascertained beforehand the strength of the hill which the Gauls had occupied, he would never have dreamed of attacking it. Clearly, Menge remarks, the object of Vereingetorix was to entice Caesar to attempt an attack in order that the Gauls might be encouraged by his ignominious failure; and the speech which is reported in ch. 20 proves that he had set a trap for his enemy (C. G., pp. 744-5).

§ 2. pontibus here means 'causeways'.

generatim,—in tribal groups.
in civitates is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 37). After generation, of which it was evidently a marginal explanation, it

is superfluous. Cf. i, 51, § 2.

saltus. I obelize the word rather than adopt the very doubtful emendation, transitus. Saltus must either mean 'thickets', which would have afforded cover to the Gauls, or 'glades', that is to say, open spaces, by which the Romans would have tried to cross the mursh. I do not see how it can mean the latter; for if so, saltus and rada would be identical, and saltus would be superfluous. On the other hand, the thickets, if they existed, were surely on the hill. If, then, saltus is right, saltus cous puludes must mean 'the thickets that bordered the marsh'; and I am not sure that such a meaning can be got out of the Latin.

§ 3. qui . . , eideret : qui . . . perspiceret, According to Meusel

- 4 cognosceret. Indignantes milites Caesar, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent tantulo spatio interiecto, et signum proelii exposcentes edocet quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse
- s sit constare victoriam; quos cum sic animo paratos s videat ut nullum pro sua laude periculum recusent, summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, nisi corum
- 6 vitam salute sua habeat cariorem. Sic milites consolatus eodem die reducit in castra reliquaque quae ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant administrare !! instituit.

They Bootise Vercinretorix of treachery. his reply.

Vercingetorix, cum ad suos redisset, proditionis insimulatus, quod castra propius Romanos movisset, quod cum omni equitatu discessisset, quod sine imperio tantas copias reliquisset, quod eius discessu Romani is 2 tanta oportunitate et celeritate venissent : non hacc omnia fortuito aut sine consilio accidere potuisse. regnum illum Galliae malle Caesaris concessu quam ipsorum habere beneficio-tali modo accusatus ad

(L. C., iii, 1506-7), the subjunctives are due to Attraction of Mood. To my mind the necessity of the mood is obvious; and I should say that it is used because Caesar is stating a hypothetical case. The meaning of the sentence ut qui... cognosceret is clear enough, but to translate it into English is extraordinarily difficult. Examine this version critically :- 'Seeing the proximity of the two forces, one would have thought that the Gauls were ready to fight and that the chances were nearly even; but any one who detected the disparity in the conditions would have known that their defiant attitude was mere bravado' (or 'a mere sham').

§ 4. quod ... possent. The subjunctive shows that Carsar

meant to express the thought that was in the soldiers' minds: if he had written poterunt, he would merely have been stating the fact that the enemy had the hardihood to look the Roman

soldiers in the face.

§ 5. salute, if the word is genuine, can only be explained in a very extended sense, - well-being', which in this case would evidently be 'reputation'. Meusel adopts Davies's emendation. laude; but the MS reading can, I think, be defended on the analogy of B. C., iii, 26, § 1-ipsis militibus hortantibus neque ullum periculum pro salute Caesaris recusantibus.

20, § 1. quod. See the second note on i, 14, § 3. § 2. ad. Though I have not bracketed this word, I admit that, following tals mode, it seems superfluous. Cf. J. B., 1910, p. 72.

haec respondit: quod castra movisset, factum inopia 3 pabuli etiam ipsis hortantibus; quod propius Romanos accessisset, persuasum loci oportunitate, qui se ipse sine munitione defenderet; equitum vero operam 4 5 neque in loco palustri desiderari debuisse et illic fuisse utilem quo sint profecti. Summam imperii 5 se consulto nulli discedentem tradidisse, ne is multitudinis studio ad dimicandum impelleretur; cui rei propter animi mollitiem studere omnes videret, 10 quod diutius laborem ferre non possent. Romani si 6 casu intervenerint, fortunae, si alicuius indicio vocati, huic habendam gratiam, quod et paucitatem eorum ex loco superiore cognoscere et virtutem despicere potuerint, qui dimicare non ausi turpiter se in castra 15 receperint. Imperium se a Caesare per proditionem 7 nullum desiderare, quod habere victoria posset, quae iam esset sibi atque omnibus Gallis explorata; quin

§ 8. quod. See the note on i. 13, § 5. sibi esse was supplied by W. Nitsche (Z. G., 1894, p. 776) before persuasum. I do not feel quite sure that the emendation is necessary. Cf. ii, 4, § 10, where se is omitted before arbitrari. Still, with the perfect infinitive the omission is hardly ever

iper sine is Th. Bentley's emendation of the MS. reading, ipsum, which Schneider defends. Vereingetorix, he argues, meant that the hill (19, § 1) was so strongly situated that it defended not only Avaricum (indirectly) but also itself, whereas, if opse were right, we should be left in doubt how the fact that the hill required no defenders induced Vereingetorix to approach nearer Avaricum. As far as I can see, Vereingetorix was not thinking of Avarioum at all; and in such phrases Caesar generally uses the nominative of inse.

§ 4. vint profecti. See the notes on 5, § 5 and i, 31. § 8. Meusel, in his school edition (1908), reads essent, but in 5, § 5 and other analogous sentences he returns the primary tense.

§ 5. diutius. See the note on iii, 9, § 5. § 6. intervenerint. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 364) thinks that the primary tense may be explained by the fact that a present infinitive, habendam, follows the perfect infinitives of & 3-5.

See § 4 and the note on 5, § 5. § 7. posset. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 364) is perhaps right in adopting the reading of B. possit, and therefore also in changing

the following esset into sit.

I am not quite sure whether the first sihi is singular or, as Schneider thinks, plural, meaning Vercingetorix himself and the troops who were then under his command. He says that if it is singular, it is difficult to understand why Caesar added atque

etiam ipsis remittere, si sibi magis honorem tribuere s quam ab se salutem accipere videantur. 'Haec ut intellegatis', inquit, 'a me sincere pronuntiari, audite

9 Romanos milites.' Producit servos, quos in pabulatione paucis ante diebus exceperat et fame vincu-1

- 10 lisque excruciaverat. Hi iam ante edocti quae interrogati pronuntiarent, milites se esse legionarios dieunt: fame atque inopia adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti aut pecoris in agris reperire
- 11 possent; simili omnem exercitum inopia premi, nec il iam vires sufficere cuiusquam nec ferre operis laborem posse; itaque statuisse imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecieset, triduo exercitum de-
- 12 ducere, 'Haec', inquit, 'a me', Vercingetorix, 'beneficia habetis, quem proditionis insimulatis, cuius opera p sine vestro sanguine tantum exercitum victorem fame paene consumptum videtis; quem turpiter se ex hac fuga recipientem ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat a me provisum est.'

They re- 21 cerve it with acclamation.

Conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, quod facere in eo consuerunt cuius orationem adprobant: summum esse Vercingetorigem ducem, nec de eius fide dubitandum, nec maiore ra-2 tione bellum administrari posse. Statuunt ut X milia hominum delecta ex omnibus copiis in oppidum subs mittantur, nec solis Biturigibus communem salutem committendam censent, quod penes eos, si id oppiomnibus Gallis. I do not feel the difficulty; and the context seems to show that the pronoun is singular.

videantur. See the note on ii, 11, § 5 (riderentur). § 9. servos. The slaves were also called calones. See ii, 24.

§ 2, vi, 36, § 3, and p. lxv. §§ 10-11. Hi iam ante . . . deducere. A careful reader will conclude that in the army of Vereingetorix there were indi-

viduals who understood Latin.

§ 12. Vercingetorix is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 63). who remarks that its position in the sentence is more unnatural than that of Sabinus in v, 30. § 1 (vincite, inquit, si ita cultu, Sabinus), and that whereas the mention of the subject is there required in order to avoid misunderstanding, it is here unnecessary. The word seems to me open to some suspicion; but I should not feel quite justified in bracketing it.

21, 6 3. penes cos is the reading of X: pasne in co, which

dum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intellegebant,

Singulari militum nostrorum virtuti consilia cuius- 22 Ingenious que modi Gallorum occurrebant, ut est summae genus 5 sollertiae atque ad omnia imitanda et efficienda quae a quoque traduntur aptissimum. Nam et laqueis 2 falces avertebant, quas cum destinaverant, tormentis introrsus reducebant, et aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, eo scientius quod apud eos magnae sunt 10 ferrariae atque omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est. Totum autem murum ex omni parte 3 turribus contabulaverant atque has coriis intexerant, Tum crebris diurnis nocturnisque eruptionibus aut 4 aggeri ignem inferebant aut milites occupatos in 15 opere adoriebantur et nostrarum turrium altitudinem,

netivity of the garrison of Avaricum.

Meusel prefers, is only found in two inferior MSS, and in the Aldine edition (1513). If it is right, the meaning is that the Gauls reinforced the garrison because they realized that final success depended almost entirely upon their holding the town'. This would have been a reasonable motive: but we are told that the Gauls generally, not Vercingetorix, were responsible for the reinforcement; and, according to the reading which is most strongly supported by MS, evidence, the Gauls were actuated, as they may well have been, by jealousy.

22, § 2. falces. See the note on iii, 14, § 5.

destinaverant. See the second note on iii, 12, § 1.

tormentis here meam 'windlasses'. The word is used in a different sense in 41, § 3 and 81, § 4.

§ 3. turribus contabularerant is equivalent, not exactly to turribus contabulatis instruzerant (for the towers were erected before they were furnished with stories [v, 40, § 6]), but to turribus instruxerant turribusque extructis tabulationem effecerant. coriis. The hides were of course raw, and probably souked in water; for they were intended as a protection against fire.

§ 4. nostrarum . . . adaequabant means that as the Roman towers rose daily higher, owing to the rise in the height of the terrace on which they stood, the Gauls matched their height by adding new stories to their own towers. Some writers, indeed, have supposed that agger does not here mean the terrace, but the material (timber) which was used for increasing the height of the Roman towers. But in all the other passages in which agger means 'material' the meaning is unmistakable; and, besides, Caesar would not have denoted the operation of building additional stories by the word expresserut (C. G.,

p. 746). It has been inferred from this passage that the terrace must have sloped gradually upward as it approached the wall; and a bas-relief found at Khorsabad in Asiatic Turkey does represent quantum has cotidianus agger expresserat, commissis s suarum turrium malis adaequabant, et apertos cuniculos praeusta et praeacuta materia et pice fervefacta et maximi ponderis saxis morabantur moenibusque adpropinquare prohibebant.

Description of Gallie walls, 3 Muri autem omnes Gallici hac fere forma sunt.

Trabes derectae perpetuae in longitudinem paribus intervallis distantes inter se binos pedes in solo 2 conlocantur. Hae revinciuntur introrsus et multo aggere vestiuntur; ca autem quae diximus intervalla 10

an agger forming an inclined plane: but perhaps the towers were mounted upon the rear part of the agger, before it reached its full height and before the front part had been begun, in order that the artillery might protect the workers by playing upon the parrison, and then temporarily withdrawn when the time came to add a fresh layer, so to speak, to the structure (C.G., p. 608).

commissis...malis. The mali were the four uprights, one at each angle, which formed the principal part of the skeleton, so to speak, of each tower; and the tops of the uprights, which projected above the highest story, were connected by planking so as to form a new story. M. Jullian (H. G., iii, 450) infers from §§ 3-4 that the uprights of adjacent towers were connected by platforms (cf. vin, 9, §3 - turresexcutari... pontibus travectus constratisque coniungi), so that the series of towers formed one continuous work. This meaning cannot be got out of contabulaerrant (see the first note on § 3) nor out of commissis... malis, which merely explains how the height of the towers was increased.

§ 5. apertos runiculos. What these runiculi were is not certain. Prof. F. Fröhlich believes that they were subterranean galleries, by which Caesar intended to undermine the enemy's wall; and this view is supported by a passage in Curtius (De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni, iv, 6, § 21): but if it is correct, apertos is evidently not an adjective: it must be a participle. and the sense can only be that the Gallic miners, opening into the Roman mines, prevented them from approaching the wall. Chacconius, on the other hand, contrasting apertos cuniculos with the tectos cuniculos, or 'covered galleries', which were driven into the rock at Uxellodunum, in order to divert a spring (viii, 41, § 4), maintained that the former were open trenches; and Ammanus Marcellinus (xxi, 12, § 6) describes besiegers as attempting under the protection of mantlets to undermine a wall: but I can find no evidence that cumculus over meant an open trench, and the passages quoted in Th.l. L., iv. 1407 8, show that generally it meant an underground gallery (C. G., pp. 600) 21.

23, § 1. derectae evidently means 'at right angles' (to the

line of the wall),

perpetuae, which is misunderstood by G. Long, means in unbroken succession'.

§ 2. aggers here may be translated by 'rubble'.

grandibus in fronte saxis efferciuntur. His conlocatis a et congmentatis alius insuper ordo additur, ut idem illud intervallum servetur neque inter se contingant trabes, sed paribus intermissis spatiis singulae singulis 5 saxis interiectis arte contineantur. Sic deinceps omne 4 opus contexitur, dum iusta muri altitudo expleatur, Hoc cum in speciem varietatemque opus deforme non 5 est alternis trabibus ac saxis, quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, tum ad utilitatem et defensionem 10 urbium summam habet oportunitatem, quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, quae perpetuis trabibus pedum quadragenum plerumque introraus revincta neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest.

§ 3. His conlocatis . . . arte contineantur. Schneider believes that trubes here denotes, not any two balks, but the several vertical [?] lines of balks, which were prevented from touching each other by intervening courses of rubble. Long, on the other hand, pointing out in his edition (p. 347) that ut idem illud intervallum servetur 'expresses the intervals between the bulks in the second tier', argues that neque inter se contingent trubes 'is unnecessary unless it means something else'. Accordingly he supposes that the balks in the second tier were laid on the stones of the first. The arrangement may or may not have been what he describes; but he fails to see that if his interpretation of the Latin is right, either the trabes which are the subject of contineantur denote something different from the trabes which are the subject of continuant, the latter denoting the balks both of the first and the second row, the former those of the second only; or, if in both cases trabes denotes the balks both of the first and the second row, paribus spatiis does not mean intervals similar to those in the first row, but intervals similar to one another. Such an interpretation seems to me wrong.

Remains of Gallic walls have been discovered at Mursceint in the department of the Lot, and elsewhere. At Mursceint there are three or four stones between the bulks of each layer, and three layers of stones between every two layers of mingled stones and balks. But the walls which have been discovered are not all alike; and as Caesar does not mention any layer of stones, perhaps the wall of Avaricum had no such layer (C. G., pp. 748-8).

intermissie. The MS, reading is intermissue; but Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 321-2) shows that this could only mean (balks) free from (equal intervals)!

§ 5. arieta. See the note on ii, 32, § 1.

perpetus trabibus . . . revincta. These trabes were beams laid in the direction of the wall and mortised into the balks (the trabes of § 1). See C. C., p. 748.

Desperate 24 sortie from Avarieum repulsed.

- His tot rebus impedita oppugnatione milites, cum toto tempore frigore et adsiduis imbribus tardarentur. tamen continenti labore omnia haec superaverunt et diebus XXV aggerem latum pedes CCCXXX, altum 2 pedes LXXX extruxerunt. Cum is murum hostium 5 paene contingeret et Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret militesque hortaretur ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur, paulo ante tertiam s vigiliam est animadversum fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, eodemque tempore toto 10 muro clamore sublato duabus portis ab utroque latere 4 turrium eruptio fiebat. Alii faces atque aridam materiam de muro in aggerem eminus iaciebant, nicem reliquasque res quibus ignis excitari potest fundebant. ut quo primum occurreretur aut cui rei ferretur 15 5 auxilium vix ratio iniri posset. Tamen, quod instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant pluresque partitis temporibus erant in opere, celeriter factum est ut alii eruptionibus resisterent, alii turres reducerent aggeremque interscinderent, omnis vero 20
- ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret.

 25 Cum in omnibus locis consumpta iam reliqua parte

24, § 1. latum pedes CCCXXX denotes the extension of the agger parallel with the wall of Avaricum. The great height - 80 feet - is accounted for by a depression of the ground in front of the wall; the hinder part of the agger was of course much lower (C. G., pp. 748-9). The agger was necessarily very broad. because it not only carried two towers, on the right and on the left, but also served as a platform, over which the legionaries advanced to storm the town (27, §§ 2 3). The question arises whether the platform filled the entire space between the viaducts along which the towers moved, or only the front part of that space. General de Reflye, whose explanation was accepted by Napoleon III, adopted the latter view, and suggested that the troops ascended the platform from the rear by steps, This seems to me quite probable; for we may be sure that labour was saved as much as possible; and the platform perhaps occupied only so much space as was requisite to afford room for the leading companies of the columns of assault. Any reader who finds himself in Paris may go and see a model of the agger at Avaricum by General de Reflye in Salle XIII of the Musée de

St. Germain (C. G., pp. 603-4).
§ 3. turrium. Perhaps the reader has already seen whose

towers are meant. If not, let him think.

noctis pugnaretur semperque hostibus spes victoriae redintegraretur, eo magis quod deustos pluteos turrium videbant nec facile adire apertos ad auxiliandum animadvertebant, semperque ipsi recentes defessis 5 succederent omnemque Galliae salutem in illo vestigio temporis positam arbitrarentur, accidit inspectantibus nobis quod dignum memoria visum praetereundum non existimavimus. Quidam ante portam oppidi 2 Gallus per manus sebi ac picis traditas glebas in ignem 10 e regione turris proiciebat; scorpione ab latere dextro traiectus exanimatusque concidit. Hunc ex proximis s unus iacentem transgressus eodem illo munere fungebatur; eadem ratione ictu scorpionis exanimato altero successit tertius et tertio quartus, nec prius ille est 4 15 a propugnatoribus vacuus relictus locus quam restincto aggere atque omni parte submotis hostibus finis est pugnandi factus.

25, § 1. pluteos turrium. The pluteus, as described by Vegetius (De re mil., iv, 15), which was used to protect soldiers when they were constructing mege works (see the note on ii, 30, § 3), was a convex wicker shield with an arched roof and running on three rollers; but plutei of another kind, which were breastworks used occasionally to strengthen earthworks, are mentioned in 41, § 4 and 72, § 4. To which kind did the plutei turrium belong? Some writers think that they were muntlets which screened the men who moved the towers; others that they were breastworks attached to the towers for the that they were breastworks attached to the towers for the protection of the artillerymen inside (cf. v, 40, § 6). I am inclined to adopt the former view; for if breastworks attached to the towers had been burned, would not the flames have consumed the towers themselves (C. G., pp. 800-1)?

ipsi has the sense of ipsorum, which, however, would be a weak substitute:—'in their own ranks fresh men were continually relieving,' &c. Cf. ii, 27, § 1,—ut nostri, etiam qui... procuburssent, scutis innixi, proclium redintegrarent.
§ 2. sebi... traditas. Meusel believes that Caesar wrote traditas sebi ac preis, and this order is better; but that seems hardly a sufficient reason for disregarding the MSS.

hardly a sufficient reason for disregarding the MSS.

e regione, - 'opposite'. Regio here means 'line' or 'direction'; and the meaning of e regione, which is explained by Cicero (De Nature Decrum, ii, 40, § 103), is self-evident in other passages of this book,—35, §§ 1-2; 36, § 5; 58, § 6. See C. G., pp. 779 80.

scorpione. This was, so to speak, a quick-firing weapon, which shot bults or small arrows at point-blank range. The nature of its construction is not exactly known (C. G., pp. 582-3); but no doubt the principle was the same as that of tormenta in general. See the second note on ii, 8, 6 4.

Abortive 26 attempt of the garrison 2 to escape by night.

- Omnia experti Galli, quod res nulla successerat, postero die consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere 2 hortante et iubente Vercingetorige. Id silentio noctis conati non magna iactura suorum sese effectures sperabant, propterea quod neque longe ab oppido castra Vercingetorigis aberant et palus perpetua, quae intercedebat, Romanos ad insequendum tardabat.
- s Iamque hoc facere noctu apparabant, cum matres familiae repente in publicum procurrerunt flentesque proiectae ad pedes suorum omnibus precibus petierunt 10 ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad supplicium dederent, quos ad capiendam fugam naturae et virium
- 4 infirmitas impediret. Ubi eos in sententia perstare viderunt, quod plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, conclamare et significare 15
- 5 de fuga Romanis coeperunt. Quo timore perterriti Galli, ne ab equitatu Romanorum viae praeoccuparentur, consilio destiterunt.

Assault of 27
Avarieum.

Postero die Caesar, promota turri perfectisque operibus quae facere instituerat, magno coorto imbri. 20 non inutilem hanc ad capiendum consilium tempestatem arbitratus, quod paulo incautius custodias in

26, § 2. counti. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 322) supplies si essent after Id, arguing that without these words the meaning would be that the Gauls began to hope after they made their attempt, whereas it was of course the hope that inspired the attempt. But, even if connti cannot mean si essent consti (see the note v., 39, § 4), is it not possible that Caesur was anticipating the description of the attempt which he gave in § 3, and that he meant 'As they made (or 'By making) the attempt in the stillness of night, they hoped ", &c.?

§ 3. natures...infirmites. As we have seen, Caesar, notwithstanding his terse style, is fond of using two nearly synonymous or closely related words, where another writer might have been content with one of the two. Nature infirmites is the weakness which was inherent in the sex of the women and the tender age of the children; then Caesar adds vivium to indicate the kind of weakness—not mental weakness—that he meant.

27, § 1. perfectis has the support of two good MSS.,—a and f. If derectis (ap) were read, operabus would mean the sheds (vinear) and artillery (tormenta), a meaning for which there is little or no authority; and, moreover, the words quae facere institueral

would be meaningless, custodies, not 'sentries', but 'guards'.

muro dispositas videbat, suos quoque languidius in opere versari iussit et quid fieri vellet ostendit; legionibusque intra vineas in occulto expeditis cohor-2 tatus ut aliquando pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriae perciperent, iis qui primi murum ascendissent praemia proposuit militibusque signum dedit. Illi s

§ 2. legionibusque . . . expeditis. In B we find legiones (without que) and expeditas. Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 326-8) rejects the reading of a because if, as he concludes, in occulto is spurious and expeditus is here used adjectivally, the ablative absolute, legionibus expeditis, would plainly be madmissible. Intra vineas in occulto is the reading of \$\beta\$. The readings of a are extra vineas (in χ), extra castra vineas (in φ), and extra castra vineasque in L, in occulto being omitted in both χ and ϕ but not in L. None of these three readings can be right; for the first and the third are pointless and the second is nonsense. Meusel says that expeditos can hardly be a participle, because expeditus in connexion with legiones, cohortes, &c., is regularly an adjective; and that, if it is an adjective, in occulto is impossible. He points out that intra cineas must mean either inside individual cineue or within a space enclosed by rineae, and that troops could only have been concealed by rinear if they had been inside them; and he scoffs at the notion that rineae would have sufficed for the concealment of eight legions. Accordingly he brackets intra vineas in occulto. But Caesar did not always write with precision; and though only the foremost part of the force could have been simultaneously concealed intra vincas, he might perhaps have spoken loosely of the legions as intra vineas. The reading intra vineas in acculto derives some support from the statement, which Caesar makes in the next sentence, that the soldiers 'suddenly darted forth from every point and swiftly lined the wall ' (subito ex omnibus partibus evoluverunt murumque celeriter complererunt); but I do not deny that Meusel is justified in bracketing the words.

Whatever the right reading may be, this much is clear. Caesar intended to surprise the enemy; and therefore he concealed his troops somehow. If they had only been concealed behind the agger and had become visible as soon as they set foot upon it, the enemy would have had warning. Therefore the head of the column, at all events, was probably formed up on the agger; and the only means of concealing them was to place them inside the cineae or within a space enclosed by vineae or both. The rest of the troops would have been concealed either in the space between the viaduets (if Napoleon is right in believing that the central portion of the agger occupied only the front of that space) or in the space between the agger

and the camp (C. G., pp. 749-51).

aliquando does not exactly mean tandem. The sense is 'now, if at any time'; and one might translate ut aliquando . . . perriperent by 'that now was the moment to repay themselves', &c.

subito ex omnibus partibus evolaverunt murumque celeriter compleverunt.

Indiscriminate massacre.

- Hostes re nova perterriti muro turribusque deiecti in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt. hoc animo ut, ai qua ex parte obviam [contra] ven-1 2 retur, acie instructa depugnarent. Ubi neminem in aequum locum sese demittere, sed toto undique murcircumfundi viderunt, veriti ne omnino spes fugae tolleretur, abiectis armis ultimas oppidi partes contis nenti impetu petiverunt, parsque ibi, cum angusto. exitu portarum se ipsi premerent, a militibus, pariam egressa portis ab equitibus est interfecta. Nec fuit quisquam qui praedae studeret. Sic et Cenabens caede et labore operis incitati non aetate confectis. 5 non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt. Denique ex omni numero, qui fuit circiter milium XL vix DCCC, qui primo clamore audito se ex oppido eiecerant, incolumes ad Vercingetorigem pervenerunt. 6 Quos ille multa iam nocte silentio sic ex fuga excepit. veritus ne qua in castris ex corum concursu et » misericordia vulgi seditio oriretur, ut procul in via dispositis familiaribus suis principibusque civitatum disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, quae cui-
 - 28, § 1. contra is bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 66) as a marginal note, written by some one who wished to show what is obvious that obviam remiretur was here used in the sense of a hostile, not a friendly encounter. Schneider, referring to i, 31, § I, defends contra; but it is at least suspicious § 5. Denique is not here equivalent to demum, but to omnimo or quad multa? 'in short'. I deliberately leave the word untranslated. If it is sometimes necessary, in translating from English into Latin, to supply a particle, the converse is also true. § 6. silentio... curaret. The reading of a is adente, of sic. Meusel originally accepted the reading of a, added et after excepit, and, following R. Menge (who, however, proposed certus que), deleted ut, and accordingly changed curaret into curacit. R. Sydow, however (Festschrift J. Vahlen, 1900, pp. 254-5) pointing out that the only essential difference between a and in that the former has silentio and the latter sic, adopts the reading which I reproduce. Klotz (Rh. M., 1909, p. 232) change ut into ct, and of course follows Menge in changing curaret into curacit.

que civitati pars castrorum ab initio obvenerat.

promises to repair the disaster.

Postero die concilio convocato, consolatus cohorta- 29 vercintusque est ne se admodum animo demitterent neve perturbarentur incommodo. Non virtute neque in 2 acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia 5 oppugnationis, cuius rei fuerint ipsi imperiti. Errare 3 si qui in bello omnes secundos rerum proventus expectent. Sibi numquam placuisse Avaricum defendi, 4 cuius rei testes ipeos haberet, sed factum imprudentia Biturigum et nimia obsequentia reliquorum uti hoc o incommodum acciperetur. Id tamen se celeriter ma- 5 ioribus commodis sanaturum. Nam quae ab reliquis e Gallis civitates dissentirent, has sua diligentia adiuncturum atque unum consilium totius Galliae effecturum, cuius consensui ne orbis quidem terrarum possit

5 obsistere; idque se prope iam effectum habere. In- 7 terea aequum esse ab iis communis salutis causa impetrari ut castra munire instituerent, quo facilius repentinos hostium impetus sustinere possent,

Fuit hace oratio non ingrata Gallis, et maxime quod 30 Hisspesch no ipse animo non defecerat tanto accepto incommodo neque (se) in occultum abdiderat et conspectum multitudinis fugerat; plusque animo providere et 2 praesentire existimabatur, quod re integra primo incendendum Avaricum, post deserendum censuerat.

25 Itaque ut reliquorum imperatorum res adversae au- 3 ctoritatem minuunt, sic huius ex contrario dignitas incommodo accepto in dies augebatur. Simul in spem veniebant eius adfirmatione de reliquis adiungendis civitatibus, primumque eo tempore Galli 4

29, § 2. fuerint. See the note on i, 31, § 8. Professor Postgate (C. R., 1903, p. 443) remarks that 'a recognized use of the Primary Tenses is the one in . . . Universal Statements ', and apparently regards fuerint and possit (§ 6) as examples.

§ 6. possit. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 363) remarks that us Caesar occasionally puts relative clauses in the perfect subjunctive even when secondary tenses of the subjunctive precede and follow, a relative clause may stand in the present subjunctive although an imperfect precedes and follows it. In his school edition (1908), however, he has altered possit into posset.

30, § 3. Itaque... augebutur. No finer compliment was ever

paid by a conqueror to his adversary.

received with enthusiasm. castra munire instituerunt; et sic sunt animo consten nati homines insueti laboris ut omnia quae imperé rentur sibi patienda existimarent.

He gains 31 over new tribes and raises 2 fresh levies.

Nec minus quam est pollicitus Vercingetorix animal laborabat ut reliquas civitates adiungeret, atque earum principes donis pollicitationibusque adliciebat. Hui rei idoneos homines deligebat, quorum quisque au oratione subdola aut amicitia facillime capere posset Qui Avarico expugnato refugerant, armandos vesticos dosque curat; simul, ut deminutae copiae redinto grarentur, imperat certum numerum militum civitati bus, quem et quam ante diem in castra adduci velit sagittariosque omnes, quorum erat permagnus in Gallia numerus, conquiri et ad se mitti iubet. His rebus celeriter id quod Avarici deperierat expletura Interim Teutomatus, Olloviconis filius, rex Nitiobrogum, cuius pater ab senatu nostro amicus erat appellatus, cum magno numero equitum suorum et quos ex

Caesar, at 32 the request of the Aedui, 2 decides between rival claimants for the offer of Vergobret.

Caesar Avarici complures dies commoratus summanque ibi copiam frumenti et reliqui commeatu 2 nactus exercitum ex labore atque inopia reficit. Iam prope hieme confecta, cum ipso anni tempore at gerendum bellum vocaretur et ad hostem proficisti constituisset, sive eum ex paludibus silvisque elican sive obsidione premere posset, legati ad eum principes Haeduorum veniunt oratum ut maxime necessario 3 tempore civitati subventat: summo esse in pericula rem, quod, cum singuli magistratus antiquitus creari

Aquitania conduxerat ad eum pervenit.

§ 4. impersymmer. The subjunctive is due to Attraction of Mood.

31, § 4. quem... relit. In governing this clause imports the the sense of constituit in 4, § 8. Vercing torix 'levied a definite number of recruits from the tribes, fixing the strength of each contingent and the date by which he required them to arrive a head-quarters', &c.

§ 5. anicus. See the first note on i, 3, § 4. 32, § 1. commoratus. See the note on v, 7, § 3, § 2. principes. See the notes on i, 3, § 5, 19, § 8.

§ 3. singuli magistratus. The magistrate was called the Vergobret. See p. liv, and i. 16, § 5.

As Meusel remarks (J. B., 1894, p. 365), consussent, between

atque regiam potestatem annum obtinere consuessent, duo magistratum gerant et se uterque corum legibus creatum dicat. Horum esse alterum Convictolitavem. 4 florentem et inlustrem adulescentem, alterum Cotum, 5 antiquissima familia natum atque ipsum hominem summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, cuius frater Valetiacus proximo anno eundem magistratum gesserit. Civitatem esse omnem in armis, divisum sena- a tum, divisum populum, suas cuiusque eorum clientelas, 10 Quod si diutius alatur controversia, fore uti pars cum parte civitatis confligat. Id ne accidat, positum in eius diligentia atque auctoritate.

Caesar, etsi a bello atque hoste discedere detri- 33 mentosum esse existimabat, tamen non ignorans quan-15 ta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent. ne tanta et tam coniuncta populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset omnibusque rebus ornasset, ad vim atque arma descenderet atque ea pars quae minus sibi confideret auxilia a Vercingetorige arces-20 seret, huic rei praevertendum existimavit, et, quod 2 legibus Haeduorum iis qui summum magistratum obtinerent excedere ex finibus non liceret, ne quid de jure aut de legibus corum deminuisse videretur. subveniat and gerant, is at first sight suspicious; but as consuevi has a present meaning and antiquitus requires a past tense, consucesent, in default of a perfect with a past meaning, is required. In Oratio Recta the sentence would be singuls magi-

stratus antiquitus creari . . . consuerant.
eorum goes with uterque, not with legibus.
§ 5. corum refers to Cotus and Convictolitavis.

33, § 1. sibi refers to pars.

praevertendum has been wrongly explained as equivalent to occurrendum. The meaning is (he thought that) 'attention should be turned first' (to this): translated into English, this would be 'he regarded it as his first duty to ', &c.

§ 2. quod . . . licerst. See the note on i, 47, § 4 (quod . . . esset). The subjunctive is necessary because Caesar means to call

attention to the thought which influenced his decision, 'because' (as he reflected, &c.).

ne quid ... orderetur. I translate these words by 'in order to avoid the semblance of slighting their rights or their laws'. de curs aut. I am not satisfied that these words are spurious, although Momusen (see J. B., 1910, p. 48) remarked that the variation between a and B, which has de legibus aut de ture, pointed to their being a gloss, and Meusel adds that while

ipse in Haeduos proficisci statuit senatumque omnem et quos inter controversia esset ad se Decetiam evo3 cavit. Cum prope omnis civitas eo convenisset docereturque paucis clam convocatis alio loco, alio
tempore atque oportuerit, fratrem a fratre renuntistum, cum leges duo ex una familia vivo utroque non
solum magistratus creari vetarent sed etiam in senatu
esse prohiberent, Cotum imperium deponere coegit.
4 Convictolitavem, qui per sacerdotes more civitatis
intermissis magistratibus esset creatus, potestatem to
obtinere jussit.

He levies 34: troops from the Aedui,

Hoc decreto interposito, cohortatus Haeduos ut controversiarum ac dissensionis obliviscerentur atque omnibus omissis [his] rebus huic bello servirent caque

Caesar nowhere else couples in and leges by aut, in 32, § 3 and

33, §§ 2 3 he speaks only of leges and not of ins.

esset. The subjunctive shows that Caesar was not making the
statement from his own knowledge: the meaning is 'those
between whom, as he learned from the Acduan magnates, the
dispute existed'. But to express the force of the mood in
English without intolerable clumsiness is impossible: it must
be left to the imagination. We should say 'summoned the
whole council and the disputants themselves', &c.

§ 3. opertuerit. See the last rentence of the note on 5, § 5. § 4. intermissis magistratibus means. I think, 'when magistrates were not in office', that is to say, when the magistracy—the office of Vergobret (see i, 16, § 5)—was vacant; but how Convictolitavis was elected is not clear. Schneider explains intermissis magistratibus in the sense that at the end of each Vergobret's term of office there was regularly a period of interregnum, in which the priests appointed his successor; but Caesar's words seem to mean that the right of appointment due not ordinarily belong to the priests, and, besides, per saccrifote is not quite the same as a saccrifotibus: it implies that the appointment of the Vergobret could not be completed without the priests, but it does not necessarily imply that they show him. M. Jullian (H. G., ii, 48) seems to think that the right of appointment belonged to the magistrates of the various clans and that as they did not exercise their right, it passed to the priests. But I cannot see why the magistrates should have waived their right, and, moreover, M. Jullian gives to intermine a meaning which clashes with Caesar's use of the word (see Meusel's L. C., ii, 221-2). Who the regular electors were se however, doubtful.

34, § 1. his is, I think, rightly bracketed by Meusel (J. B. 1910, p. 60), who remarks that it could only refer to contressurum ac dissensions and would involve an intolerable tautology. I hold with him that omnibus omissis rebus means

' putting saide everything else '.

quae memissent praemia ab se devicta Gallia expectarent equitatumque omnem et peditum milia X sibi celeriter mitterent, quae in praesidiis rei frumentariae causa disponeret, exercitum in duas partes divisit; s quattuor legiones in Senones Parisiosque Labieno 2 ducendas dedit, sex ipse in Arvernos ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit; equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit. Qua re 3 cognita Vercingetorix omnibus interruptis eius flu-10 minis pontibus ab altera fluminis parte iter facere coepit.

sends Labienus ngainst Senonee Parisil, and marches in person against Gergovia.

Cum uterque utrique exercitus esset in conspectu 35 Vercinfereque e regione cast (rorum Caesa) ris castra (Vercingetorix) poneret, dispositis exploratoribus necubi 15 effecto ponte Romani copias traducerent, erat in magnis Caesari difficultatibus res, ne maiorem aestatis partem flumine impediretur, quod non fere ante autumnum Elaver vado transiri solet. Itaque, ne 2 id accideret, silvestri loco castris positis e regione 20 unius eorum pontium quos Vercingetorix rescindendos curaverat, postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit; reliquas copias cum omnibus impedi- 3 mentis, ut consuerat, misit, †captis† quibusdam co-

marches parallel with hum on the opposite bankofthe Allier.

Caesar CTOSSEB the Allier by a stratagem,

quae refers only to peditum milia X. praesidile. See the second note on vi, 83, § 4.

35, § 1. Cum uterque . . . poneret. The reading of a is cum uterque utrimque exisset exercitus, in conspectu fereque e regione castris castra ponebant; of B, cum uterque utrique esset exercitui in conspectu, fereque e regione castris castra poneret. The dative, castris, is ungrammatical; and accordingly Meusel, who otherwise follows a, adopts Paul's emendation, Caesaris, and therefore also Beroaldus's emendation, ponebat. The reading of a is, however, utterly pointless; and if, as seems to be the case, the daily marches of the two armies are referred to, crisset ought, as Klots (C.S., p. 257) observes, to be exirct. On the other hand, the reading of B is open to the objection that Caesar nowhere else makes exercitus the subject of any verb of which the object is castra; while it is very unlikely that he would have used such an expression as castra ponere e regione Caesaris. I have therefore adopted Klota's emendation.

non fere . . . solet. In the spring and the summer the Allier was swollen by the melting of the snow on the Cevennes.

§ 3. Almost all editors agree that captis (quibusdam cohortibus) is corrupt: for if it were genuine, it could only mean that hortilus, ut numerus legionum constare videretur.

t His quam longrasime possent progredi inssis, cum
um ex diei tempore coniecturam caperet in castra
perventum isdem suidicis, quarum para inferior in-

s tegra remanetat, pontem reficere coepit. Celeriters effecto opere legionilasque traductis et loco castro

c idoneo delecto, reliquas copias revocavit. Vercingetorix re cognita, ne contra suam voluntatem dimicare cogeretur, magnis itineribus antecessit.

and on 2 camps before Gurgovia.

36 Caesar ex eo loco quintis castris Gergoviam per 10 venit equestrique eo die proelio levi facto, perspecto urbis situ, quae posita in altissimo monte omnes

certain cohorts of the four legions which Caesar sent on were 'picked out' in order that they might be rearranged and the four legions unght look like six, but after a careful examination of the Thesaurus linguise Latinge in, 335) I can only conclude that capso was not used in this sense. Of the numerous emendations that have been offered only one-carpter seems at all satisfactory. Carptis quibusium cohortibus would mean 'breaking up certain cohorts' (into their constituent parts, namely maniples); and if Caesar wrote this, we might suppose that three of the four legions marched in their usual formation, while the 10 cohorts of the remaining one were broken up into their 30 maniples, each of which was so extended that, seen from a considerable distance, it might be taken for a cohort. But it is doubtful whether carpo could be used in the sense of discerpe unless it were joined with is (partes, &c.). I have therefore not attempted to amend the passage (C. G., pp. 751-4). § 4. pontem reficers coepit. A road must have led to this bridge; and as Caesar came from Décizo (Decetia), we may conclude that it was either at Moulins, or at Varennes, or at Vichy. Caesar reached Gergovia from the bridge in five matches. Vichy is only about 33 miles from Gergovia, and must therefore be rejected. Probably the army began its march not at Decize, but at Nevers (Noviodunum), where, as we learn from 55, §§ 1-3, Caesar established an important depot; and if so, it may have crossed the Allier at Moulins. But Cassar's remark (85, § 1) that 'patrols were thrown out to prevent the Romans from making a bridge' suggests that he had been obliged to pass one of the broken bridges, and therefore that the bridge which he repaired was at Varennes. This town is only about 48 miles from Gergovia: but the first of the five marches may have been short, because four of the legions had done double work on the previous day; and so may the last,

36, § 1. squestri...levi. See the note on i, 18, § 10. altissime monts. If the reader ever finds himself at Clarmont Ferrand, and will walk southward down the Route Nationale which leads to Issoire, he will approach this hill,

because Caesar perhaps reached Gergovia early (C. G., pp. 754-5).





aditus difficiles habebat, de oppugnatione desperavit, de obsessione non prius agendum constituit quam rem frumentariam expedisset. At Vercingetorix castris 2 prope oppidum in monte positis mediocribus circum 5 se intervallis separatim singularum civitatum copias conlocaverat, atque omnibus eius iugi collibus occupatis, qua dispici poterat, horribilem speciem praebebat; principesque earum civitatum quos sibi ad 3 Defensivo consilium capiendum delegerat prima luce cotidie ad 10 se convenire iubebat, seu quid communicandum seu quid administrandum videretur; neque ullum fere 4 diem intermittebat quin equestri proelio interiectis sagittariis quid in quoque esset animi ac virtutis suorum periclitaretur. Erat e regione oppidi collis s 15 sub ipsis radicibus montis, egregie munitus atque ex omni parte circumcisus; quem si tenerent nostri, et aquae magna parte et pabulatione libera prohibituri

measures of Vercingetorix.

which is now called the Plateau de Gergovie, from the side from which Caesar approached it, and will be abreast of it in about an hour's time.

desperavit, de obsessione. These words are omitted in a: and Schneider objects to them: but his objection is based upon

ignorance of the military situation.

§ 2. castres . . . occupates. The tribal camps of the Gauls occupied the higher terraces of the southern side of the mountain, outside the town, and also the outlying heights of Risolles, which are linked by a saddle, called the Col des Goules, to the south-western angle of the plateau: sins ingi denotes the whole range formed by the mountain and by the heights of Risolles.

dispici. The MS, reading is despici; but, as W. Paul says (Z. G., 1878, p. 168), the words qua...pruebebat were written from the standpoint of the observer,—Caesar. It would be irrelevant here to say that the hills commanded a view over

5. Erut . . . circumcisus. This was a low but steep hill, now called La Roche Blanche, which projects southward at right angles from the foot of the mountain of Gergovia, and terminates in an almost sheer precipice. The small camp which Caesar constructed on it (§ 7), and also the pair of parallel trenches by which he connected it with the larger camp, were discovered by Colonel Stoffel. The trenches, however, which, according to Caesar, were 'each 12 feet broad', were really 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The Roche Blanche has lost its former abruptness on the sides owing to landslips; but the southern part of the western side is still extremely steep (C. G., pp. 756-7).
munitus,—by nature. Cf. 20, § 3.

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strated or who is present the came which had just been on strated or who is present to strate and the Ronne B'anche 37. I be case to be the position of the before learned by I Large (A.J., class, level p. 114, who rates many parallels.)

Placuit ut Litaviccus X illis milibus quae Caesari ad 7 bellum mitterentur praeficeretur atque ea ducenda curaret fratresque eius ad Caesarem praecurrerent. Reliqua qua ratione agi placeat constituunt.

Litaviccus accepto exercitu, cum milia passuum 38 who circiter XXX a Gergovia abesset, convocatis subito militibus lacrimans 'quo proficiscimur', inquit, 'mi- 2 lites? Omnis noster equitatus, omnis nobilitas interiit; principes civitatis, Eporedorix et Viridomarus, insimulati proditionis ab Romanis indicta causa interfecti sunt. Haec ab his cognoscite, qui ex ipsa caede s fugerunt; nam ego fratribus atque omnibus meis propinquis interfectis dolore prohibeor quae gesta sunt pronuntiare.' Producuntur ii quos ille edocuerat 4 y quae dici vellet, atque eadem quae Litaviccus pronuntiaverat multitudini exponunt: omnes equites 5 Haeduorum interfectos, quod conlocuti cum Arvernis dicerentur; ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse atque ex media caede fugisse. Concla-6 mant Haedui et Litaviccum obsecrant ut sibi consulat. 'Quasi vero', inquit ille, 'consilii sit res ac non ne- 7 cesse sit nobis Gergoviam contendere et cum Arvernis nosmet coniungere. An dubitamus quin nefario fa-8 cinore admisso Romani iam ad nos interficiendos so concurrant? Proinde, si quid in nobis animi est, persequamur eorum mortem qui indignissime interierunt atque hos latrones interficiamus.' Ostendit cives 9

marches with the Aeduan contingent for Gergovia, регилдея them to join Vercingetorix, and inflames the Acduan populaes to revolt.

atque . . . curaret. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 56) brackets these words, remarking that their meaning is sufficiently expressed by practicerstur, and that, as Litariccus was himself to lead the troops, and not to entrust them to a subordinate officer, duceret would be much better than ducenda curaret. The words were doubtless originally written as a marginal explanation of

38, § 1. cum milia... abesset. See the second note on 40, § 4. § 2. nobilitas. See the second note on i, 31, § 6.

principes civitates may be translated by 'two of our leading citizens'. See the notes on i, 3, \$ 5, 19, \$ 3.

§ 3. fugerunt. W. Paul (Z. G., 1878, p. 162) proposes effugerunt and in § 5 effugisse, because the men whom Litaviccus 'had schooled in their parts' (§ 4) were supposed to have escaped, not merely fled.

Romanos, qui cius praesidii fiducia una crant. Continuo magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque 10 diripit, ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit. Numus tota civitate Haeduorum dimittit, codem mendaco de caede equitum et principum permovet; hortatus ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas iniuras persequantur.

Eporedorix informs Caesar of Lita viccus's design.

Eporedorix Haeduus, summo loco natus adulescens et summae domi potentiae, et una Viridomarus, pan actate et gratia, sed genere dispari, quem Caesar all Diviciaco sibi traditum ex humili loco ad summan dignitatem perduxerat, in equitum numero conve-2 nerant nominatim ab eo evocati. His erat inter se de principatu contentio, et in illa magistratuum cotroversia alter pro Convictolitave, alter pro Coto! 3 summis opibus pugnaverat. Ex his Eporedorix cognito Litavicci consilio media fere nocte rem ad Caesarem defert: orat ne patiatur civitatem pravi adulescentium consiliis ab amicitia populi Roman deficere, quod futurum provideat, si se tot hominum. milia cum hostibus coniunxerint, quorum salutem neque propinqui neglegere neque civitas levi momento aestimare possit.

40 Magna adfectus sollicitudine hoc nuntio Caesar.
quod semper Haeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat.
nulla interposita dubitatione legiones expeditas IIII
2 equitatumque omnem ex castris educit, nec fuit spatium tali tempore ad contrahenda castra, quod res
3 posita in celeritate videbatur; C. Fabium legatum
cum legionibus duabus castris praesidio relinquit

39, § 1. traditum is here used in the sense of commendatum.

^{§ 9.} erunt. Mommen (J. B., 1894, p. 209) conjectures that Caesar wrote ierant, but gives no reason. The alteration seems to me unnecessary. Cf. ii, 24, § 1, - equites nostralevisque armatures pedites, qui cum iis una fuerant.

^{§ 2.} de principatu. See the note on i, 3, § 5. § 3. possit. The MSS, have possit; but see the note on iii, 11. § 5 (possit). In Oratio Recta the word would become potest.

^{40, § 1.} expeditus. See the note on 11, § 8. § 3. custrus here, as in 46, § 3, 82, § 2, and 83, § 1, evidently means 'camps', not 'camp'; for I need hardly say that Cuesar

Fratres Litavicci cum comprehendi iussisset, paulo ante reperit ad hostes profugisse. Adhortatus milites 4 ne necessario tempore itineris labore permoveantur, cupidissimis omnibus progressus milia passuum XXV, 5 agmen Haeduorum conspicatur; immisso equitatu iter corum moratur atque impedit, interdicitque omnibus ne quemquam interficiant. Eporedorigem et Viri-5 domarum, quos illi interfectos existimabant, inter equites versari suosque appellare iubet. His cognitis s no et Litavicci fraude perspecta Haedui manus tendere [deditionem significare] et proiectis armis mortem deprecari incipiunt. Litaviccus cum suis clientibus, 7 quibus more Gallorum nefas est etiam in extrema fortuna deserere patronos, Gergoviam profugit.

Caesar nuntiis ad civitatem Haeduorum missis, qui 41 Caesar, by suo beneficio conservatos docerent quos iure belli

a forced march,

did not leave the smaller camp on the Roche Blanche undefended. Vereingetorix would have rejoiced if he could have

recovered it; but the position was so strong that a few resolute men could hold it (C. G., pp. 757-8).
§ 4. permoveantur. Not without hesitation I have retained the MS, reading despite the attractiveness of J. H. Schmalz's emendation, permoverentur (J. B., 1897, p. 243). It is true that in a clause which depends upon a past participle Caesar almost always uses the imperfect subjunctive even when the principal verb is historic present (J. B., 1894, p. 356); but there are exceptions, e.g. in iii, 18, § 8.

progressus...conspicatur. Litaviccus evidently marched along the western bank of the Allier, and therefore when he halted about 30 Roman miles from Gergovia (38, § 1), he was near Serbannes: Caesar, who had started soon after midnight and marched 25 miles, probably encountered him near Randan (C. G., pp. 767-8).

§ 6. deditionem significure is most probably an interpolation. Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 40) that the omission of et bufore deditionem in a is enough to show that deditionem significare was a marginal note on manus tendere. On the other hand, the only valid reason for bracketing the words is the omission of et in a; for ii, 13, § 2 (omnes maiores . . . manus ad Caesarem tendere et voce significare coeperunt sese in eius fidem ac potestatem senire) proves that deditionem significare is not necessarily superfluous, and the omission of et might perhaps be justified by regarding deditionem significare and projectis . . . deprecari as intimately connected, the Aedui having, as we may suppose, expressed their wish to surrender by words and not merely by signs. § 7. quibus . . . patronos. Cf. iii, 22, §§ 2-8.

intercepts the Aedunn contingent: Litaviceus escapes to Gergovia. Fabius, in Cacsar's absence, barely repels an attack on the camp.

interficere potuisset, tribusque horis [noctis] 2 ad quietem datis castra ad Gergoviam movet. I fere itinere equites a Fabio missi quanto re periculo fuerit exponunt. Summis copiis = oppugnata demonstrant, cum crebro integn in succederent nostrosque adsiduo labore defatço quibus propter magnitudinem castrorum per-3 esset isdem in vallo permanendum. sagittarum atque omnis generis telorum multa neratos; ad haec sustinenda magno usui fuse 4 menta. Fabium discessu corum duabus relicustra obstruere ceteras pluteosque vallo addere et " 5 posterum diem ad similem casum apparare. Harri cognitis Caesar summo studio militum ante ortus in castra pervenit.

41. § 1. noctis, as von Göler (G. K., 1880, p. 274, n pointed out, was certainly interpolated, by a dunce three hours' rest had been taken in the night, there w have been time to march back to Gergovia (see § 5 interpolator was doubtless misled by the words ad quotes and did not pause to think. See J. B., 1910, pp. 64 5.

ad Gergoriam. See the note on i, 7, § 1 and Genaram § 2. Summes, as in v, 17, § 5, is equivalent to unen-

succederent . . . defatigarent . . . esset. See the second pane

of the note on i, 35, § 2.

§ 3, omnis generie. Meusel (J. B., 1894, p. 285; adapt " reading of B-onni generr - remarking that Caesar water genere telorum (B. C., i. 26, § 1), omni genere armorum (f. 14, § 2), commeatus omns genere (B. C., iii, 49, § 6, and genus cuniculorum (B. G., vii, 22, § 2), but nowhere elected of arma, tela, &c., omnis generis. But these passing of arma, tila, &c., omnis generis. But these passig-irrelevant if, as I believe, telorum depends upon multitudes tormenta. See the second note on 11, 8, § 4.

§ 4. corum is generally and, I think, rightly taken as mea-'the enemy' the Gauls who had been attacking Falins

the horsemen.

duabut . . . ceteras. See the notes on iii, 19, § 2 and v, 40 f Fabrus's motive for leaving two of the gates open was end a resolve to make a sortie if the worst should come to \$ worst.

pluteos. These were breastworks used as an extraores defence. Cf. 25, § 1 and 72, § 4 (where pluter which strengt ? the earthworks that Caesar constructed during the blo say Alesia are described).

ad similem casum. The reading of a is similemone and B similem ad casum. That which I have adopted is suggested. by Meusel.

Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Haedui primis 42 Outrages nuntiis ab Litavicco acceptis nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt. Impellit alios avaritia, 2 alios iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum s generi est innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta. Bona civium Romanorum diripiunt, 3 caedes faciunt, in servitutem abstrahunt. Adiuvat 4 rem proclinatam Convictolitavis plebemque ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem reverti 10 pudcat. M. Aristium, tribunum militum, iter ad 5 legionem facientem fide data ex oppido Cavillono educunt; idem facere cogunt eos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant. Hos continuo (in) itinere adorti 6 omnibus impedimentis exuunt; repugnantes diem 15 noctemque obsident: multis utrimque interfectis majorem multitudinem ad arma concitant.

Interim nuntio adlato omnes corum milites in po-43 testate Caesaris teneri, concurrunt ad Aristium, nihil publico factum consilio demonstrant; quaestionem de ? 20 bonis direptis decernunt, Litavicci fratrumque bona publicant, legatos ad Caesarem sui purgandi gratia mittunt. Haec faciunt recuperandorum suorum causa: 3 sed contaminati facinore et capti compendio ex direptis bonis, quod ea res ad multos pertinebat, et timore 25 poenae exterriti consilia clam de bello inire incipiunt civitatesque reliquas legationibus sollicitant. Quae 4 tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen quam mitissime potest legatos appellat : nihil se propter inscientiam levitatemque vulgi gravius de civitate iudicare neque 30 de sua in Haeduos benevolentia deminuere. Ipse 5 maiorem Galliae motum expectans, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, consilia inibat quem ad modum a Gergovia discederet ac rursus omnem

42, § 2. illi hominum generi: not the Aedui only, but the Gauls generally are meant. One might translate quae maxime ... innate by (rashness) 'an innate quality of the race'.

43, § 2. sui puryandi. See the second note on iii, 6, § 1. § 5. a Gergovia, not 'from tiergovia' (which would be expressed by the ablative alone) but 'from the neighbourhood of Gergovia'.

rursus . . . contraheret. Cf. 34, §§ 1-2.

Aedui against Roman citizens.

Anxiety of

exercitum contraheret, ne profectio nata a defectionis similisque fugae videretur.

He discerns a chance of atriking an officetive blow,

Haec cogitanti accidere visa est facultas " gerendae rei. Nam cum in minora castra (* perspiciendi causa venisset, animadvertit colle ab hostibus tenebatur, nudatum hominibus perioribus diebus vix prae multitudine cemi pos 2 Admiratus quaerit ex perfugis causam, quorum 3 gnus ad eum cotidie numerus confluebat. Costa inter omnes, quod iam ipae Caesar per explore cognoverat, dorsum esse eius iugi prope acquum silvestre et angustum qua esset aditus ad ale-4 partem oppidi; huic loco vehementer illos time:

ne. W. Nitsche (Z. G., 1887, p. 562) propuses nec. 44, § 1. qui . . . tenebatur is bracketed by Meus 1 J R ** p. 55), who remarks that it is contradicted by nudatum how But the hill still remained in possession of the onem; . an empty room in my house is in my possession. St words are hardly necessary, for qui . . . potuerut shows the

hill had been occupied by the enemy.

The reader will not be able to decide what this bill we he has read §§ 3-5. The sugum mentioned in § 3 must either (as in 36, § 2) the whole range formed by the m of Gergovia and the heights of Risolles, or, more probate latter only: the dorsum eius inge, or rather that part of det was wooded and narrow, was the Col des Goules, which !mentioned in the note on 36, § 2. I agree with Napole in identifying the hill that was 'completely deserted ... nudaum haminibus) with a hill, marked A in the which forms a part of the mass of Risolles, and is about News M. Jullian identifies it with that part of the southern show the mountain of Gergovia which was occupied by the tocamps (36, § 2). I am obliged to differ from him, first news Caesar would have seen that the southern slope of tiergon. abandoned before he ascended the Roche Blanche, and second because he says in the next chapter (45, § 6) that, in conseque of the stratagem which he devised after he saw that the was abandoned, all the Gallie troops were withdrawn their former positions] by Vereingetorix to assist in for 6 [the approach to Risolles and the Col des Goules]. Does ! this show that the southern slope of Gergovia had not abandoned before (C. G., pp. 758 60)?

poteerst was proposed by Mensel (J. B., 1894, p. 348) insee of poteerst. In relative clauses which contain a statement

time coupled with the word superior Caesar regularly mer

pluperfeet.

§ 4. huic . . . illos is the reading of B: a has rehementer be illos loco. Klots (C.S., p. 258) remarks that both schools

stratagem.

iam aliter sentire uno colle ab Romanis occupato si alterum amisissent, quin paene circumvallati atque omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi viderentur. Ad 5 hunc muniendum locum omnes a Vereingetorige evocatos.

Hac re cognita Caesar mittit complures equitum 45 and deturmas eo de media nocte; imperat ut paulo tumultuosius omnibus locis pervagentur. Prima luce ma- 2 gnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci deque his stramenta detrahi mulionesque cum cassidibus equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi iubet. His paucos addit equites, qui latius 3 ostentationis causa vagentur. Longo circuitu easdem omnes inhet petere regiones. Haec procul ex oppido 4 5 videbantur, ut crat a Gergovia despectus in castra, neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat.

and huir should be emphasized, but that the emphasis of huic is nullified by placing it after rehementer; on the other hand, in β , which rightly gives prominence to huic, the emphasis of rehementer is weakened by placing the word before illos. Accordingly he conjectures, perhaps rightly, that Caesar wrote huic illos loco vehementer timere,

eiderentur. See the second note on i, 40, § 5. In English one would say (they now felt sure that . . . they would be . . .) 'fairly

cut off', &c. § 5. Ad hunc municendum locum. The place which the Gauls fortified and which commanded the western approach (where alone the ascent was practicable) to the saddle that connected the heights of Risolles with the plateau of Gergovia, is marked on the plan facing p. 305.

45. § 1. de media nocte. See the note on ii, 7, § 1.

§ 2. impedimentorum. If Caesar wrote this, and not, as Ciacconius conjectured, iumentorum, the word here can only mean 'baggage-cattle' (cf. ii, 29, § 4); and it has this meaning in Frontinus, ii, 1, § 11. Schneider thinks that Caesar added mulorumque to explain what kind of baggage-cattle he meant, just as in ii, 19, § 1 he wrote ratio ordeque agminis. Other editors suppose that impedimentorum means 'pack-horses'.

collibus. These hills must have been the lower slopes of the Montagne de la Serre, south of the Auzon. The only other hills with which collibus could conceivably be identified are the lower southern slopes of the mountain of Gergovia; but if the cavalry had moved along them, how could Caesar have said (§ 4) that although 'these movements could be seen, far off, from the town . . . it was impossible, at such a distance, to make

out exactly what they meant' (C. G., p. 760)?
§ 3. easdem . . . regiones, - the outskirts of the spot which

Vercingetorix was fortifying.

- 5 Legionem unam codem jugo mittit et paulu r gressam inferiore constituit loco silvisque ec
- 6 Augetur Gallis suspicio, atque omnes illo se zu
- 7 tionem copiae traducuntur. Vacua castra los Caesar conspicatus tectis insignibus suorum le tisque signis militaribus raros milites, ne et et animadverterentur, ex maioribus castris in 12
- 8 traducit legatisque, quos singulis legionilas pacerat, quid fieri velit ostendit; in primis monet at tineant milites, ne studio pugnandi aut spe pro-
- 9 longius progrediantur; quid iniquitas loci lales commodi proponit; hoc una celeritate posse 12
- 10 occasionis esse rem, non proelii. His rebus evesignum dat et ab dextra parte alio ascensu tempore Haeduos mittit.

Several. legions ascend the mountain of Gergovia and pass the outer line of

defence.

Oppidi murus a planitic atque initio ascensus regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCCp 2 aberat; quicquid huc circuitus ad molliendum de al 3 accesserat, id spatium itineris augebat. A med colle in longitudinem, ut natura montis ferelal

grandibus saxis VI pedum murum, qui nostre § 5. Legionem . . . occultat. Eodem ingo evidently along the same line of high ground by which the hand had gone, that is to say, the lower slopes of the Montage Serre. Stoffel thought that the inferior locus on wa legion halted was just north of the village of Chan as we cannot be sure, and the question is unimportant

pp. 760 1). § 6. munitionem is here equivalent to opus municudi. § 7. insignibus. See the note on i, 22, § 2. animalverterentur. See the first note on 40, § 4. § 10. ab dextra . . . mittit. The object of this more explained in 50, § 1.

48, § 1. initio ascensus. The clue is given in 45, § 7. ... traducit. The ascent began either in the hollow bethe Roche Blanche and the hill of Gergovia or, more pr from the low ground, which might fairly be called a plan east of the Roche Blanche and just north of Donnezat p. 765, n. 1).

regione. See the note on 25, § 2.

MCC. Klotz (Rh. M., 1909, p. 27) thinks that C. (obviously wrong) reading of \$\beta\$, may have been traces a badly written (1) (= mille), and that the true reading ' but, as Meusel (J. B., 1912, p. 19) remarks, it is equally per that MCC is right and that M dropped out through a initial the first writer of S.

impetum tardaret, praeduxerant Galli atque inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto superiorem partem collis usque ad murum oppidi densissimis castris compleverant. Milites dato signo celeriter ad munitionem 4 5 perveniunt camque transgressi trinis castris potiuntur; ac tanta fuit in castris capiendis celeritas ut Teuto-5 matus, rex Nitiobrogum, subito in tabernaculo oppressus, ut meridie conquieverat, superiore parte corporis nuda vulnerato equo vix se ex manibus praedantium 10 militum eriperet.

Consecutus id quod animo proposuerat Caesar 47 Caesar receptui cani iussit, legionisque X., quacum erat, recall: the

§ 3. denoiseimis castris. Cf. 36, § 2.

§ 5. ut. See the note on ii, 19, § 6.
47, § 1. Consecutus... iussit. Mr. W. C. Compton (Caesar's Seventh Campuign in Gaul, 1889, p. 95) says, 'it cannot be seriously believed that Caesar never intended to do more than capture three empty encampments . . . is it to be credited that the retreat was sounded before Caesar saw the hopelessness of his undertaking? If the signal was really given at this juncture, it must have been because he already knew that the alarm would be given and his attempt frustrated.' These remarks are in substance the same as the criticisms of

Napoleon III and the German historian, Drumann.

Let us examine Caesar's narrative impartially. (1) As he sent the Aedui to climb the mountain by a different path, in order to effect a diversion (45, § 10), it is clear that he intended to do something more than capture the three camps. We may perhaps conclude that he hoped either to take Gergovia by a sudden assault while the Gallic troops were fortifying the western approach to the heights of Risolles, or to plant his force on the saddle which connected those heights with the plateau of Gergovia, and thus to cut off the Gauls from the town. The only alternative seems to be that he knew that it would be impossible to seize either the town or the saddle before the Gauls came to the rescue, and merely intended to attack Vereingetorix on the upper hill-side while the Aedui distracted his attention. (2) As he ordered his officers beforehand not to let the men advance too far (45, § 8), it is clear that he did not wish them to advance, at least in the first instance, as far as the town or the saddle: probably be intended that, as soon as they had captured the encampment, they should push on if there were then reason to believe that they were likely to sucreed. (3) As he gave the signal for recall when they had only captured three of the tribal camps, he must have seen that it would be impossible either to take the town by a sudden assault or to seize the saddle before the Gauls returned; for the only chance of gaining either of these objects would have been to push on with all possible speed. Unless the Gauls in the town legions get out of hand and 2 continuo signa constiterunt. At reliquarum legionum milites non audito sono tubac, quod satis magna valle

kept a very bad look-out, they must have sent warning to the comrades the moment they saw the legions ascending the bad. On the other hand, by capturing the three camps the Romas had gained an advantage if only they could follow it up: a would perhaps have been impossible to dislodge them: Cacam may perhaps have intended, when he sounded the recall, is form them again in order; and it would be rash to deny that if he had then thought it was to advance higher up the slope, he would have had a fair chance of beating Vereingetonia.

a fight under the walls of the town.

Everything turns upon the meaning of the words consecuted id quod animo proposuerat and receptui cani iussit. The obvious meaning of the former is 'having achieved his purpose', the latter may either mean 'ordered a retreat to be sounded'er 'ordered a recall to be sounded'. Now, as we have already seen, Caesar had not achieved the whole of his purpose: the question, then, is whether, at the time when he receptus can inssit, he had achieved the first step towards the accomplish ment of his real object. If so, receptui cani iussit mean 'ordered a recall to be sounded', Caesar's intention being to re-form the legionaries, who had scattered over the camps That he should have expected any one to believe that he had accomplished the whole of his purpose is hardly credible. But if he did already see 'the hopelesaness of his undertaking', we can only suppose that he used the vague expression consecutive id quod animo propositerat in the hope that his readers might credit him with having intended to follow up his trivial success. It may, however, he said that he had in some measure achieved his purpose; for it was better to try and fail than to eneak away without trying at all (C. G., pp. 245-8).

Kraner suggests that animo may be dative. I am sure that

it is ablative, and Meusel (L. C., i. 267) agrees with me.

continuo. The MS. reading is contionatus, which Schneider defends, remarking that Caesar addressed the 10th legion in a speech like that which he had just made to his generals (45, § 8); while Nipperdey (p. 95), who puts a comma after erat, and therefore takes contionatus absolutely, says that Caesar announced that, as he had achieved his purpose, he intended to retreat. But if Caesar had made a speech on this occasion he would not have mentioned it in his narrative, for it would have been irrelevant. With Dittenberger, Meusel, and others I have adopted von Göler's emendation.

§ 2. satis magna calles. This valley is generally identified with the hollow, or depression, which, M. Jullian tells me, has been largely filled up, west of the village of Gergovic. Noboly who has seen the ground will admit that it was the broken valley, or gorge, east of Gergovic; but M. Jullian believes that it was the hollow between the Roche Blanche and the mountain of Gergovia. I adhere to the general opinion, for the following reasons. Caesar says (ch. 49) that when he saw his men in difficulties he ordered Sextius, whom he had left in charge of the camp on the Roche Blanche, to take up a position at the

intercedebat, tamen a tribunis militum legatisque, ut erat a Caesare praeceptum, retinebantur. Sed elati 3 spe celeris victoriae et hostium fuga et superiorum temporum secundis proeliis nihil adeo arduum sibi 5 existimabant quod non virtute consequi possent, neque finem prius sequendi fecerunt quam muro oppidi portisque adpropinquarent. Tum vero ex omnibus 4 urbis partibus orto clamore, qui longius aberant repentino tumultu perterriti, cum hostem intra portas

press on up to the wall of the town,

10 esse existimarent, se ex oppido ejecerunt. Matres 5 familiae de muro vestem argentumque iactabant et pectore nudo prominentes passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos ut sibi parcerent neu, sicut Avarici fecissent, ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus

a 5 abstinerent; non nullae de muro per manus demissae 6 sese militibus tradebant. L. Fabius, centurio legionis 7 VIII., quem inter suos eo die dixisse constabat excitari se Avaricensibus praemiis neque commissurum ut prius quisquam murum ascenderet, tres suos nactus

foot of the mountain [of Gergovia], and that he himself advanced a little with his own legion from the position which he had occupied (ad T. Sextium legatum . . . misit, ut cohortes ex [minoribus] castris celerater educeret et sub infimo colle ab dextro latere hostium constitueret . . . Ipse paulum ex eo loco cum legione progressus ubi constiterat, erentum pugnae expectabat). According to M. Jullian, Sextius was to take the place which Caesar had vacated. It appears to me, on the other hand, that sub infimo colle is contrusted with eo loco ubi constiterat. Moreover, when Caesar says, just before mentioning the satis magno valles, that after the capture of the three Gallic camps he immediately halted the 10th legion, which he commanded in person' (47, § 1), he evidently implies that the legion had up to that moment been in motion; whereas, if the column of assault had started, as M. Jullian says, from the smaller camp, and if, as he also maintains, the legion, at the moment when Caesar sounded the recall, was immediately north of the smaller camp, it would surely have been at rest. Look at the plan and think this out,

retinebantur. The imperfect denotes that the officers tried to keep the men in hand.

§ 3. non. See the note on iv 7, § 5.

adpropinguarent. See J. B., 1894, p. 373 and the note on iii,

26, § 3. I can see no sign of a purpose here.
§ 5. neu...ne...abstinerent. The double negative may be expressed in English by saying 'and not to refuse quarter', &c. § 7. Acaricensibus praemiis. Cf. 27, § 2.

suos . . . manipulares. See the first note on i, 52, § 5.

DELIGION AL DE ATTENDE PARTE BATTER ENTER CHICA

- Interne il mi ai aneram partem opposit il siro dementativo carriere interne cara occupanti, principi de la la la la la compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania d
- 49 Caesar cum iniquo loco pugnari hostiumque copias angeri videret, praemetuens suis ad T. Sextum legatum, quem minoribus castris praesidio reliquerat mant, ut cohortes ex castris celeriter educeret et sui infimo colle ab dextro latere hostium constitueret, ut. 2 si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere 3 hostes insequerentur terreret. Ipse paulum ex co loco cum legione progressus ubi constiterat, eventum pugnae expectabat.

50 Cum acerrime comminus pugnaretur, hostes loco

48, § 1. ut supra demonstraciones, —in 44. § 5. munitionis. See the note on 45, § 6.

appulum...teners. The town was not in the possession of the Romans; but the exaggeration is natural. Still, the words are open to some suspicion J. B., 1910, p. 37s, though Schmeder compares them with nuntio adiato owner corum melties in potential Caesaria teners (43, § 1). This passage, however, is hardly parallel, for it is required to make sense, whereas oppidum... teners could be dispensed with. But if Caesar had not written oppidum... teners, would be have written so?

49, §§ 1-2, ad T Sexteum . . . terreret. The position which Caesar ordered Sextius to take up is unmistakable : it was the hollow between the Roche Blanche and the mountain of Gergoria

(C. G., p. 765). § 3. legione. W Nitsche (Z. G., 1894, p. 777) may be right in supplying X.; but cf. v, 46, §§ 3-4; 47, § 3.

et numero, nostri virtute confiderent, subito sunt Haedui visi ab latere nostris aperto, quos Caesar ab dextra parte alio ascensu manus distinendae causa miserat. Hi similitudine armorum vehementer nostros 2 5 perterruerunt, ac tametsi dextris umeris exertis animadvertebantur, quod insigne pacatorum esse consucrat, tamen id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant. Eodem tempore 3 L. Fabius centurio quique una murum ascenderant o circumventi atque interfecti de muro praecipitabantur. M. Petronius, eiusdem legionis centurio, cum portam 4 excidere conatus esset, a multitudine oppressus ac sibi desperans multis iam vulneribus acceptis manipularibus suis, qui illum secuti erant, 'quoniam', 15 inquit, 'me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, quos cupiditate gloriae adductus in periculum deduxi. Vos data facultate vobis consulite.' Simul in medios hostes inrupit duo- 5

50, § 1. ab laters nostris aperto. See the last note on i, 25, § 6. alio ascensu. The Aedui would not have fulfilled their mission of creating a diversion (manus distinuadae) unless they had penetrated the space between Gergovia and the outer wall (46, § 3); and, moreover, it is very unlikely that if they had been below the outer wall when they were descried, the Romans would have mistaken them for Vereingetorix's troops, for the latter could have had no object in voluntarily descending from their strong position. My survey of the ground (I spent nine afternoons in examining it in 1896 and 1898) led me to believe that the Aedui climbed the mountain by the route which I have traced on the plan (C. G., pp. 766 7).

§ 2. dextres ... animadvertebantur. This ablative of quality may be compared with that in i, 28, § 5,—quod egregia virtule evant cogniti.

pacatorum was proposed by K. E. Georges (Ph., 1873, p. 91) instead of the MS. reading, pacatum, which Schneider defends. He argues that Caesar might fairly call the majore pacatum, as it denoted the condition of those who were pacati. Virgil might certainly have used such an expression, but not, I think, Caesar; and the passage on which Schneider relies—Cicero, Pro Chentio, 5, § 12—does not seem to me parallel.

**sui fallendi. See the second note on iii, 6, § 1. § 4. portam is an emendation, due to M. Cl. Gertz. The MS. reading, portas, can hardly be defended on the analogy of ripas, meaning various parts of one bank (i, 54, § 1, &c.), and the gate which Petronius tried to destroy is denoted in § 5 by the singular, porta.

busque interfectis reliquos a porta paulum submovit. 6 Conantibus auxiliari suis 'frustra', inquit, 'meae vitae subvenire conamini, quem iam sanguis viresque deficiunt. Proinde abite, dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite.' Ita pugnans post paulum concidit ac suis saluti fuit.

but are repulsed with heavy loss.

- Nostri, cum undique premerentur, XLVI centurionibus amissis deiecti sunt loco. Sed intolerantius Gallos insequentes legio X. tardavit, quae pro sub-
- 2 sidio paulo aequiore loco constiterat. Hanc rursus II XIII. legionis cohortes exceperunt, quae ex castris minoribus eductae cum T. Sextio legato ceperant
- 3 locum superiorem. Legiones, ubi primum planitiem attigerunt, infestis contra hostem signis constiterunt.
- 4 Vercingetorix ab radicibus collis suos intra munitiones !! reduxit. Eo die milites sunt paulo minus DCC desiderati.

Caesar re- 52 primands them.

Postero die Caesar contione advocata temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, quod sibi ipsi iudicavissent quo procedendum aut quid agendum # videretur neque signo recipiendi dato constitissent neque a tribunis militum legatisque retineri potuis-

51, § 1. XLVI centurionibus amissis. Cf. § 4. As often happens, the loss of officers was proportionately far greater than that of privates.

paulo acquiore loco here means 'comparatively favourable'

(not necessarily level) 'ground'.
§ 2. exceperant is used here in the sense of successerunt,
'supported'.

The positions of the various legions which I have marked on the plan, except the first position of Sextius, which is certain are merely conjectural. M. Jallian, who differs from me and everybody else about the satis magna ralles (47, § 2), of course also differs from me about the successive positions of the legions I will not trouble the reader with further details, but will only observe that the choice which M. Jullian makes for the second position of Sextius—east of the village of Gergovie, at the position the height of which is marked on the plan 536 metres presents a difficulty. If he is right, Caesar, who had before stationed Sextus 'on the enemy's right flank, so as to check their pursus in case he saw the Romans driven from their position ' 149, § 2. must have deliberately transferred him for the same purpose to their left (C. G., pp. 761 6). 52, § 1. quod. See the second note on i, 14, § 3.

sent. Exposuit quid iniquitas loci posset, quod ipse 3 ad Avaricum sensisset, cum sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus exploratam victoriam dimisisset ne parvum modo detrimentum in contentione propter 5 iniquitatem loci accideret. Quanto opere eorum animi 3 magnitudinem admiraretur, quos non castrorum munitiones, non altitudo montis, non murus oppidi tardare potuisset, tanto opere licentiam arrogantiamque reprehendere, quod plus se quam imperatorem de victoria 10 atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent; nec minus 4 se a milite modestiam et continentiam quam virtutem atque animi magnitudinem desiderare.

Hac habita contione et ad extremum [oratione] 53 After a confirmatis militibus, ne ob hanc causam animo per-15 moverentur neu quod iniquitas loci attulisset id virtuti hostium tribuerent, eadem de profectione cogitans quae ante senserat legiones ex castris eduxit aciemque idoneo loco constituit. Cum Vercingetorix nihilo 2 magis in aequum locum descenderet, levi facto equestri 20 proelio atque eo secundo in castra exercitum reduxit. Cum hoc idem postero die fecisset, satis ad Gallicam 3 ostentationem minuendam militumque animos confirmandos factum existimans in Haeduos movit castra. Ne tum quidem insecutis hostibus tertio die ad flumen 4

successful cavalry skirmish he abandons Gergovia and recrosses the Allier.

§ 2. quod . . . dimisisset. See 19, § 4. 8. potnisset. Caesar would have used the subjunctive even

if he had given the actual words of his speech. See the note

53, § 1. orations is deleted by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 67). The reading of a is ad extremum orationem, of \$\beta\$ ad extremum oratione. Meusel remarks that the latter would do if it were oratione. Memsel remarks that the latter would do it it were not immediately preceded by hac habita contione, and that the former ought to be extrema oratione. Probably, he suggests, oratione in 3 was a gloss upon contione. I am inclined to think that he is right; for although in 52, § 1 and in v, 52, § 5 contione means 'a parade', the word Hac seems to show that here it refers to the whole of the preceding chapter, and that Hac habita contions means 'After this harangue'. § 4. Ne tum . . . hostibus. Vercingetorix was of course too wary to hazard the fruits of his victory by attacking the legions in the plain. See C. G. p. 159.

in the plain. See C. G., p. 159.

tertio die means on the third day of Caesar's march: Schneider is certainly wrong in supposing that it means the day after postero die (§ 3), for the nearest point to Gergovia at which the

Elaver (venit); pontem refecit exercitumque traduxit.

Не регmits Eporedorix and Viridomarus to try to keep the Aedui steady, but is not deceived.

- Ibi a Viridomaro atque Eporedorige Haeduis appellatus discit cum omni equitatu Litaviccum ad sollicitandos Haeduos profectum; opus esse ipsos 5 2 antecedere ad confirmandam civitatem. Etsi multis iam rebus perfidiam Haeduorum perspectam habebat atque horum discessu maturari defectionem civitatis existimabat, tamen eos retinendos non censuit, ne aut inferre iniuriam videretur aut daret timoris aliquam 🖟 3 suspicionem. Discedentibus iis breviter sua in Haeduos merita exposuit: quos et quam humiles accepis-
- 4 set, compulsos in oppida, multatos agris, omnibus ereptis sociis, imposito stipendio, obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, et quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem duxisset, ut non solum in pristinum statum redissent sed omnium temporum dignitatem et gratiam antecessisse viderentur. His datis mandatis eos ab se dimisit.
- Noviodunum erat oppidum Haeduorum ad ripast 2 Ligeris oportuno loco positum. Huc Caesar omnes

Gauls would have bridged the Allier is Vichy, which is about

renit is a necessary addition, made by H. J. Miller. Caesar could hardly have written ad flumen Elaver pontem refecit. If be had omitted renit, he would surely have said in flumine. I do not think that the passage which Schneider quotes from B.C. 61, § 4 ad cum locum fluminia navibus junctis pontem impercal

first—is really parallel.

pontem refect. Cf. 84, § 3, 35, §§ 3-5.

54, § 1. cum omni... profectum. It will be remembered that Litaviccus had joined Vercingetorix (40, § 7). I am not sure whether cum omni equitatu means with all (Vercingetorix). cavalry' or 'with all the (Aeduan) cavalry' which had been under Caesar's command (34, § 1; 39, § 1) or both. Most probably Caesar's Aeduan cavalry deserted after the open defection of the Aedui which is recorded in the next chapter. and the Aeduan infantry, who are not mentioned after 50, \$2 must have done the same. See the first note on 67, § 7.

§ 3. quos is nearly equivalent to quales, perhaps exactly equivalent to quo statu. Quos...extortis describes the position of the Aedui after they had been humbled by the Sequani and their German ally, Ariovistus. Cf. p. lix, i, 31, § 3-9, and

vi, 12, §§ 1-5.

obsides Galliae, frumentum, pecuniam publicam [, suorum atque exercitus impedimentorum magnam partem] contulerat; huc magnum numerum equorum s huius belli causa in Italia atque Hispania coemptum 5 miserat. Eo cum Eporedorix Viridomarusque venis-4 sent et de statu civitatis cognovissent, Litaviccum Bibracte ab Haeduis receptum, quod est oppidum apud eos maximae auctoritatis, Convictolitavem magistratum magnamque partem senatus ad eum con-10 venisse, legatos ad Vercingetorigem de pace et amicitia concilianda publice missos, non praetermittendum tantum commodum existimaverunt. Itaque inter-5 fectis Novioduni custodibus quique eo negotiandi causa convenerant, pecuniam atque equos inter se 15 partiti sunt, obsides civitatum Bibracte ad magistra- 6 tum deducendos curaverunt, oppidum, quod a se 7 teneri non posse iudicabant, ne cui esset usui Romanis, incenderunt, frumenti quod subito potuerunt navibus 8 avexerunt, reliquum flumine atque incendio corru-20 perunt, ipsi ex finitimis regionibus copias cogere, 9 praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris disponere equitatumque omnibus locis iniciendi timoris causa ostentare coeperunt, si ab re frumentaria Romanos excludere aut adductos inopia in provinciam expellere 25 possent. Quam ad spem multum eos adiuvabat quod 10

55, § 2. suorum . . . partem. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 43) brackets these words, because Gaesar has already told us (10, § 4, with which cf. 57, § 1, 62, § 10) that he left the heavy baggage of the whole army at Agedincum, and because in §§ 5-8, where we are told what became of the hostages, corn, money, and horses, nothing is said about the baggage. Some baggage, however, was necessarily carried in the field: indeed Caesar mentions the baggage which he took to Gergovia (35, § 3); and it is just possible that when he marched for Gergovia he may have left as much as he could dispense with at Noviodunum. Still Meusel's arguments justify suspicion.

§ 9. ipoi ex finitimis... expellere possent. The reading in provinciam is an old emendation which several editors have adopted: a has ex provincia expellere; B has provincia excludere. The reading of a is impossible, because the Aedui could not have hoped to expel the Romans from the Province; so also is the reading of B, because it would be absurd to say that the Aedui hoped to exclude the Romans under stress of destitution

Liger ex nivibus creverat, ut omnino vado non posse transiri videretur.

He saves 56 his army by a series of extraordinary marches. 2

Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar maturandum sibi censuit, si esset in perficiendis pontibus periclitandum, ut prius quam essent maiores eo coactae copiae di-5 micaret. Nam ne commutato consilio iter in provinciam converteret, ut (non) nemo tum quidem necessario faciundum existimabat, cum infamia atque indignitas rei et oppositus mons Cebenna viarumque difficultas impediebat tum maxime quod abiuncto l'Labieno atque iis legionibus quas una miserat vehermenter timebat. Itaque admodum magnis diurnis

(adductos inopia) from the Province, and because the repetition of excludere in the same sentence would be intolerably harsh Accordingly several editors have bracketed aut adductor inapia ex provincia expellere as an interpolation. I am not sure that this is necessary. The following sentence—Quam ad speim: cideretur—proves that the Aedui wished to prevent Caesar from reaching the Province and to starve him out between the Loir and the Allier; but doubtless they hoped, if they could not prevent him from reaching the Province, to force him to go by the hardest way,—across the Cevennes. That is my reason for adopting the emendation in provinciam. Klotz, who does the same, suggests that Caesar wrote, not ab re frumentaria Homanae excluders, but re frumentaria Romanos intercluders; for he believes that excludere ab was only used of places (C. G. pp. 769-71).

56, § 1, si esset . . . perichtandum. Caesar foresaw that he might be unable to find a ford, and that while he was bridging

the river he might be obliged to fight.

(commutato): a has ut ne metu (quidem), \$\beta\$ has ut nemo tuse and certain inferior MSS, have id ne metu. The reading of a does not make sense. That of \$\beta\$ has little or no point: but was amended by Ciacconius, who inserted non after nemo; and a later editor, who saw that (Nam) at (commutato, &c. followed by impediabat, was ungrammatical, argued that Casamust have written ne. Schneider made a further alteration be inserting non before, instead of after, nemo; for, he remarks it is more likely that the course which to Casaar appeared involve shame and humiliation as well as great difficulty shows have appeared inevitable to some of those whom he was accustomed to consult than to all'. Perhaps, however, he denot consult anybody, but only recorded what he knew to be the general opinion; and if he wrote ut nemo non...errotimate he may have been alluding to the opinion not of his officency, but of the Gauls as well. If we accept the readult id ne metu (quidem), it is of course unnecessary to change (Nazut into ne: but, on the other hand, it is necessary to supply wenter the readult into ne: but, on the other hand, it is necessary to supply wenter the readult into ne: but, on the other hand, it is necessary to supply wenter the readult into ne: but, on the other hand, it is necessary to supply wenter the readult into ne: but, on the other hand, it is necessary to supply wenter the readult into ne:

LABIENUS'S CAMPAIGN AGAI



Scale, 1 630 000 Bilometres

10 E £1 nocturnisque itineribus confectis contra omnium opinionem ad Ligerim venit, vadoque per equites 4 invento pro rei necessitate oportuno, ut bracchia modo atque umeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, disposito equitatu, qui vim fluminis refringeret, atque hostibus primo aspectu perturbatis incolumem exercitum traduxit, frumentumque in agris 5 et pecoris copiam nactus repleto his rebus exercitu iter in Senones facere instituit.

Dum haec apud Caesarem geruntur, Labienus eo 57 Labienus supplemento quod nuper ex Italia venerat relicto Agedinci, ut esset impedimentis praesidio, cum IIII legionibus Luteciam proficiscitur. Id est oppidum Parisiorum positum in insula fluminis Sequanae. Cuius adventu ab hostibus cognito magnae ex fini- 2 timis civitatibus copiae convenerunt. Summa imperii 3 traditur Camulogeno Aulerco, qui prope confectus

opposed by Camulogenus.

('because') between cum and infamia; and it seems unlikely that Caesar would have said that he had not thought it necessary, 'even under the pressure of fear,' to retreat to the Province. Klotz conjectures that Caesar wrote Nam ne commulato... ut metu quidam existimabant,—'as some under the influence of fear thought' (that it would be necessary to do), &c. The general sense of this is identical with that of the

emendation which I have adopted; and I believe that one or the other hits the mark (C. G., pp. 771-4). § 4. radoque...incento. Caesar crossed the Allier three days after he left Gergovis (53, § 4): therefore we may be sure that he did not cross it at any point nearer than Vichy. After he had crossed, Eporedorix and Viridomarus left him, hurried off to Noviodunum, and burned it. Noviodunum is not more than 70 miles, in a straight line, from Vichy; and Caesar was not standing still while Eporedorix and Viridomarus were riding thither. Not until he heard that they had burned the town did he determine to hurry; and he did not reach the Loire until he bad made 'forced marches by day and night'. We must therefore look for the ford as far from Vichy as possible in the direction in which he was marching to rejoin Labienus. Most probably it was close to Noviodunum (C. G., p. 774).

disposito . . . refringeret. I am inclined to infer from B.C., i, 64, §§ 5 6 that the cavalry may have been formed in two lines, one above the infantry, the other below, to rescue any soldiers who might be carried off their feet.

57, § 1. supplemento. Cf. 7, § 5.

Luteciam . . . Sequanae. This little Gallic town - the nucleus of Paris - was situated on the island in the Seine on which now tends the authorized of Natro Derre.

stands the cathedral of Notre-Dame.

actate tamen propter singularem scientiam rei militaris ad eum est honorem evocatus. Is cum animadvertisset perpetuam esse paludem, quae influeret in
Sequanam atque illum omnem locum magnopere
impediret, hic consedit nostrosque transitu prohibere;
instituit.

Finding 58
his route
barred, he
crosses the
Seine at
Meclosedum and 3
marches
for
Lutecia. 4

- Labienus primo vineas agere, cratibus atque aggere 2 paludem explere atque iter munire conabatur. Postquam id difficilius fieri animadvertit, silentio e castris tertia vigilia egressus eodem quo venerat itinere postentia vigilia estatua en postentia en consulta en
 - § 4. paludem . . . Sequanam. Labienus had of course marched from Agedincum down the left bank of the Seine; for otherwise he would have been obliged, in order to reach Lutecia, to cross first the Seine and then the Marne; and, besides, Camulogenus would not have been so foolish as to cross the Marne and post himself behind the marsh which Caesar describes, when he need only have drawn up his army behind the Marne itself, to hinder Labienus from crossing. The marsh, or rather marshy stream was therefore on the left bank; and it is now generally and rightly identified with the Essonne, which enters the Seine about 15 miles, in a straight line, above Paris. The Bievre, which once entered the Seine exactly opposite the eastern extremity of the island on which Lutecia stood, is out of the question; for Caesar says (58, § 6) that when the Gauls who were posted behind the marsh heard that Labienus had crossed the Seine at Meclosedum (Melun), they sent a message to Lutecia, ordering that the town should be burned, and then marched thither themselves; and this proves that when they sent the message they were at a considerable distance from Lutecia. The Orge, which is between the Bievre and the Essonne, has two branches; and a marsh formed by them would have been so broad that it would have been hopeless for Labienus to attempt to make a causeway across it (C. G., pp. 776-8).

58, § 2. Meclosedum. In regard to the orthography see C. G.,

§ 4. coniunctis. Meusel reads conductis, an emendation of his own, which seems to me unnecessary. If Cacar had meant this, I am inclined to think that he would have written contraction as in iv, 22, § 3; and I do not believe that he would have thought it necessary to give the self-evident information that Labienus had brought the barges together. The meaning of the MS. reading is of course that he made a bridge of boats over the western arm of the Seine, which he could have done in

perterritis oppidanis, quorum magna pars erat ad bellum evocata, sine contentione oppido potitur. Refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes re- 5 sciderant, exercitum traducit et secundo flumine ad

- 5 Luteciam iter facere coepit. Hostes re cognita al 6 iis qui Meclosedo profugerant, Luteciam incendi pontesque eius oppidi rescindi iubent; ipsi profecti a palude in ripa Sequanae e regione Luteciae contra Labieni castra considunt.
- Iam Caesar a Gergovia discessisse audiebatur, iam 59 Threatde Haeduorum defectione et secundo Galliae motu rumores adferebantur, Gallique in conloquiis interclusum itinere et Ligeri Caesarem inopia frumenti coactum in provinciam contendisse confirmabant.

15 Bellovaci autem defectione Haeduorum cognita, qui 2 iam ante erant per se infideles, manus cogere atque aperte bellum parare coeperunt. Tum Labienus tanta 3 rerum commutatione longe aliud sibi capiendum consilium atque antea senserat intellegebat, neque iam 4

20 ut aliquid adquireret proelioque hostes lacesseret sed ut incolumem exercitum Agedincum reduceret cogitabat. Namque altera ex parte Bellovaci, quae civitas s in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis, instabant, alteram Camulogenus parato atque instructo

25 exercitu tenebat; tum legiones a praesidio atque a very short time. Caesar bridged the Saone near Lyons within

a single day (i, 13, § 2). § 6, in rips Sequence... consident. For the meaning of e regione see the note on 25, § 2. The Gauls encamped on the left bank of the river, opposite Lutecia: Labienus encamped over against them on the right bank, probably near the site of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois (C. G., pp. 778 81, 784-5).

59, § 1. a Gergoria. See the note on 43, § 5.

Galli. Perhaps Caesar was referring to Gallic peasants with

whom the Romans conversed through the medium of interpreters; but B. C., iii, 48, § 2 (cum in conloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris obieclarent) suggests that the gossip (conloquiis) may have passed between Labienus's Gallic cavalry and their countrymen of the enemy's outposts.

§ 2. qui iam is an emendation, proposed by Heinsius. The reading of BM is quia, which is obviously unsatisfactory; while qui - the reading of 1.8B - seems to stand in need of nam to strengthen it. Cf. v, 4, § 4; 9, § 4; 27, § 1; vii, 1, § 3; 20, § 10.

§ 5. praesidio atque impedimentio. Cf. 57, § 1.

ened in front and rear, he is forced to contrive a plan of retreat.

impedimentis interclusas maximum flumen distinctat. 6 Tantis subito difficultatibus obiectis ab animi virtute auxilium petendum videbat.

- Itaque sub vesperum consilio convocato, cohortatus ut ea quae imperasset diligenter industrieque admi-3 nistrarent, naves quas Meclosedo deduxerat singulas equitibus Romanis attribuit et prima confecta vigilia IIII milia paasuum secundo flumine silentio progredi 2 ibique se expectare iubet. V cohortes, quas minime firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, castris prae-10 s sidio relinquit; V eiusdem legionis reliquas de media nocte cum omnibus impedimentis adverso flumine magno tumultu proficisci imperat. Conquirit etiam lintres; has magno sonitu remorum incitatas in candem partem mittit. Ipse post paulo silentio egressus cum 15 tribus legionibus eum locum petit quo naves adpelli iusserat.
- 61 Eo cum esset ventum, exploratores hostium, ut omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, inopinantes, unod magna subito erat coorta tempestas, a nostris oppri-2 muntur; exercitus equitatusque equitibus Romanis administrantibus quos ei negotio praefecerat celeriter s transmittitur. Uno fere tempore sub lucem hostibus

60, § 1. equitibus Romanis. Probably some of these Roman brights were not regular officers; but very likely others were as we may gather from iii, 7, § 4 compared with 10, § 2 and perhaps also from vii, 65, § 5.
§ 3. proficisci imperat. See the second note on v, 1, § 3.
§ 4. cum locum . . . iusserat. This place was near Point du

Jour. Probably as each cohort or maniple reached the place of embarkation, it wheeled to the right so as to form a little column at right angles to the stream, ready to enter the barges Thus the three legions would have been able to embark within

a space of not much more than half a mile.

Why did not Labienus return along the right bank of the Seine? Not from fear of the Bellovaci, for he had a long start But to flee at such a crisis would shatter the enfeebled presture of the Roman arms. Besides, to reach Agedineum, he must sooner or later, recross the river; and, harry as he might, cross where he would, the enemy would be there to dispute he passage. There was nothing for it but to cross there and then by some skilful stratagem; and, if he must fight, to clear the way by victory.

61, § 1. ut. See the note on ii, 19, § 6.

nuntiatur in castris Romanorum praeter consuctudinem tumultuari et magnum ire agmen adverso flumine sonitumque remorum in eadem parte exaudiri et paulo infra milites navibus transportari. Quibus 4 5 rebus auditis, quod existimabant tribus locis transire legiones atque omnes perturbatos defectione Haeduorum fugam parare, suas quoque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. Nam praesidio e regione ca- 5 strorum relicto et parva manu Meclosedum versus 10 missa, quae tantum progrederetur quantum naves processissent, reliquas copias contra Labienum duxerunt.

Prima luce et nostri omnes erant transportati et 62 He inflicts hostium acies cernebatur. Labienus milites cohor- 2 15 tatus, ut suae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum memoriam retinerent atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductu saepe numero hostes superassent, [praesentem] adesse existimarent, dat signum proelii, Primo concursu ab dextro cornu, ubi septima s 20 legio constiterat, hostes pelluntur atque in fugam coiciuntur; ab sinistro, quem locum XII. legio tenebat, 4 cum primi ordines hostium transfixi pilis concidissent, tamen acerrime reliqui resistebant, nec dabat suspicionem fugae quisquam. Ipse dux hostium Camu- 5 25 logenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur. At s

a crushing defeat on Camulogenus and rejoins Свеват.

§ 4. atque omnes... parare. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 53; 1912, pp. 72-3) follows von Göler in bracketing these words; for, he argues, when the Gauls heard [Caesar says 'thought'] that the Romans were crossing the Seine at three places, they must have believed that they were going to attack them. Granted; but for all that they must have seen that Labienus was 'preparing for flight' in the sense that he had abandoned his offensive campaign, and that his only object in lighting was to clear the way for

§ 5. parva manu. Though Camulogenus was perplexed, it is evident that Labienus's stratagem only partially succeeded.

Nacis is a generic term, which may denote either a ship or a small hoat; and the naces mentioned here were the same as the lintres (60, § 4) which had been rowed upstream in the direction of Meclosedum. Similarly we often speak of an Atlantic liner as a 'boat' (C. G., pp. 782-4).

62, § 2. praesentem is omitted in SB and is bracketed, I think

rightly, by Meusel. See vi. 8, § 4.

incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, cum VII. legionis tribunis esset nuntiatum quae in sinistro cornu gererentur, post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt 7 signaque intulerunt. Ne eo quidem tempore quisquam loco cessit, sed circumventi omnes interfectique 5 s sunt. Eandem fortunam tulit Camulogenus. At ii qui in praesidio contra castra Labieni erant relicti. cum proelium commissum audissent, subsidio suis ierunt collemque ceperunt neque nostrorum militum 9 victorum impetum sustinere potuerunt. Sic cum suis 10 fugientibus permixti, quos non silvae montesque 10 texerunt, ab equitatu sunt interfecti. Hoc negotio confecto Labienus revertitur Agedincum, ubi impedimenta totius exercitus relicta erant; inde cum omnibus copiis ad Caesarem pervenit.

Spread of 63 the rebellion: the Aedui claim the direction of the

Defectione Haeduorum cognita bellum augetur. 2 Legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas s civitates nituntur; nacti obsides quos Caesar apud eos deposuerat, horum supplicio dubitantes territant.

§ 8. in praesidio (see the note on vi, 33, § 4) here means 'as a guard' (though Caesar generally expresses this by the dative), that is 'on guard'. The words can hardly be equivalent to in loco munito, for the Gauls would not have fortified a position

occupied by a reserve.

collem. The hill was probably Mont Parnasse (C.G., p. 785).

§ 9. montes sometimes designates comparatively low hills, even some of the hills of Rome. Cf. i, 24, §§ 1-3; iv, 23, §§ 2-3, &c. § 10. inde... pervenit. Labienus evidently rejoined Caesar somewhere on the road between Agedineum and Noviodunum (see the note on 56, § 4); but we shall never know exactly where (C. G., pp. 785-8).

68, § 1. cognita. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 71) says that the next two sentences show what the Aedui themselves did in order to weaken the position of the Romans, and that if cognite had been written by Caesar, he would have said in the following sentences that other peoples, on hearing of the defection of the Aedui, had joined the rebellion. There is force in this argument; but I think nevertheless that Caesar might legitimately have begun the chapter by remarking that 'When the defection

of the Aedui became known, the gravity of the war increased \$ 2. nituatur is defended by C. Schneider on the ground that the construction of niter with ad occurs in Bell. Alex., 20, § 6. but R. Schneider (B. ph. W., 1886, p. 982) may be right in conjecturing that Caesar wrote utuntur.

§ 3. supplicio evidently means either by the threat of punish-

Petunt a Vercingetorige [Haedui] ut ad se veniat a rationesque belli gerendi communicet. Re impetrata a contendunt ut ipsis summa imperii tradatur, et re in controversiam deducta totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur. Conveniunt undique frequentes, a

5 Bibracte indicitur. Conveniunt undique frequentes, 6 Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur: ad unum omnes Vercingetorigem probant imperatorem. Ab 7 hoc concilio Remi, Lingones, Treveri afuerunt: illi, quod amicitiam Romanorum sequebantur, Treveri,

10 quod aberant longius et a Germanis premebantur, quae fuit causa quare toto abessent bello et neutris auxilia mitterent. Magno dolore Haedui ferunt se s war Vereingetorix elected commanderin-chief: chagrin of the Aedui.

ment' or 'by punishing a few'; for if all the hostages had been killed, the Aedui would have used up their power of intimidating waverers.

§ 4. Haedui is, in Meusel's opinion (J. B., 1910, p. 63) superfluous, for it is the subject of the preceding verbs, ralent, nituntur, and territant. Schneider, however, defends the word, referring to i, 14, § 1 (legati Helretsi).

communicet means. I believe, 'concert with them' (a plan of campaign), just as in vi, 2, § 3 Senones . . . cum Carnutibus finitimisque critatibus consilia communicare means 'the Senones . . . were in communication with the Carnutes', &c. On the other hand, in iv, 13, § 4 consilio cum legatis . . . communicato means that Caesar 'communicated to his generals . . . his determination'; and perhaps Caesar may mean that the Aedui requested Vergingetorix to impart to them his own plan.

mination'; and perhaps Caesar may mean that the Aedui requested Vereingetorix to impart to them his own plan. § 6. Multitudinis... permittitur. Strabo was perhaps thinking of this passage when he wrote (iv, 4, § 3) that Gallic generals used to be elected by 'the multitude' (εἰς πόλεμον εἰς ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθουν ἀπεδείπνυνο στρατηγός). The multitude which Caesar speaks of here can only have comprised the knights (equites) who were present (see vi, 13, § 3) and perhaps also their retainers, who may have accompanied them; for it is obviously incredible that the concilium included representatives of the lower orders, who could not have borne the cost of the journey. Besides, as Caesar distinctly says (vi, 13, § 1), plebes ... nulli adhibetur concilio.

§ 7. Ab hoc... afuerunt. There were other absentees, whom Caesar ignores. The Aquitanians, who had taken no part in the war, except sending mercenary cavalry to Teutomatus (31, § 5), were of course not represented; and I am inclined to infer from certain significant omissions in the list (ch. 75) of the tribes which sent contingents to the relief of Alesia that others were influenced by the Remi and the Lingones to hold aloof. It seems unlikely, moreover, that the Ehurones and the other 'Cisrhenane Germans' (vi. 2, § 3) sent delegates.

other 'Cisrhenane Germans' (vi, 2, § 3) sent delegates.

toto bello is of course ablative of time; otherwise Caesar
would have written a toto bello. Cf. vi, 14, § 1 and L. C., i, 45 7.

deiectos principatu, queruntur fortunae commutationem et Caesaria in se indulgentiam requirent, neque tamen suscepto bello suum consilium ab reliquis 9 separare audent. Inviti summae spei adulescente

Vereingetoriz's plan of campaign: he hounds on the neighbours of the Provincial tribes to attack them.

Eporedorix et Viridomarus Vercingetorigi parent. Ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides †deniquet ei rei constituit diem. Huc omnes equites, XV milia 2 numero, celeriter convenire iubet; peditatu quem antea habuerit se fore contentum dicit neque fortunam temptaturum aut acie dimicaturum; sed, quoniam !! abundet equitatu, perfacile esse factu frumentationis bus pabulationibusque Romanos prohibere, acquo mode animo sua ipsi frumenta corrumpant aedificiaque incendant, qua rei familiaris iactura perpetuum imperium libertatemque se consequi videant. His consti-15 tutis rebus Haeduis Segusiavisque, qui sunt finitimi [ei] provinciae, X milia peditum imperat; huc addit 5 equites DCCC. His praeficit fratrem Eporedorigis e bellumque inferre Allobrogibus iubet. Altera ex parte Gabalos proximosque pagos Arvernorum in " Helvios, item Rutenos Cadurcosque ad fines Volcarum 7 Arecomicorum depopulandos mittit. Nihilo minus clandestinis nuntiis legationibusque Allobrogas solli-

§ 9. summae spei,- 'promising'. What they had done already justified their friends in forming high hopes of their future.

citat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello

Cf. viii, 8, § 2; Cicero, Phil., ii, 18, § 46; Fam., i, 7, § 11.

84, § 1. Ille... Huc. Meusel rejects the MS. reading and adopts his own emendation,—(Ille... obsides) equitempte Gergoriam adduct inhet obsides; while immediately after obsides he mlopts an emendation proposed by R. Menge (N. ph. R., 1887, 1887). p. 396), diemque ei rei constituit diem XVI. Schneider explaim huc as equivalent to eum in locum quo haec acta aunt, that ie to say, Bibracte. The text is probably corrupt; but I shrink from adopting Meusel's daring conjecture.

omnes. ubet. I am not quite sure whether Caesar means that Vercingetorix levied 15,000 additional cavalry, or that the cavalry which he had already amounted with the new lesses to 15,000.

§ 3. consequi. See the note on ii, 32, § 3. § 4. ci is obviously an interpolation.

§ 6. pagos. See p. liv.

\$ 7. superiors bello. See i, 6, \$ 2 & p. lx.

resedisse sperabat. Horum principibus pecunias, civi- 8 tati autem imperium totius provinciae pollicetur.

Ad hos omnes casus provisa erant praesidia cohor- 65 Defeat tium duarum et XX, quae ex ipsa coacta provincia 6 ab L. Caesare legato ad omnes partes opponebantur. Helvii sua sponte cum finitimis proelio congressi 2 pelluntur et C. Valerio Domnotauro, Caburi filio, principe civitatis, compluribusque aliis interfectis intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Allobroges 3 10 crebris ad Rhodanum dispositis praesidiis magna cura et diligentia suos fines tuentur. Caesar, quod hostes 4 equitatu superiores esse intellegebat et interclusia omnibus itineribus nulla re ex provincia atque Italia sublevari poterat, trans Rhenum in Germaniam mittit 15 ad cas civitates quas superioribus annis pacaverat equitesque ab his arcessit et levis armaturae pedites, qui inter eos procliari consucrant. Eorum adventu, 5

of the Helvii: determined resistance of the Allobroges: Chesar enlista German cavalry.

65, § 1. provincia here evidently means the province of Transalpine (see p. xlii), not, as in 1, § 1, of Cisalpine, Gaul. Cf. i. 7, § 2; 8, § 1.

L. Caesare, a distant relation of Julius. He had been consul

in 64 B.C.

§ 2. C. Valerio . . . filio. See i, 47, § 4 and the note on i, 19, § 3 (Valerium).

principe civitatis evidently means 'the first magistrate'. See the note on i, 8, § 5.

intra oppida murosque. Why Caesar added murosque is apparent from the translation, in strongholds and behind walls,'- that is, the sheltering walls of the strongholds.

4. sas civitates . . . pacarerat. It has been said that this is a deliberate exaggeration, because Caesar tells us himself in another passage (iv, 16, § 5) that of all the tribes east of the Rhine the Ubii alone had sent envoys to him. But the critics forget that in a later chapter (iv, 18, § 3) he says that when he was marching against the Sugambri several tribes submitted and sued for peace.

§ 5. Earum adventu. Where did the German cavalry join Caesar? Evidently somewhere in the country of the Lingones (see p. 422). Some weeks must have passed since Caesar rejoined Labienus (62, § 10): for in the interval he had time to send across the Rhine for reinforcements and to receive them: a council of representatives from almost all the Gallic tribes was convened and met (63, §§ 5-6); and Vercingetorix, after he had been elected commander-in-chief by this council (63, § 6), had time to raise new troops and to send them to attack the Province (64). During the interval Caesar's soldiers doubtless rested, and he laid in a fresh stock of provisions. quod minus idoneis equis utebantur, a tribunis militum reliquisque [scilicet equitibus Romanis atque evocatis] equos sumit Germanisque distribuit.

He marches to succour the Province: Vercingetorix resolves to attack bim.

Arvernis equitesque qui toti Galliae erant imperati 3 2 conveniunt. Magno horum coacto numero, cum Caesar in Sequanos per extremos Lingonum fines iter faceret, quo facilius subsidium provinciae ferre posset, circiter milia passuum X ab Romanis trinis 3 castris Vercingetorix considit convocatisque ad con-10 cilium praefectis equitum venisse tempus victoriae demonstrat: fugere in provinciam Romanos Galliaque

We may be sure that he took up his quarters among a friendly people: the Lingones were the only people, except the Rem, who were too far from the theatre of war, upon whose friendship he could depend (63, \S 7); and their country was near that of the Remi, who needed his protection against the Bellovac: (90, \S 5), near that of the Aedui, whose movements he had to watch, and conveniently situated for receiving the reinforcements from Germany (C, G, pp. 788–90).

watch, and conveniently situated for receiving the reinforcements from Germany (C. G., pp. 788 90).

quod minus . . . utebuntur. The German horses, though hardy, were small and light (iv, 2, § 2); and Caesar saw that his new allies, unless they were provided with better animals, would be at a disadvantage when they encountered the well-

mounted Gallie troopers.

scilicet... evocutis. The MS. reading is sed et (equitibus), which, as Mommsen saw, was most probably a corruption of scilicet. But Caesar would not have explained reliquisque by such a phrase as scilicet... evocatis; and the words were doubtless originally a marginal note (J. B., 1910, pp. 38-9). Schneider gives examples of the use of scilet from late writers; but his defence is unsatisfactory. Who are meant by evocatis is explained in the note on v, 35, § 6.

66, § l. Interea, dum hace geruntur. This pleonastic expression is unique; and I am a little surprised that my friend Meusel, who abhors superfluities, has not bracketed either interea or dum

haec geruntur.

§§ 2-3. Vercingetoria... demonstrat. Vercingetorix had declared that 'he would not tempt fortune by fighting a battle' (64, § 2), and it has always been a puzzle why he now determined to attack Caesar. He made a mistake; but that he yielded to clamour I do not believe. It must be remembered that what he had said was that he would not fight a pitched battle (activitimicaturum); and he did not intend to. What he contemplated was a flank attack upon Caesar's baggage-train (§§ 4-5); his cavalry was now very strong (64, § 1); he despited Cuesar's diallic cavalry (66, § 6); and probably he did not know that he would have to deal with the formidable German squadrons too, for hitherto Caesar had only had 400 German

DIJON AND ITS NORTHERN ENVIRONS.



excedere; id sibi ad praesentem obtinendam libertatem 4 satis esse; ad reliqui temporis pacem atque otium parum profici: maioribus enim coactis copiis reversuros neque finem bellandi facturos. Proinde (in) 5 agmine impeditos adoriantur. Si pedites suis auxi- 5 lium ferant atque in eo morentur, iter facere non posse; si, id quod magis futurum confidat, relictis impedimentis suae saluti consulant, et usu rerum necessariarum et dignitate spoliatum iri. Nam de s 10 equitibus hostium, quin nemo corum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, ne ipsos quidem debere dubitare. Id quo maiore faciant animo, copias se omnes pro castris habiturum et terrori hostibus futurum. Con-7 clamant equites sanctissimo jure jurando confirmari 15 oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, ne ad liberos, [ne] ad parentes, ad uxorem aditum habeat qui non bis per agmen hostium perequitarit.

Probata re atque omnibus ad ius iurandum adactis, 67 Defeat of postero die in tres partes distributo equitatu duae 20 se acies ab duobus lateribus ostendunt, una a primo agmine iter impedire coepit. Qua re nuntiata Caesar 2 suum quoque equitatum tripertito divisum contra

horse (13, § 1). See C. G., pp. 790-1, and in regard to the battle-field see the second note on 68, § 2.

concilium, the reading of X, is, I think, justified by 14, § 1 and ii, 10, § 4. Meusel reads consilium, which is found in one inferior MS.

§ 4. impeditos. This is explained by the next sentence. Moreover, Vereingetorix doubtless expected that the legionaries

would not have time to pile their packs. See iii, 24, § 3. § 5. suis plainly means the baggage-drivers. § 6. ne ipsox quidem. Vercingetorix meant that it was needless for him to tell his officers what they knew already. One might translate ne . . . dubiture by 'they at any rate ought not to

§ 7. ne (ad parentes) is rightly bracketed by Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 61), who observes that if it were genuine, it would have to be repeated before ad uxorem.

non. See the note on iv, 7, § 5.
67, § 2. Qua re nuntiata. Evidently the lie of the ground had prevented Caesar from observing the approach of the Gauls; and, marching securely through the country of the friendly Lingones, he had neglected to send out patrols. He was surprised as completely as he had been in the battle with the Nervii (C. G., pp. 77, 168).

Vercingetorix.

3 hostem ire jubet. Pugnatur una omnibus in partibus. Consistit agmen; impedimenta intra legiones reci-4 piuntur. Si qua in parte nostri laborare aut gravius premi videbantur, eo signa inferri Caesar aciemque converti inhebat; quae res et hostes ad insequendum i 5 tardabat et nostros spe auxilii confirmabat. Tandem Germani ab dextro latere summum iugum nacti hostes loco depellunt; fugientes usque ad flumen, ubi Vercingetorix cum pedestribus copiis consederat. s persequuntur compluresque interficient. Qua re animadversa reliqui ne circumvenirentur veriti se fugac 7 mandant. Omnibus locis fit caedes. Tres nobilissimi Haedui capti ad Caesarem perducuntur: Cotus, praefectus equitum, qui controversiam cum Convictolitave proximis comitiis habuerat, et Cavarillus, qui post " defectionem Litavicci pedestribus copiis praefuerat, et Eporedorix, quo duce ante adventum Caesaris Haedui cum Sequanis bello contenderant.

He retreats to Alesia: Caesar in-

Fugato omni equitatu Vercingetorix copias suas, ut pro castris conlocaverat, reduxit protinusque " Alesiam, quod est oppidum Mandubiorum, iter facere

§ 3. intra is an emendation, proposed by Nipperdey. The MS. reading is inter. If it is right, we must suppose that the army was marching in several columns, in the intervals between which Caesar placed the baggage. This seems to me more than improbable. The legions, which had hitherto been followed each by its own baggage-train (cf. 66, § 4 with ii. 17. § 2 and 19, §§ 2 3), doubtless formed a hollow square, within

which the baggage was safe (C. G., p. 168, n. 2).

§ 4. converti is the reading of B. Constitui, which is found in a, can hardly be right, for the line would have been formed once for all, whereas the reading aciemque constitui would imply that it was re-formed before each advance. Von Göter (G K.

p. 302, n. 4) proposes (aciemque) conseri, 'close their ranks', § 5. Tandem...depellunt. As Lord Wolseley says (Soldier's Pocket-Book, p. 876), 'the charge of ten horsemen on the flank is more effective than that of 100 on the front'. § 7. pedestribus copies. Cf. 34, § 1; 37, § 7; 40, §§ 6-7. It seems to be implied here that the Aeduan contingent which served under Caesar at Gergovia deserted him; and indeed it a incredible that they remained loyal after the events described in ch. 55 and ch. 63.

Haedui . . . contenderant. See i, 31, §§ 6-7. 68, § 1. ut. See the note on ii, 19, § 6.

Alesium. If the reader will turn to 69, § 5 and 71, § 7, and

coepit celeriterque impedimenta ex castris educi et se subsequi iussit. Caesar impedimentis in proximum 2 collem deductis, duabus legionibus praesidio relictis secutus hostes, quantum diei tempus est passum, 5 circiter III milibus ex novissimo agmine interfectis altero die ad Alesiam castra fecit. Perspecto urbis 3

vests the fortress.

think, he will see that Vercingetorix had already prepared Alesia for defence, so that he might have a stronghold to retreat to in case of need. Perhaps he hoped to be as successful there as he had been at Gergovia. Anyhow, beaten as he was and hotly pursued by Caesar, he had no choice but to establish himself in a strong position, lest he should be compelled to fight another and yet more disastrous battle, and lest his disheartened troops should disperse (C. G., p. 801).

celeriter belongs to educi.

§ 2. Kraner takes impedimentic as dative depending upon pracsidio. I believe that it is ablative absolute and that iis—namely

impedimentis-is to be understood with praesidio.

altero die . . . fecit. This sentence completes the evidence for determining the site of the battle which is described in ch. 67. It is as follows :- While Caesar was marching 'through the furthest part of the country of the Lingones towards the country of the Sequani', Vercingetorix formed three camps about 10 Roman miles from Caesar's army (66, §§ 2 3). During the combat the Gallic infantry were drawn up in front of these three camps (66, § 6), behind a stream (67, § 5), in order to produce a moral effect. On the right of the Roman army there was a hill, down which Caesar's German cavalry charged. This charge decided the battle; and the Gallic cavalry, afraid of being surrounded, fied to the stream (67, § 5). Vereingetorix immediately retreated to Alesia (68, § 1): Caesar pursued the beaten army until nightfall and reached the outskirts of Alesia on the next day (68, §§ 2-3). The words cum Caesar in Sequanos per extremos Lingonum fines iter faceret (66, § 2) show that when Vercingetorix made his three camps Caesar was still in the country of the Lingones, and, as I have shown elsewhere (C. G., pp. 792 4), that he was marching through that part of the country of the Lingones which was furthest (extremos) from his starting-point in the direction in which he was going. As to his starting-point, we only know that it was somewhere in the country of the Lingones (see the first note on 65, § 5), probably in the north or north-west. The direction in which he was going was towards the country of the Sequani, which extended east and south-east of the country of the Lingones. It seems clear, therefore, that we must look for the battle-field in the south-eastern part of the country of the Lingones,—that is, in the neighbourhood of Dijon. M. Jullian agrees with me; and a site which he found seems to me the most satisfactory that has been proposed. You can walk to it from Dijon in about an hour and a quarter. M. Jullian suggests that Caesar encamped the night before the battle on a hill north of Til-Chatel and overlooking the river Tille, and that he

situ perterritisque hostibus, quod equitatu, qua mi parte exercitus confidebant, erant pulsi, adhortat laborem milites Alesiam circumvallare instituit.

Description of Alexin: Caesar's camps and redoubts.

Ipsum erat oppidum in colle summo admi edito loco, ut nisi obsidione expugnari non 2 videretur. Cuius collis radices duo duabus ex s tibus flumina subluebant. Ante oppidum pla circiter milia passuum III in longitudinem pak 4 reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles mediocri inte spatio pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingi

continued his march along the line of the Roman road traverses Bellefond. Vercingetorix, he thinks, formed his cumps on the slopes east of Hauteville, north-west of Dij separated from Caesar by the river Suzon, thus ensure retreat to Alesia. If so, the hill which the German on was the ridge just north of Asnières. The Suzon, which dry when I saw it (in September, 1910), has very high and would have been a sufficient obstacle. The only obj in my opinion, is that Vereingetorix could not have so of the lighting except on Caesar's right wing; for the sinks rather rapidly from the Route Nationale, which Asnieres on the east, towards Bellefond and Ruffey pp. 791-801). See the plan facing p. 335.
§ 3. exercitus, as the reader has doubtless noticed, general control of the state of the s

means the infantry: here it is used in the wider sense. circumvallars. See the last note on 17, § 1.

69, § 1. Ipsum. I retain the MS. reading, but doub J. Lange (N. J., cliii, 1896, pp. 710-11) proposed Position. R ing that this word is indispensable; and his emendation h accepted by Meusel. R. Schneider had before suggesta positum had dropped out after Ipsum erat oppidum. In t phrases Caesar regularly inserts positum (L. C., ii, 939) I would adopt Lange's emendation if I were convince the word is absolutely necessary; but Cicero (Fam., xv. writes quod [oppidum] cum esset altismmo et munitissimo la

\$ 2. dwo flumina, -- the Oze and the Ozerain.
\$ 3. planities, -- the plain of Les Laumes.
\$ 4. mediocri. . . spatio, - not between each other (in case Caesar would have written mediocribus intervectis [cf. 78, § 9]), but between them and the central hill of A

pari altitudinis fastigio does not mean quite the same altitudine. When we speak of the height of a mount mean the height measured from the base (or, strictly apa from the mean level of the sea) to the top. But fastigh nothing to do with the bottom; it denotes merely the hoc line which, so to speak, bounds or limits the height. P Schneider is right in thinking that Caesar wrote pari alti fastigio partly in order to show that he did not mean th surrounding hills were all of exactly the same height, by the imaginary line which connected their highest poin





Sub muro, quae pars collis ad orientem solem specta- 5 bat, hunc omnem locum copiae Gallorum compleverant fossamque et maceriam in altitudinem VI pedum praeduxerant. Eius munitionis quae ab Romanis s instituebatur circuitus X milia passuum tenebat. Castra oportunis locis erant posita ibique castella ? XXIII facta; quibus in castellis interdiu stationes ponebantur, ne qua subito eruptio fieret; haec eadem noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur.

Opere instituto fit equestre proclium in ea planitie 70 The Gallie quam intermissam collibus tria milia passuum in longitudinem patere supra demonstravimus. Summa vi ab utrisque contenditur. Laborantibus nostris 2 Caesar Germanos submittit legionesque pro castris

cavalry make a sortie. but are beaten.

roughly on a level with the horizontal line of the plateau of

§ 7. Castra . . . facta. Stoffel's excavations proved that there were eight camps: accordingly R. Menge, remarking that Caesar would have stated the number of the camps as well as that of the redoubts, and that, since the redoubts were not on the sites of the camps, ibi is meaningless, proposed to read (castra... posita) VIII, castellaque XXIII facta. The word ibi is certainly vague, but not more than in ii, 5, § 4 (flumen Azonam ... exercitum traducere maturavit atque ibi castra posuit), and it might. I think, mean in their neighbourhood, that is to say, near the camps; besides, Menge's conjecture does not explain how ibique got into the text. For this reason Klotz, who objects, further, that Caesar would have defined the position of the eamps, offers another emendation, -(castra . . . posita) VIII. quae inter se munitionibus consungebantur, ibique castella XXIII facta. But Klotz forgets that the munitio had only just been begun when the camps and redoubts were made (69, § 6). See

C.G., p. 805, n. 2.
Only five of the twenty-three redoubts - those indicated in the plan by the numbers 10, 11, 15, 18, and 22 - were discovered by Stoffel's excavations: the positions of the rest are marked

on what seemed to him the most suitable sites.

stationes. See the note on ii, 18, § 3. excubitoribus . . . praesidiis. Perhaps the reader will be surprised at the omission of ab with excubitoribus (with praesidis it is not surprising); but the ablative is instrumental. The redoubts were held by Caesar with strong bivouacs. This use of the ablative is apparent in B. C., i, 37, § 1, saltus Pyrenueos . . . qui eo tempore ab L. Afranio legato praesidris tenebantur. Ac firmis

pruesidiis is explanatory of, not distinct from, excubitoribus.

70, § 2. pro castris. These camps were, I believe, not those situated in the plain of Les Laumes, which, as the excavations have shown, were occupied by cavalry, but the infantry campa,

constituit [, ne qua subito inruptio ab hostium pedis tatu fiat]. Praesidio legionum addito nostris animus augetur: hostes in fugam coniecti se ipsi multitudine impediunt atque angustioribus portis relictis coar-4 tantur. Germani acrius usque ad munitiones per-\$ 5 sequentur. Fit magna caedes; non nulli relictis equis fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur. Paulum legiones Caesar, quas pro vallo 6 constituerat, promoveri jubet. Non minus qui intra munitiones erant Galli perturbantur: veniri ad sc 1 confestim existimantes ad arma conclamant; non 7 nulli perterriti in oppidum inrumpunt. Vercingetorix iubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur. Multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis Germani sese recipiunt.

Vereingetorix sends them out to fetch succour.

71 Vercingetorix, prius quam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit omnem ah se equitatum 2 noctu dimittere. Discedentibus mandat ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat omnesque qui per 3 actatem arma ferre possint ad bellum cogant; sus > in illos merita proponit obtestaturque ut suae salutis rationem habeant, neu se optime de communi libertate meritum hostibus in cruciatum dedant. Quod si indiligentiores fuerint, milia hominum delecta LXXX

indicated in the plan by the letters A and D, from which the

legions could have attacked the enemy in flank.

ne qua ... fiat. This clause is certainly suspicious; for, as Meusel says (J. B., 1910, p. 54), the words Praesidio . . . augster (§ 3) show that the legions were intended to support the eavalry. Cf. 67, § 4. Still, it does not necessarily follow that they were not also intended to check any attempt which Vercingetorix might make to support his cavalry.

§ 7. portas, of the town, not of the camp.
71, § 2. cogant. As Meusel observes (J. B., 1894, p. 264 though adeat precedes, cogat would be wrong; for individual could not 'make all take the field'.

§ 3. Quod si. See the first note on i, 14, § 3.

LXXX. The number is repeated in 77, § 8; so we may be sure that there is no mistake in the text. The great Napoleon says that if Vercingetorix's force had been so large he would have sent out 60,000 men along with his cavalry, a the remaining 20,000 would have been strong enough to hold Alesia. But is it certain that the 60,000 would have been able to get out? Anyhow, as Captain G. Veith has pointed out the

una secum interitura demonstrat. Ratione inita fru- 4 mentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerari posse parcendo. His datis 5 mandatis, qua erat nostrum opus intermissum, secun-

5 da vigilia silentio equitatum dimittit. Frumentum e omne ad se referri iubet; capitis poenam iis qui non paruerint constituit; pecus, cuius magna erat copia a 7 Mandubiis compulsa, viritim distribuit; frumentum 8 parce et paulatim metiri instituit; copias omnes, quas

10 pro oppido conlocaverat, in oppidum recipit. His 9 rationibus auxilia Galliae expectare et bellum administrare parat.

Quibus rebus cognitis ex perfugis et captivis 72 Caesar Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit. Fossam

constructs lines of

passages (89, § 5; 90, § 3) in which Caesar relates how he disposed of his prisoners after the fall of Alesia confirm his estimate of the numbers of the garrison. He gave every man in his force, which comprised 10 legions, besides cavalry, archers, and alingers, one prisoner by way of prize; and he restored 20,000 prisoners to the Aedui and Arverni. As his army, which had been reinforced by a fresh draft at the beginning of the campaign (1, § 1; 7, § 5; 57, § 1), could hardly have numbered less than 50,000 men (C. G., pp. 559-63), 70,000 prisoners are thus accounted for; and the garrison had doubtless suffered heavy loss (C. G., pp. 243-4).

interiture. In i. 27. § 4 a masculine participle, perterriti, agrees with (hominum) milia VI.

§ 5. qua evat...intermissum. The cavalry escaped through

a gap or gaps in the line of contravallation; and 70, § 1 shows that the Romans had not yet had time to do much. I believe that the cavalry moved up the valleys of the Oze and the Ozerain; first, because the bulk of Caesar's cavalry, which they would have wished to avoid, was stationed in the plain of Les Laumes, and, secondly, because the map shows that if they had moved down the valleys, they would have been open to attack for a longer time than if they had moved eastward (C. G.,

pp. 806 7).

72, § 1. Caesar...instituit. M. V. Pernet, who assisted in Stoffel's excavations, believes that the original earthwork (munitio) which Caesar mentions in 69, § 6 is represented by four incomplete trenches in the plain of Les Laumes, on the slope of the hill of Flavigny, on the slope of the hill of Bussy, and along the foot of Mont Réa; and that these unfinished works were abandoned when Caesar began to construct the lines which he describes in ch. 72-4 (C. G., p. 807). Here I may remark that Stoffel's excavations, which have been minutely explained by M. Pernet, show that Caesar's description is on the whole trustworthy. As he wrote for general readers, one could not expect from him the rigorous accuracy of a modern

contravallation and eirenmvallation.

pedum XX derectis lateribus duxit [ut cius fossae solum tantundem pateret quantum summa labra distarent]: 2 reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa passibus CCCC reduxit [, id] hoc consilio, quoniam tantum spatium necessario esset complexus nec facile totum opus co-s rona militum cingeretur, ne de improviso aut noctu ad munitiones multitudo hostium advolaret aut in-

engineer writing in a professional journal; but his account is

subject only to trivial corrections.

Forsam . . . duxit. This trench, the object of which is explained in § 2, extended only across the plain of Les Laumes (C. G., pp. 807-8). I need hardly add that there was no trench corresponding to it in the circumvallation,-the outer ring of carthworks which was intended to keep at bay the army that was preparing to relieve Vercingetorix (74, § 1); for it was

unnecessary to protect the soldiers while they were at work against unarmed rustics (C. G., pp. 811-12).

pedum XX. See the second note on ii, 5, § 6.

derectis lateribus. Trenches were generally V-shaped; and that Caesar should have imposed upon his men the enormous labour of making the sides vertical shows how much depended upon rendering this preliminary portion of the defences in

pregnable.

ut eins fossae . . . distarent is bracketed by Meusel as absolutely superfluous (J. B., 1910, p. 39). Superfluous the words certainly are, -to a logical mind; but Caesar, like Macaulay, wrote for dull as well as for intelligent readers, and he had a passion for making his meaning strikingly clear. Remembering the Interea, dum have geruntur of 66, § 1, I am not so sure as Meusel; and I only bracket the words because the reading of a-(ut eius) fassae (solum tantundem pateret quantum) summae fossae labra distarent differs so much from that of # as to suggest that there was an interpolation.

§ 2. passibus. The reading of a is pedes, of B pedibus. The real distance varied at different points, but was everywhere much more than 400 feet; and the results of Stoffel's excavations, as shown in the plan facing p. 339, justify us in concluding that Cuesar meant to write possibus, though he may have written

pedibus by a slip (C. G., p. 808).

id is almost certainly spurious. Caesar, as Meusel remarks (J. B., 1910, p. 60), regularly writes co (or hoc) consider immediately after the verb; and, moreover, the words hoc connilione . . . posset evidently refer not only to reliques . . . reducit (§ 2) but also to Fossam . . . duxit (§ 1), whereas, if id were genuine, they could only refer to the former.

quonium . . . esset complexus. The explanation of the subjunctive seems to be that Caesar is stating in what is virtually Orated Obliqua what passed through his mind when he determined to construct the reliques ownes munitiones. He would have said to himself quoniam tantum spatium complexus mum, &c. Cf. v. 3. § 5.

terdiu tela in nostros operi destinatos coicere posset. Hoc intermisso spatio duas fossas XV pedes latas s eadem altitudine perduxit; quarum interiorem campestribus ac demissis locis aqua ex flumine derivata 5 complevit. Post eas aggerem ac vallum XII pedum 4 extruxit; huic loricam pinnasque adiecit grandibus cervis eminentibus ad commissuras pluteorum atque aggeris, qui ascensum hostium tardarent, et turres toto opere circumdedit, quae pedes LXXX inter se 10 distarent.

Erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et 73 tantas munitiones tieri necesse deminutis nostris

operi destinatos. Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 210) conjectures

that Caesar wrote opere distentos, but does not state his reasons.
§ 3. duas fossas . . . completit. The inner of these two trenches surrounded Alesia; the outer was confined to the plain of Les Laumes. The circumvallation (74, § 1) had only one

eadem does not mean that the trenches were each 15 feet deep, but that their depth, whatever it may have been, was equal. The depth of a trench was always less than its breadth. See Klotz, C. S., p. 220, campestribus, Cf. 69, § 3.

finmine, - the Ozerain and the Rabutin (an affluent of the Oze). This has been proved in the former case by a series of levels taken in the plain of Les Laumes, in the latter by excavation. See Napoleon III, Hist. de Jules César, il. 320.

§ 4. aggerem here means, I need hardly say, a rampart; and

rallum is the accusative of rallus, not of rallum, XII pedum. See the first note on ii, 5, § 6.

huic. I am not sure whether huic means the rampart (agger) or the palisade (vallus) or, as I am inclined to think, is used loosely for the combined work formed by the rampart and

loricam pinnaeque. See the last note on v, 40, § 6. As lorica (properly a coat of mail or a breastplate) here means a breastwork, and a pinna is a pinnacle, larream pinnasque may be

translated by 'an embattled breastwork',

pluttorium denotes the entire breastwork formed by rallus, lorica, and pinnas. The word is used in a similar sense in

41, 5 4.

pedes. A. Klotz (C.S., p. 219) thinks that the towers must have stood much further apart than 80 feet, especially as artillery was used (81, § 4), and accordingly conjectures that we should read passus. If, as we may suppose, the pieces of artillery were in the towers, he is probably right.

distarent. The subjunctive is consecutive, as in i, 6, § 1,

52, § 5, &c.
73, § 1. feri. Schneider, who takes copiis as dative, proposes tueri. He argues (1) that a passive (fieri), coupled with two

copiis, quae longius a castris progrediebantur; ac non numquam opera nostra Galli temptare atque eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summa vi facere 2 consbantur. Quare ad haec rursus opera addendum Caesar putavit, quo minore numero militum munitiones 5 defendi possent. Itaque truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis atque horum delibratis ac praeacutis cacuminibus perpetuae fossae quinos pedes s altae ducebantur. Huc illi stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, ne revelli possent, ab ramis emine-10 4 bant. Quini erant ordines, coniuncti inter se atque implicati; quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis

deponents, would be awkward; (2) that Caesar has already stated that the munitiones were made; and (3) that if comes is ablative (as, after fieri, it ought to be), necesse is too far from East; it is doubtful whether the ablative is instrumental or absolute; and if it is the latter, whether it is causal or con-These reasons leave me unconvinced; and Heller (Ph., 1872, pp. 524-5) successfully defends fieri. He says that in what precedes Caesar does not refer to entrenchments which were already made but to entrenchments which were being made [in other words, having described in ch. 72 the con-struction of the entrenchments, he now shows what happened while they were being constructed]: the difficulty of making them was increased by the fact that the foragers had to go long distances, but for the difficulty of defending them it mattered nothing whether the distances were long or short. Moreover, if Caesar had written tuers, he would not have said se (non numquam . . . conabantur) but cum (non numquam . . . conarentur, &c.). Heller gives other good reasons for rejecting Schneider's emendation.

§ 2. perpetuae does not mean that the trenches formed a ring round Alexia, for they were not wanted everywhere (see the note on Fossam . . . duxit [72, § 1]), but only that in the places where

they were necessary they were continuous (C. G., p. 811). § 3. ab rames,—that is, from the point where the boughs began to stick out. Of course these mini were not identical with, but formed part of, the admodum firmi rame mentioned in § 2. Ab m used here not as in ab latere (82, § 2), but as in ab infimo rolo

(78, § 7). § 4. Quini . . . implicati. These words suggest a question. which the excavations do not enable us to answer. Did Caesar mean that there were five parallel trenches, or five rows of boughs in each treuch? I believe that he meant the latter. because if he had meant that there were five perpetuac foscer, he would surely have said so when he first mentioned these trenches, in § 2; and, moreover, by planting five rows of boughs in each trench labour would have been sived. Besides, if there had been five trenches, how could the stepites have vallis induebant. Hos cippos appellabant. Ante hos 5 obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis scrobes in altitudinem trium pedum fodiebantur paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio. Huc teretes stipites 6

- 5 feminis crassitudine ab summo praeacuti et praeusti demittebantur ita ut non amplius digitis IIII ex terra eminerent; simul confirmandi et stabiliendi causa 7 singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus
- 10 ac virgultis integebatur. Huius generis octoni ordines 8 ducti ternos inter se pedes distabant. Id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant. Ante haec taleae 9 pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur mediocribusque intermissis spatiis oni-15 nibus locis disserebantur; quos stimulos nominabant.

His rebus perfectis, regiones secutus quam potuit 74 aequissimas pro loci natura XIIII milia passuum complexus pares eiusdem generis munitiones, diversas ab his, contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, ut ne magna 20 quidem multitudine [si ita accidat eius discessu] muni-

been 'connected with one another and interlaced' (C. G., pp. 810-11)?

cippos might mean either 'grave-stones' or 'boundary-stones'; but the former, in the mouths of Caesar's soldiers, would obviously have been more significant.

§ 5. Notice that fastigio is not used here in the same sense as

in 69, § 4. § 7. singuli . . . exculcabantur. The literal meaning is one foot from the bottom in each pit was trodden down with earth', that is, filled up with earth, which was then trodden down, to make it firm.
§ 8. octoni ordines. The distributive (cf. § 4) shows that the scrobes, like the perpetuse fosses of § 2, were in groups.

74, § 1. I infer from the words pro loci natura that acquissimas is here used in its proper sense 'most level'-not in the secondary sense 'most favourable'-though of course this meaning is implied. If Caesar had meant simply 'most favourable', he would not have thought it necessary to add pro loci natura.

pares . . . perfecit. This statement is true on the whole, but not in every detail. On the hills which surrounded Alesia the pits (scrokes) described in 73, §§ 5-8 were not, as one might have expected, in front, but in rear of the circumvallation, which was broken opposite each pair (C. G., p. 809).

si ita . . . discessu. No commentator has succeeded in explaining or amending these words. Schneider refers esus to Caesar;

2 tionum praesidia circumfundi possent; ne autem cum periculo ex castris egredi cogatur, dierum XXX pabulum frumentumque habere omnes convectum inbet.

A Pan-Gallie council organizes an army for the relief of Alexia.

Dum haec ad Alesiam geruntur, Galli concilio principum indicto non omnes qui arma ferre possent, ut 5 censuit Vercingetorix, convocandos statuunt, sed certum numerum cuique civitati imperandum, ne tanta multitudine confusa nec moderari nec discernere suos 2 nec frumentandi rationem habere possent. Imperant Haeduis atque eorum clientibus, Segusiavis, Ambi-H

but why should Caesar have departed? Is it likely that he would have personally led foraging parties? Long, who refers eius to hostem, suggests that it is a corruption of equitatus, the cavalry mentioned in ch. 71. Is it not, however, possible that rius discessu may be explained by ne autem . . . coquiur (§ 2)' If Caesar did not write the words, the interpolator was, I am sure, thinking of the following clause.

But even if eius discessu can be explained, what sense is to be extracted from vi ita accidat? As far as I can see, it could only mean si ca [i.e. talis multitudo] veniat. But Caesar would probably have written id, not ita, and certainly he would have written not accidat, but accideret. See Ph. Suppl.,

1889, pp. 356-7.

circumfundi, if it is right, must evidently mean not merels 'surrounded' but 'hemmed in'. The word is occasionally used in this sense (Th. l. L., iii, 1148); but W. Nitsche (Z. G., 185 p. 563) may perhaps be right in conjecturing that Caesar wrote

circumfusa perrumpi.

§ 2. ne nutem . . . cogatur. 'The danger of having to leave camp' would arise when the expected relieving army arrived. Caesar did not mean that he would have to leave camp ... person, but that the foraging parties whom he might have to send out would be imperilled. We learn from B. C., ni. 47, § 6 that they could not collect a sufficient supply, and that the rations had to be reduced. Ne autem is a conjecture, proposed by F. Hand (Turvellinus, iv. 1845, p. 178). The MS, readings ant $(a\pi)$ and $ut(\rho)$ - are unintelligible.

78, § 1. Galli . . . possent. The decision of the chiefs was wise, and their reasons were sound. The experience of the Belgic confederation which opposed Caesar in 57 B. C. (ii, 10, § 4. with which cf. iii, 18, § 6) had shown that the Gallic organization was not equal to the task of feeding an overgrown army

(C, G., p. 822).

§ 2. Ambivaretie. Nipperdey (Caesar, p. 106) changed this into Ambarris, because the Ambarri were intimately connected with the Aedui (i, 11, § 4), and, unless they were mentioned here, were omitted altogether from the list. Mommaen J. B.. 1894, p. 211) adds the reason that the Ambivaretz, who, he says, dwelt near the Menapii (!), could not have been clients of the Aedui. This curious argument was evidently due to varetis, Aulereis Brannovicibus, [Blannoviis,] milia XXXV; parem numerum Arvernis adjunctis †Eleutetist, Cadurcis, Gabalis, Vellaviis, qui sub imperio 3 Arvernorum esse consuerunt; Sequanis, Senonibus,

- 5 Biturigibus, Santonis, Rutenis, Carnutibus duodena milia; Bellovacia X; totidem Lemovicibus; octona Pictonibus et Turonis et Parisiis et Helvetiis; sena Andibus, Ambianis, Mediomatricis, Petrocoriis, Nerviis, Morinis, Nitiobrogibus; V milia Aulereis Cenomanis;
- 10 totidem Atrebatibus; IIII Veliocassis; Esuviis et Aulereis Eburovicibus terna; Rauracis et Bois bina; 4 XXX universis civitatibus quae Oceanum attingunt quaeque corum consuctudine Aremoricae appellantur, quo sunt in numero Coriosolites, Redones, Ambibarii, 5
- 15 Caletes, Osismi, Veneti, Lexovii, Venelli, Ex his Bellovaci suum numerum non compleverunt, quod se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent neque cuiusquam imperio obtemperaturos; rogati tamen a Commio pro eius hospitio duo milia miserunt.

a lapse of memory: not the Ambivareti, but the Ambivariti (iv. 9, § 8) dwelt near the Menapii.

Blannories was deleted by Ciacconius on the ground that its

insertion was probably due to dittography (C. G., p. 393).

Eleuteis. See the article on Cadurai (p. 412).

§ 3. Esuris is an emendation, proposed by Mommsen. The

MSS, have Lexoviis, evidently by mistake, for the Lexovii are mentioned in § 4 (C. G., p. 422, n. 2).
§ 4. XXX. Schneider unnecessarily altered the MS, reading into X. As J. Beloch remarked (Rh. M., 1899, p. 421), ten thousand would have been a disproportionately small levy for the whole group of Aremorican tribes.

comm.—1.e. Gallorum. In regard to the tribes that are not named in §§ 2-4 sec C. G., pp. 173-4.
§ 5. complexerunt. Meusel (J.B., 1885, p. 195) prefers contulerunt, the reading of β , remarking that after complexerunt tamen would yield no sense. J. H. Schmalz, on the other hand, with whom I agree, thinks that contulerant weakens the passage (N. J., clv, 1897, p. 212). Readers will judge for themselves from the following translation: "The Bellovaci did not furnish their proper contingent, saying that they would fight the Romans on their own account, just as they pleased. However, at the request of Commiss... they sent 2,000 men along with the

suo nomine, - on their own account'. Cf. i, 18, § 8. dicerent. See the first note on v, 6, § 3,

76 Huius opera Commii, ut antea demonstravimus, fideli atque utili superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Caesar; pro quibus meritis civitatem eius immunem esse iusserat, iura legesque reddiderat atque 2 ipsi Morinos attribuerat. Tanta tamen universae Gal- 5 liae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae et pristinae belli laudis recuperandae, ut neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoria moverentur, omnesque et animo 3 et opibus in id bellum incumberent. Coactis equitum milibus VIII et peditum circiter CCL, haec in Hae-10 duorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque inibatur,

76, § 1. ut antea demonstrarimus. See iv, 21, §§ 7-8; 27, §§ 2-4; 35, § 1; v, 22, § 3.

immunem. It is uncertain whether the burden from which

the Atrebates were released was that of paying tribute to Caesar, or of paying tribute to some stronger Belgic tribe, or of supply-

ing Chesar's army with corn (C. G., pp. 103, n. 2, 888).

iura legesque reddiderat. At first sight these words seem to imply that Caesar had already begun to legislate for Gaul, which is hardly credible. Perhaps the Atrebates, like the Remi (ii, 3, § 5), had been subject to some other tribe; and if so, Caesar may have meant that he had restored their independence

psi refers to Commius.

§ 2. morerentur. I retain the MS, reading doubtfully. Meusel (J. B., 1886, p. 290) adopts the emendation movement, the subject of which he takes to be not Gallia but Commins. He argues (1) that movementur would have no definite subject, (2) that Caesar would not have said that the Gauls were all indebted to him for favours, (3) that if movementur represented what Caesar meant, he would have written, say, at nemo aut beneficiis aut amicitiae memoria moveretur, and (4) that tomen shows that the following words contain a special reference to Commings. It seems to me, on the other hand, that if moverefur were the right reading and Commins were the subject, the 'special reference' to Commius would be, so to speak, awkwardly sandwiched in, and that the passage, as it stands, does contain a reference to Commius, who is surely included under owner. It is not surprising that movementur has no definite subject, for in iv, 33, § 1 perequitant and in vi, 34, § 5 relient—the reading which Meusel adopts—have none; and there are other instances in v, 40, § 1, vi, 9, § 2, and vii, 79, § 3. However, though Meusel's arguments do not seem to me quite strong enough to justify us in rejecting the MS. reading, I freely admit that he may be right; only, if Caesar wrote movement, I should say that its subject was Gallia.

§ 3. CCL. The reading of a is CCXXXX. The sum of the contingents mentioned in 75, §§ 2 4 is 290,000; but probably the numbers actually mised fell short of those that had been prescribed. As to the number CCL see the note on iii, 26, \$ 6.

praefecti constituebantur: Commio Atrebati, Viridomaro et Eporedorigi Haeduis, Vercassivellauno Arverno, consobrino Vercingetorigis, summa imperii traditur. His delecti ex civitatibus attribuuntur. 5 quorum consilio bellum administraretur. Omnes ala- 5 cres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, neque e erat omnium quisquam qui aspectum modo tantae multitudinis sustineri posse arbitraretur, praesertim ancipiti proelio, cum ex oppido eruptione pugnaretur, 10 foris tantae copiae equitatus peditatusque cernerentur.

At ii qui Alesiae obsidebantur, praeterita die qua 77 Famine in auxilia suorum expectaverant, consumpto omni frumento, inscii quid in Haeduis gereretur, concilio coacto de exitu suarum fortunarum consultabant. Ac variis 2 15 dictis sententiis, quarum pars deditionem, pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebat, non praetercunda videtur oratio Critognati propter eius singularem et nefariam crudelitatem. Hic summo in 3 Arvernis ortus loco et magnae habitus auctoritatis 20 'nihil', inquit, 'de eorum sententia dicturus sum qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine appellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad concilium adhibendos censeo. Cum his mihi res sit qui eru-4 ptionem probant; quorum in consilio omnium vestrum 25 consensu pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur. Animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, paulisper inopiam s ferre non posse. Qui se ultro morti offerant facilius reperiuntur quam qui dolorem patienter ferant. Atque 6 ego hanc sententiam probarem-tantum apud me 80 dignitas potest—si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae iacturam fieri viderem; sed in consilio capiendo omnem 7 Galliam respiciamus, quam ad nostrum auxilium concitavimus. Quid hominum milibus LXXX uno loco 8 interfectis propinquis consanguineisque nostris animi as fore existimatis, si paene in ipsis cadaveribus proelio decertare cogentur? Nolite hos vestro auxilio ex-9

Alesin: Critognatus proposes cannibal-

77, § 6. dignitas, i.e. corum qui cam probant :- ' so highly do I respect the authority of its advocates.

poliare, qui vestrae salutis causa suum periculum neglexerunt, nec stultitia ac temeritate vestra aut animi imbecillitate omnem Galliam prosternere et 10 perpetuae servituti aubicere. An quod ad diem non venerunt, de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis 15 Quid ergo? Romanos in illis ulterioribus munitio-11 nibus animine causa cotidie exerceri putatis? illorum nuntiis confirmari non potestis omni aditu praesaepto, his utimini testibus adpropinquare corum adventum: cuius rei timore exterriti diem noctemque 10

- 12 in opere versantur. Quid ergo mei consilii est? Facere quod nostri maiores nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teutonumque fecerunt; qui in oppida compulsi ac simili inopia subacti corum corporibus qui setate ad bellum inutiles videbantur vitam tole-11
- 13 raverunt neque se hostibus tradiderunt. Cuius rei si exemplum non haberemus, tamen libertatis causa institui et posteris prodi pulcherrimum iudicarem.
- 14 Nam quid illi simile bello fuit? Depopulata Gallia Cimbri magnaque inlata calamitate finibus quidem : nostris aliquando excesserunt atque alias terras petierunt, jura, leges, agros, libertatem nobis reliquerunt,
- 15 Romani vero quid petunt aliud aut quid volunt, nisi invidia adducti quos fama nobiles potentesque bello cognoverunt, horum in agris civitatibusque considere # atque his aeternam iniungere servitutem? Neque 16 enim umquam alia condicione bella gesserunt. Quod

si es quae in longinquis nationibus geruntur ignoratis. respicite finitimam Galliam, quae in provinciam re-

^{§ 10.} illis ulterioribus munitionibus, - the works mentioned in 74, § 1.

animine causa. See the note on v, 12, § 6.

^{12.} negue. See the third note on i. 47, § 1.
14. The construction of (quid) illi bello fuit is like that of miles est, used in the sense of habeo; and what simile refers to is left to the common sense of the reader, as in Cicero, Att., xu, 18, § 2, sed tamen quid simile? Thus quid . . . fuit? is equivalent to quid illud bellum simile habuit hinc bello?

aliquando. See the second note on 27, § 2. The word may here be translated by 'at last'; but it means 'at some time or other', - 'sooner or later'.

dacta, iure et legibus commutatis, securibus subiecta perpetua premitur servitute.'

Sententiis dictis constituunt ut ii qui valetudine 78 The fate of aut aetate inutiles sint bello oppido excedant, atque 5 omnia prius experiantur quam ad Critognati sententiam descendant; illo tamen potius utendum consilio, 2 si res cogat atque auxilia morentur, quam aut deditionis aut pacis subeundam condicionem. Mandubii, 3 qui eos oppido receperant, cum liberis atque uxoribus 10 exire coguntur. Hi, cum ad munitiones Romanorum 4 accessissent, flentes omnibus precibus orabant ut se in servitutem receptos cibo iuvarent. At Caesar dis-5 positis in vallo custodiis recipi prohibebat.

Interea Commius reliquique duces quibus summa 79 Arrival of 15 imperii permissa erat cum omnibus copiis ad Alesiam perveniunt, et colle exteriore occupato non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus considunt, Postero die equitatu ex castris educto, omnem eam 2 planitiem quam in longitudinem milia passuum III 20 patere demonstravimus complent, pedestresque copias paulum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt. Erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, 3 Concurrent his auxiliis visis; fit gratulatio inter cos atque omnium animi ad lactitism excitantur. Itaque 4 25 productis copiis ante oppidum considunt et proximam

78, § 1. experientur. J. Lange (N. J., exlvii, 1893, p. 357) conjectures that Cuesar wrote experienda arbitrantur; for, he remarks, excedent and experientur would have two different subjects, and even if experiantur were right, it would properly be followed by utantur and subcant.

55. At Caesar . . . prohibebat. Notice the restraint with which Caesar tells the story. He left the horrors which followed to the reader's imagination.

79. § 1. colle, - the heights of Mussy-la-Fosse, west of Alesia and separated from it by the plain of Les Laumes. § 8. Concurrant. . . visis. The reading of β is concurritur; but Meusel (J. B., 1894, pp. 390-1) remarks that interiors and consistent both point to Caesar's having written concurrent. On the other hand, he holds that concurrent ought to have a subject expressed, and that his (auxiliis) is superfluous; therefore, he concludes, Mommsen was unquestionably right in offering the emendation hi for his. Yet Meusel does not adopt it. I do not think that concurrent must necessarily have a subject expressed. See the note on 76, § 2.

of relief.

fossam cratibus [integunt] atque aggere explent seque ad eruptionem atque omnes casus comparant.

Defeat of their cavatry. 80 Caesar omni exercitu ad utramque partem munitionum disposito, ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, equitatum ex castris educis 2 et proelium committi iubet. Erat ex omnibus castris, quae summum undique iugum tenebant, despectus, atque omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum ex-3 pectabant. Galli inter equites raros sagittarios expeditosque levis armaturae interiecerant, qui suis n cedentibus auxilio succurrerent et nostrorum equitum impetus sustinerent. Ab his complures de improviso vulnerati proelio excedebant. Cum suos pugna superiores esse Galli confiderent et nostros multitudine premi viderent, ex omnibus partibus et ii qui muni- n tionibus continebantur et ii qui ad auxilium convenerant clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant. 5 Quod in conspectu omnium res gerebatur neque aut recte aut turpiter factum celari poterat, utrosque et laudis cupiditas et timor ignominiae ad virtutem

§ 4. integunt is bracketed by Meusel, who argues (J. B., 1910 p. 67) that if Caesar had used both verbs, he would have written aggere explent et cratibus integunt, as the operation described by the former verb would have preceded that described by the latter. But, adds Meusel, cratibus integere—to cover (the trench) with fascines—would have been unpractical and sheer waste of time. Accordingly, referring to 58, § 1 and 86, § 5, he holds that Caesar wrote simply cratibus atque aggere explent. I need only remark that if Caesar had used both verbs he would have written cratibus explent atque aggere integunt; for the earth or rubble would have been put on the top. See Lord Wolselvy's Soldier's Pocket-Book, 1886, p. 499, and Manual of Military Engineering, 1901, p. 83.

80, § 1. ad utrangue partem munitionum.—'on both lines of entrenchment', in other words, the contravallation (ch. 72)

and the circumvallation (74, § 1).

§ 2. summum undique iugum,—the hills described in 69, § 4 § 3. It seems to me unnecessary to bracket expeditosque leve armaturue, as Meusel does (J. B., 1910, p. 43). He says that sagittarii only are mentioned in § 7 (which proves nothing) and that although the German cavalry were accompanied by light infantry, the Gallic cavalry were not. But he has for gotten 18, § 1, where Caesar says that Vereingetorix marched against the Roman foragers cum equitatuex peditisque qui interequites procliari consusseent.

excitabat. Cum a meridie prope ad solis occasum 6 dubia victoria pugnaretur, Germani una in parte confertis turmis in hostes impetum fecerunt eosque propulerunt; quibus in fugam coniectis sagittarii 7 5 circumventi interfectique sunt. Item ex reliquis 8 partibus nostri cedentes usque ad castra insecuti sui colligendi facultatem non dederunt. At ii qui Alesia 9 processerant maesti prope victoria desperata se in oppidum receperunt.

Uno die intermisso Galli atque hoc spatio magno 81 Abortive cratium, scalarum, harpagonum numero effecto, media nocte silentio ex castris egressi ad campestres munitiones accedunt. Subito clamore sublato, qua signi- 2 ficatione qui in oppido obsidebantur de suo adventu

s cognoscere possent, crates proicere, fundis, sagittis, lapidibus nostros de vallo proturbare reliquaque quae ad oppugnationem pertinent parant administrare. Eodem tempore clamore exaudito dat tuba signum 3 suis Vercingetorix atque ex oppido educit. Nostri 4

20 ut superioribus diebus suus cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis librilibus sudibusque, quas in opere disposuerant, ac glandibus

§ 6. Cum . . . propulerunt, 'In all Cavalry encounters with Cavalry', says Lord Wolseley (Soldier's Pocket-Book, p. 376), 'the side that is able to bring up a fresh reserve when his opponent has exhausted all his, will, as a rule, win the day.'

pugnaretur. See the note on iii, 5, § 1.

§ 8. sus colligendi. See the note on ii. 6, § 1.

81, § I. hurpagonum, grappling-hooks fixed to long poles and intended for tearing off parts of the ramparts and palisades. campestres munitiones,—the works in the plain of Les Laumes. See 69, § 3; 72, § 3.

§ 2. crates proceen. See 79, § 4. § 4. ut... accedunt. See the note on ii, 19, § 6. The force of ut might be expressed by the following translation: 'Our troops moved up to the entrenchments, in the places which had

been severally allotted to them beforehand."

fundis librdibus means 'slings throwing large stones'; and Diodorus Siculus (xix, 109, § 2) says that Balearic slingers, who formed part of Caesar's army (B. G., ii, 7, § 1), used to sling stones weighing a mina (about 15 ounces) each. But if we were to put a comma after fundis, as Mensel does, librilibus would of course be a noun, and would mean 'stones as thick as a man's arm', which were thrown by hand (C. G., p. 813). Obviously they would have hit much harder if they had been slung.

attempt of their infantry to force circumvallation.

- 5 Gallos proterrent. Prospectu tenebris adempto multa utrimque vulnera accipiuntur; complura tormentis
- 6 tela coiciuntur. At M. Antonius et C. Trebonius legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obvenerant. qua ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilios ex ulterioribus castellis deductos submittebant.
- 82 Dum longius aberant Galli [ab munitione], plus multitudine telorum proficiebant; postea quam propius successerunt, aut se stimulis inopinantes inducbant aut in scrobes delati transfodiebantur aut ex 1 vallo ac turribus traiecti pilis muralibus interibant
 - 2 Multis undique vulneribus acceptis nulla munitione perrupta, cum lux adpeteret, veriti ne ab latere aperto ex superioribus castris eruptione circumvenirentur.
 - 3 se ad suos receperant. At interiores, dum ea quae l a Vercingetorige ad eruptionem praeparata erant
 - 4 proferunt, priores fossas explent, diutius in his rebus administrandis morati prius suos discessisse cognoverunt quam munitionibus adpropinquarent. Ita re infecta in oppidum reverterunt,
 - § 5. Prospectu . . . coiciuntur. R. Sydow transposes these two sentences; but Caesar occasionally 'puts the cart before the horse '.
 - § 6. M. Antonius. The name of Mark Antony is familiar to all English readers.

castellis. See 69, § 7.
82, § 1. ab munitione. The reading of a in ad munitrone aberant Galli, which is nonsense; while & has oberent Gali, ab munitione. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 48), who thinks that the variation points to a gloss, observes that no educated Roman would have written ab before m, and that the words are super

pilis muralibus. See the first note on v, 40, § 6. §§ 3-4. At interiores . . . adpropinquarent. What did Caesas mean by priores? Schneider thinks that it is nominative and denotes the front ranks of the besieged, who, he suggests, tried to fill up the nearest trench while the rest brought out the implements required for assaulting the contravallation: but it seems very unlikely that Caesar would have drawn such a de-tinction between the front ranks of the besieged and those behind; and most commentators rightly make priory agree with fossas. But which of the trenches did Caesar mean According to Napoleon III, priores fossas denotes the 20 foot trench, described in 72, § 1. This view is certainly wrong; for (1) the 20-foot trench was the one nearest to the besieged, and Caesar would not have called it priores forms, but (as he did in

Bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli quid agant 83 A picked consulunt; locorum peritos adhibent; ex his superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt, Erat a septentrionibus collis, quem propter magni- 2 tudinem circuitus opere circumplecti non potuerant nostri, necessarioque paene iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra fecerant, Haec C. Antistius Reginus 3 et C. Caninius Rebilus legati cum duabus legionibus obtinebant. Cognitis per exploratores regionibus, 4 duces hostium LX milia ex omni numero deligunt earum civitatum quae maximam virtutis opinionem habebant; quid quoque pacto agi placeat occulte inter 5 se constituunt; adeundi tempus definiunt, cum meridies esse videatur. His copiis Vercassivellaunum 6 Arvernum, unum ex IIII ducibus, propinquum Vercingetorigis, praeficiunt. Ille ex castris prima vigilia 7 egressus prope confecto sub lucem itinere post montem se occultavit militesque ex nocturno labore sese re-

under Vercassivellaunus, marches to attack the weak point in Cuesar's lines.

79, § 4) proximum fossam. From the standpoint of the besieged priores fossas-the 'front' or 'advanced trenches' of the contravallation-were those furthest from Alesia (see Meusel's Lex. Cues., ii, 1203): (2) the besieged had already filled up the 20 foot trench (79, § 4), and even if the Romans had removed the fascines, they could soon have filled it up again; for all that was necessary was to make causeways here and there, to enable columns to cross. I believe therefore that priores foscus denotes the small trenches which Caesar called cippi (73, §§ 2 5). It can hardly denote the inner of the two 15-foot trenches (72, § 3); for this was part of the contravallation, properly so called, and if the Gauls had begun to fill it up, how could Caesar have said that they did not approach the contravallation (C. G., pp. 813-15)?

83, § 2. collis, -Mont Res, north of the Plaine des Laumes.

See p. 405.

paene iniquo . . . declivi. It was a maxim of ancient warfare, never disregarded without urgent necessity, to avoid engaging an enemy who had the advantage of higher ground (A.B., pp. 310, 629). The words might be translated by 'on a gentle

slope, which gave an assailant a slight advantage.

§ 5. cum... videatur. The learner may fancy that this passage gives the lie to what I have said about cum in the note on i, 4, § 3. Surely, he may object, cum here tells us 'only how one action is related to another with regard to the time of its occurrence. Yes, but the subjunctive is right because virtually the clause is in Oratio Obliqua. The actual words of the duces hostium would have been adeundi tempus erit cum meridies cose videbitur.

s ficere iussit. Cum iam meridies adpropinquare videretur, ad ea castra quae supra demonstraviaus contendit; codemque tempore equitatus ad campestres munitiones accedere et reliquae copiae pro castris sec ostendere coeperunt.

Vercingetorix simultaneously makes a sortie.

84 Vercingetorix ex arce Alesiae suos conspicatus ex oppido egreditur; a castris longurios, musculos, falce reliquaque quae cruptionis causa paraverat profet

- 2 Pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis atque omnis temptantur; quae minime visa pars firma est, hur 3 concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionilas
- 4 distinctur nec facile pluribus locis occurrit,

§ 8. equitatus . . . coeperunt. Caesar does not expressly say that the circumvallation in the plain was attacked; and it was, his whole narrative (ch. 84-8) shows that the attack was feeble. The bulk of the relieving force was formidable only a numbers; and the one division which attacked the circumivaluation in earnest was that commanded by Vercassivellaunua (85, §§ 5-6; 87, § 5). The Aedui were half-hearted, if not actually treacherous (63, § 8); and probably most of the men who belonged to the relieving army, except Vercassivellaunua-picked 60,000, were practically a mob (C.G., pp. 815–16, 821-4.

84, § 1. a castrus... profert. a omits a. Many commentation have advented an approach time.

have adopted an emendation, crates (fascines), on the ground that Vereingetorix would not have marched out of Alexander through his camp, which was on its eastern side (69, § 5), in order to attack Caesar's works in the plain of Les Laumes which was on the west. Long replied that it would have been inconvenient to keep sappers' huts and heavy implements in Alesia itself and easier to carry them from the cump to the plain than to bring them down the steep western side of the hill. This is a sound argument: but the emendation may be right nevertheless; and it has been ingeniously defended Supposing that it is right, some ancient reader who had noticed the reading cratis may have written a. cratis on his copy opposite or above castris, a. being an abbreviation of aliter other wise); and the scribe who wrote the archetype of & may have misunderstood a, and written a castris by mistake for a, crate (C. G., p. 815). Musculos is found only in χ: φ & have mulculos. a word which does not exist. Meusel suggests that Caesar wrote murules (falces); but, as Klotz (C. S., p. 178, n. 3) points out. Caesar would not have put the adjective before the noun unless, as in iii, 14, § 5, he had wished to emphasize it. If Caesar wrote musculos, this is the only passage in the Gallic War in which the word occurs. It denotes a suppers' but. A musculus, which is minutely described in B. C., if, 10, was used in the siege of Massilia: but it was devised for a special purpose; and if Vercingetorix used musculi, we can only say that they were intended to protect his men while they were attempting to be up Caesar's trenches.

E.A.

Dir.

200 Mis b

ul terrendos nostros valet clamor, qui post tergum nignantibus existit, quod suum periculum in aliena ident virtute constare; omnia enim plerumque quae 5 bsunt vehementius hominum mentes perturbant.

Caesar idoneum locum nactus quid quaque in parte 85 The final zeratur cognoscit, laborantibus (subsidium) submittit.

Utrisque ad animum occurrit unum esse illud tempus 2 was maxime contendi conveniat: Galli, nisi perfre- 3 gerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant; Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium expectant, Maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, quo t Vercassivellaunum missum demonstravimus, Iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium magnum habet momentum. Alii tela coiciunt, alii testudine facta sub- 5 eunt; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt. Agger 6 ab universis in munitionem conjectus et ascensum dat Gallis et ea quae in terra occultaverant Romani L contegit; nec iam arma nostris nec vires suppetunt.

His rebus cognitis Caesar Labienum cum cohortibus as VI subsidio laborantibus mittit; imperat, si sustinere 2 non possit, deductis cohortibus eruptione pugnet; id nisi necessario ne faciat. Ipse adit reliquos; cohor- 3 tatur ne labori succumbant; omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora docet consistere. Interiores desperatis campestribus locis 4 propter magnitudinem munitionum loca praerupta

85, § 1. The only idoneus locus is on the hill of Flavigny (C. G., pp. 816-17).

(subsidium) submittit. Shas summittit subsidium. The rest of the MSS, have summittit alone, except L, which has auxilium

§ 4. Iniquem . . . momentum. Fastigium is here used in the same sense as in 73, § 5, and ad decliredatem defines that direction of the slope which mattered.

§ 5. testudine facts. See the note on i, 24, § 5. § 6. ca quae... Romani. See 73, § § 2 9. 86, § 4. magnitudinem. See the second and the fourth note on 72, § 1 and the first on 72, § 3. The words loca pracrupta denote the hill of Flavigny. They hardly apply to the Montagne de Bussy or to Mont Pevenel; and M. Jullian justly observes that the hill of Flavigny was the only one which Vercingetorix could attack without losing precious time. Besides, the loca pracrupta were, as the reader will presently see,

[ex] ascensu temptant; huc ea quae paraverant con-5 ferunt. Multitudine telorum ex turribus propugnante deturbant, aggere et cratibus fossas explent, falcibuvallum ac loricam rescindunt.

87 Mittit primum Brutum adulescentem cum cohorti-t bus . . . Caesar, post cum aliis C. Fabium legatum

2 postremo ipse, cum vehementius pugnaretur, integro-

3 subsidio adducit. Restituto proclio ac repulsis host-4 bus eo quo Labienum miserat contendit; cohortes IIII

bus eo quo Labienum miserat contendit; cohortes III)
ex proximo castello deducit, equitum partem se sequin
partem circumire exteriores munitiones et a terg
5 hostes adoriri iubet, Labienus, postquam negur

identical with or just above the steep inclines (decline of decexa) which Caesar mentions in 88, § 1: the decline of decess were visible from the camp of Reginus on Mont Rea; and the slopes of Mont Pevenel were not. The besieged did not actual reach the steep part of Flavigny; but, as Mr. W. C. Compton remarks in Caesar's Seventh Campaign (p. 111), they 'might be said "temptare" these heights, if they assailed the lines the crossing of which would lead to them '(C. G., pp. 817-18).

ascensu. a has ex ascensu; \(\beta\) has adjue ex ascensu. Mease (J, B., 1910, pp. 66.7) deletes ex. He suggests that it was originally written by a reader above the as of ascensu, in order to show that execusu was meant, which denotes ascending wite effort or scrambling up; or, he thinks, Caesar may have written effort or scrambling up; or, he thinks, Caesar may have written the more familiar ascensu, and then, noticing his mistake, have put ex above as. But Caesar nowhere else uses compounds beginning with exsc. or esc., and ex ascensu would be impossible in classical Latin. Klotz (C.S., pp. 260-1), who remarks that the reading of \(\beta\) has to be accounted for, thinks that Caesar wrete (pracrupta atque) expedito ascensu, that is, free from fortifications and therefore capable of being ascended. This conjecture is however, contrary to fact. The hill which the Gauls attempted to ascend was not 'free from fortifications'.

87. § 1. cohortibus . . . It is impossible to say how many cohorts Brutus had, for there is evidently an omission in the

MSS. The Aldine edition (1519) has sex.

§ 4. partem... othet. I believe, with Napoleon III, that the part which was to ride round the circumvallation (extension munitions) started, not from the Montagne de Flavigny, where Caesar was, but from Gresigny, where there was a Roman cavalry camp, rather more than a mile north-east of Labreno-position; for if they had ridden round the outer lines by the east, they would have reached the scene of action too late, and if they had crossed the plain of Les Laumes, they would have bet to encounter a large part of the relieving army, both cavalry as infantry, on the way (83, § 8). If I am right, Caesar probable sent the order to Gresigny, not by signals (which would have been invisible because Mont Auxois obstructed the view), but by

aggeres neque fossae vim hostium sustinere poterant, coactis XI cohortibus, quas ex proximis praesidiis deductas fors obtulit, Caesarem per nuntios facit certiorem quid faciendum existimet. Accelerat Caesar, s ut proelio intersit.

Eius adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni 88 Collapse in proeliis uti consuerat, turmisque equitum et cohortibus visis quas se sequi iusserat, ut de locis superioribus base declinic et devere completatur bases.

ribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, hostes

10 proelium committunt. Utrimque clamore sublato 2

excipit rursus ex vallo atque omnibus munitionibus
clamor. Nostri omissis pilis gladiis rem gerunt. 3

Repente post tergum equitatus cernitur; cohortes aliae adpropinquant. Hostes terga vertunt; fugienti15 bus equites occurrunt. Fit magna caedes. Sedulius, 4

dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur; Vercassivellaunus Arvernus vivus in fuga comprehenditur; signa

galloper, who could have ridden safely between the circumvallation and the contravallation, and faster than a large body of cavalry (C. G., pp. 318-19).

of cavalry (C. G., pp. 818-19).
§ 5. poterunt. Notice the significance of the imperfect.

XI. The MSS. differ. BLM have una XL; AQ have una de XL (39); and \$\beta\$ has de XL, which is nonsense. It is not easy to believe that Labienus would have been able to withdraw

39 or 40 cohorts -two-fifths of the whole army-from the nearest redoubts. I therefore doubtfully adopt Ciacconius's conjecture.

procesidies. See 69, § 7.

88, § 1. colors,—scarlet. See Pliny, Nat. Hist., xxii, 2, § 3.
quo...consucrat. Meusel (J. B., 1910, p. 42) brackets these
words, remarking that every child in Rome knew that the
general wore a paludamentum in action, and W. Paul points
out, hypercritically in my opinion, that the words refer to
restitus, not, as one would have expected, to colore. Schneider,
on the other hand, argues that Caesar made the remark in
question because, unlike some commanders—for example
Q. Caecilius Metellus Scipio (Bell. Afr., 57, § 5), who wore the
cloak habitually in campaigns—he only donned it in action.
Does every German child know what a general wears in action?
ut...cernebantur. The loca supernora were the slopes of
Mont Réa, on which Labienus was standing: the declivia et
deveza were the slopes of the hill of Flavigny.

§ 3. I prefer omissis (a) to emissis (3), partly because it accords better with gladiis rem gerunt, partly because the enemy were already at close quarters (87, § 5). Cf. Sallust's Catiline, 60, § 2, pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur; and see Schneider's note.

§ 4. As dux here of course means 'military commander', princeps evidently means 'chief magistrate' (C. G., p. 533, n. 2).

militaria LXXIIII ad Caesarem referuntur: pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt.

- 5 Conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a munitionibus reducunt. Fit protinus hac re audita ex castris Gallorum fuga.
- 6 Quod nisi crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent.
- 7 De media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur; magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur, reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt.

The selfsacrifice of Vercingetorix. Postero die Vereingetorix concilio convocato id bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatum sed 2 communis libertatis causa demonstrat, et queniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte sua Romanis satis facere seu vivum 1

- 3 tradere velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem
- 4 legati. Iubet arma tradi, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris considit; eo duces producuntur.
- 5 Vereingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur. Reservatis Haeduis atque Arvernis, si per cos civitates recuperare a posset, ex reliquis captivis toti exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

Caesar dis- 90
tributes
his legions 2
for the
winter:
thanks- 3
giving
service at
Rome, 4

His rebus confectis in Haeduos proficiscitur; civitatem recipit. Eo legati ab Arvernis missi quae imperaret se facturos pollicentur. Imperat magnum s
numerum obsidum. Legiones in hiberna mittit. Captivorum circiter XX milia Haeduis Arvernisque reddit.
T. Labienum cum duabus legionibus et equitatu in

§ 6. crebris subsidiis might be translated by 'frequent supporting movements', which are noticed in 84, § 3, 85, § 1, 86, § 1, 87, § 1, 2, 4, 5.

omnes... potuissent,—an obvious rhetorical exaggeration.

89, § 5. ex reliquis... distribuit. See p. lxv. In strict law
the whole booty belonged to the state, but the general had the
right to retain what he deemed necessary for the successful
conduct of the war. See D.S. iv, 610 11, s.v. PRARDA. It is
hardly necessary to add that Caesar and his officers made large

fortunes by plundering Gaul (C. G., p. 183).

90, § 1. recipit, as we may infer from 89, § 5, here means in deditionem accipit, not denuo in suam potestatem redirit.

§ 4. equitatu. Of course Labienus only took part of the cavalry.

Sequanos proficisci iubet; huic M. Sempronium Rutilum attribuit. C. Fabium legatum et L. Minucium 5 Basilum cum legionibus duabus in Remis conlocat, ne quam a finitimis Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant.

- 5 C. Antistium Reginum in Ambivaretos, T. Sextium 6 in Bituriges, C. Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos cum singulis legionibus mittit. Q. Tullium Ciceronem et 7 P. Sulpicium Cavilloni et Matiscone in Haeduis ad Ararim rei frumentariae causa conlocat. Ipse Bibracte 8
 10 hiemare constituit. His (rebus ex Caesaris) litteris cognitis Romae dierum XX supplicatio redditur.
 - § 8. Ipse . . . constituit. Evidently Caesar had reason to believe that fresh disturbances might break out at any moment.

 rebus ex Caesaris is an obviously necessary addition, made by Meusel.

A. HIRTH DE BELLO GALLICO COMMENTARIUS OCTAVUS

Hirtius's prefatory letter. Coactus adsiduis tuis vocibus, Balbe, cum cotidiana mea recusatio non difficultatis excusationem, sed incrtiae videretur deprecationem habere, difficillimam rem suscepi: Caesaris nostri commentarios rerum gestarum Galliae, non competentibus superioribus atque insequentibus eius scriptis, contexui novissi-

Pracf., § 1. Balbe. This preface was addressed by Hirties (see p. ix) to Balbus, a native of Gades (Cadiz) in Spain, who, like himself, was a friend and agent of Caesar.

difficultatis excusationem seems to mean literally not 'an excuse based upon difficulty', but 'a pleading of difficulty as an excuse'. Cf. B. C., iii, 20, § 3,— inopiam excusare.

§ 2. non competentibus . . . confeci. Competentibus is an emendation, proposed by Bernhardy, instead of the MS, reading, comparantibus. Prof. J. S. Reid (Cl. Ph., 1908, pp. 441-2) suggests non comparences 'missing' - and remarks that Hirtus treats the writings which would have to be added to the commentarii written by Caesar as commentarii that were "missing". But the professor very pertinently asks 'Why does Hirtius use the plural commentaries of Bell. Gall., vin. while the singular commentarium is applied (apparently) to the remainder of the records which he intended to compile? It is better, perhaps, to suppose that Galliae has intruded itself here from the title of MSS, of the "Gallic War"; commentarius will then apply to the whole of the compilations taken in hand by Hirtius. In that case the words from normanumque imperfectum onward give a description of the later of the two portions implied in commentaries. There is in these words, I believe, a slight ellipse. Hirtius means that he finished the book containing the Alexandrine War, and carried on the story (in other books) to the death of Caesar. The MSS have noresemum quae, which is obviously wrong and for which in the editio princeps was substituted notissimumque. Meusel now adopts an emendation proposed by H Schiller, - nocurrence atque imperfector. I agree with Klotz (C.S., pp. 155 6) that novissimumque imperfectum is right. Suctonins (Dieus Iulius, 56. who evidently used Hirtins as his authority, says that Hirtin Gallici belli novissimum imperfectumque librum suppleverst, and as Klotz points out, he carclessly referred what Hirtius had sail about the continuation of Cuesar's last book on the civil war to the Gallie war. By contexui Hirtius meant 'I continued' that is, filled up the gap between the Seventh Commentary on the

numque imperfectum ab rebus gestis Alexandriae confeci usque ad exitum non quidem civilis dissensionis, cuius finem nullum videmus, sed vitae Caesaris. Quos utinam qui legent scire possint quam invitus 3

- susceperim scribendos, quo facilius caream stultitiae atque arrogantiae crimine, qui me mediis interposuerim Caesaris scriptis. Constat enim inter omnes mihil tam operose ab aliis esse perfectum quod non horum elegantia commentariorum superetur. Qui s
- 10 sunt editi, ne scientia tantarum rerum scriptoribus deesset, adeoque probantur omnium iudicio ut praerepta, non praebita facultas scriptoribus videatur. Cuius tamen rei maior nostra quam reliquorum est 6 admiratio; ceteri enim quam bene atque emendate,
- 15 nos etiam quam facile atque celeriter eos perfecerit scimus. Erat autem in Caesare cum facultas atque 7 elegantia summa scribendi, tum verissima scientia suorum consiliorum explicandorum. Mihi ne illud 8 quidem accidit, ut Alexandrino atque Africano bello
- 20 interessem; quae bella quamquam ex parte nobis Caesaris sermone sunt nota, tamen aliter audimus ea quae rerum novitate aut admiratione nos capiunt,

Gallic War and the First Commentary on the Civil War; while novissmum denotes the third and last of the Commentaries on the Civil War, which breaks off in the middle of the description of the events that led up to the Alexandrine war, and is therefore called impersectum.

rebus gestis Alexandriae. The Alexandrine war, in which Caesar was involved after he had defeated Pompey in the buttle of Pharsalia, was described in the book called Bellum Alexandrinum, the author of which was most probably Hirtius (C.R., 1912, p. 92).

civilis dissensionis..., videmus. Hirtius wrote these words in 44 or early in 43 B.C., for he was killed in the battle of Mutina, which took place on April 27 of that year. The civilis dissensio was not terminated until Augustus gained the victory in the battle of Actium (29 B.C.).

§ 8. Africano bello. In this war, which took place in 46 B. C., Cuesar was opposed by Cato, Scipio, Labienus, and the two sons of Pompey, who were supported by the Numidian king, Juba. The decisive event was the victory of Caesar at Thapsus, on the coast about 15 miles south east of Monastir. The campaign is described in an anonymous book called Bellum Africanum.

admirations here means, I think, not 'admiration' but

a aliter quae pro testimonio sumus dicturi. Sed ego nimirum, dum omnes excusationis causas colligo ne cum Caesare conferar, hoc ipso crimen arrogantiae subco, quod me iudicio cuiusquam existimem posse cum Caesare comparari. Vale.

Various tribes prepare to renew the struggle. Omni Gallia devicta, Caesar cum a superiore aestate nullum bellandi tempus intermisisset militesque hibernorum quiete reficere a tantis laboribus vellet, complures eodem tempore civitates renovare belli consilia nuntiabantur coniurationesque facere. Cuius le rei veri similis causa adferebatur, quod Gallis omnibus cognitum esset neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coacta resisti posse [a] Romanis nec, si diversa bella complures eodem tempore intulissent civitates, satis auxilii aut spatii aut copiarum habiturum exercitum 15 a populi Romani ad omnia persequenda; non esse autem alicui civitati sortem incommodi recusandam, si tali mora reliquae possent se vindicare in libertatem.

Caesardisperses the Bituriges and Carnutes.

- Quae ne opinio Gallorum confirmaretur, Caesar ²⁰ M. Antonium quaestorem suis praeficit hibernis; ipse cum equitum praesidio pridie Kal. Ianuarias ab oppido Bibracte proficiscitur ad legionem XIII., quam non longe a finibus Haeduorum conlocaverat in finibus
- 1, § 1. superiore aestate evidently means the summer not of 52, but of 53 B.C., for Hirtius begins his narrative at the point where Caesar's left off (vii, 90), with the distribution of the legions in winter-quarters after the victory at Alesia. The words nullum...intermissect are approximately true, for the campaign of 52 B.C. began in mid-winter. See the second note on vii, 1, § 3.

§ 2. quod. See the second note on i, 14, § 3.

§§ 2 3. Those who read the following narrative attentively will perhaps doubt whether the rebellious tribes had any such definite and concerted plan. It is probable that they were actuated, not jointly but severally, by sheer abhorrence of a foreign yoke, by sullen despair, by desire for plunder, perhaps by the vague hope that when Caesar was gone, his successor would leave such obstinate patriots to themselves.

2, § 1, pridie Kal. Ianuarras. In the unreformed calendar December had only 29 days; and December 29, 702 corresponded

with December 2, 52 B. C. of the Julian calendar.

Biturigum, cique adiungit legionem XI., quae proxima fuerat. Binis cohortibus ad impedimenta tuenda 2 relictis, reliquum exercitum in copiosissimos agros Biturigum inducit, qui, cum latos fines et complura 5 oppida haberent, unius legionis hibernis non potuerant contineri quin bellum pararent coniurationesque facerent.

Repentino adventu Caesaris accidit, quod imparatis 3 disiectisque accidere fuit necesse, ut sine timore 10 ullo rura colentes prius ab equitatu opprimerentur quam confugere in oppida possent. Namque etiam 2 illud vulgare incursionis hostium signum, quod incendiis aedificiorum intellegi consuevit, Caesaris orat interdicto sublatum, ne aut copia pabuli frumentique, 15 si longius progredi vellet, deficeretur, aut hostes incendiis terrerentur. Multis hominum milibus captis s

effugere Romanorum in finitimas civitates aut privatis hospitiis confisi aut societate consiliorum confugerant. 20 Frustra: nam Caesar magnis itineribus omnibus locis 4 occurrit nec dat ulli civitati spatium de aliena potius

perterriti Bituriges qui primum adventum potuerant

quam de domestica salute cogitandi; qua celeritate et fideles amicos retinebat et dubitantes terrore ad condiciones pacis adducebat. Tali condicione proposita 5

25 Bituriges, cum sibi viderent clementia Caesaris reditum patere in eius amicitiam finitimasque civitates sine ulla poena dedisse obsides atque in fidem receptas esse, idem fecerunt.

Caesar militibus pro tanto labore ac patientia, qui 4
30 brumalibus diebus, itineribus difficillimis, frigoribus
intolerandis studiosissime permanserant in labore,
ducenos sestertios, centurionibus †tot† milia nummum
praedae nomine condonat[a pollicetur] legionibusque

legionem XI... fuerat. Evidently this was the legion which Caesar had quartered among the Ambivareti. See vii, 75, § 2, 90, § 6, and C. G., p. 368.

^{3, § 2.} incending additionum. See the note on v. 48, § 10. copia, as the impersonal deficeretur shows, is ablative. § 4. fidder is a predicate, equivalent to in fide.

51 a. c.

in hiberna remissis ipse se recipit die XXXX. Bi
bracte. Ibi cum ius diceret, Bituriges ad eum legatos
mittunt auxilium petitum contra Carnutes, quos

intulisse bellum sibi querebantur. Qua re cognita,
cum dies non amplius XVIII in hibernis esset moratus, legiones XIIII. et VI. ex hibernis ab Arari
educit, quas ibi conlocatas explicandae rei frumentariae causa superiore commentario demonstratum est.
Ita eum duabus legionibus ad persequendos Carnutes
proficiscitur.

5 Cum fama exercitus ad hostes esset perlata, calamitate ceterorum ducti Carnutes desertis vicis oppidisque, quae tolerandae hiemis causa constitutis repente exiguis ad necessitatem aedificiis incolebant—

4, § 2. cum ius diceret is a most significant remark, and its importance has not been appreciated. It shows that in Gaul Caesar was not merely a conqueror but also an administrator. and that, although the conquered country had not yet been formally annexed or its constitution settled, Caesar performed the duties of a judge there as he did in the Cisalpine province (i, 54, § 3; v, 1, § 5; vi, 44, § 3) and in Illyricum (v, 1, § § 5 9). § 3. VI. Caesar nowhere mentions the 6th legion, though. us Hirtius says, it was one of the two which, immediately after the capture of Alesia, he had sent into winter-quarters on the Saone (vii, 90, § 7). He had ten legions in 52 B.c. (vi, 44, § 3. vii, 34, § 2): one of them, which he had borrowed from Pompey (vi. I, §§ 2 3), was numbered I (viii, 54, § 2); the remaining nine were the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th (ii, 23; vi, 32, § 5; vii, 51, § 2; vin, 54, § 3). It would seem then, at first sight that he had eleven legions in 52 B.C., before the siege of Alexia, the ten that have just been enumerated and the 6th. But first impressions are sometimes wrong. There is reason to believe that the 1st legion was identical with the 6th, that it was called the 6th so long as it remained with Caesar, but when it became part of Pompey's army the lat. For if any one will compare viii, 54, § 3 with B. C., iii, 88, § 1, b. will see that Caesar's 15th legion, which he was obliged in 50 B. c. to hand over to Pompey, was numbered Ill in the army of the latter; and, besides, if Caesar had raised the 6th himself, and not borrowed it from Pompey, he would most probably have numbered it consecutively, as he did all the others, and called it the 16th. Anyhow it is certain that Caesar had only ten logions at Alesa; for he expressly says (vii, 65, § 4; that before he attacked it, he could get no reinforcements from Italy or the Province because the roads were blocked (C. G., pp. 402 4. superiors commentario. See vii, 90, § 7

5, \$ 1. ducts. Koch, whom Meusel follows, proposed docts.

nuper enim devicti complura oppida amiserant dispersi profugiunt. Caesar erumpentes eo maxime 2 tempore acerrimas tempestates cum subire milites nollet, in oppido Carnutum Cenabo castra ponit atque

- 5 in tecta partim Gallorum, partim quae collectis celeriter stramentis [tentoriorum integendorum gratia] erant inaedificata, milites compegit. Equites tamen 3 et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit, quascumque petisse dicebantur hostes; nec frustra: nam
- 10 plerumque magna praeda potiti nostri revertuntur. Oppressi Carnutes hiemis difficultate, terrore periculi, 4 cum tectis expulsi nullo loco diutius consistere auderent nec silvarum praesidio tempestatibus durissimis tegi possent, dispersi magna parte amissa suorum 15 dissipantur in finitimas civitates.

Caesar tempore anni difficillimo, cum satis haberet 6 Campaign convenientes manus dissipare, ne quod initium belli nasceretur, quantumque in ratione esset, exploratum

haberet sub tempus aestivorum nullum summum

- 20 bellum posse conflari, C. Trebonium cum duabus legionibus quas secum habebat in hibernis Cenabi conlocavit; ipse, cum crebris legationibus Remorum certior 2 fieret Bellovacos, qui belli gloria Gallos omnes Belgasque praestabant, finitimasque his civitates duce Correo
- 25 Bellovaco et Commio Atrebate exercitus comparare atque in unum locum cogere, ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum, qui Remis erant attributi, facerent impressionem, pertinere autem non tantum ad dignitatem, sed etiam ad salutem suam iudicaret nullam

nuper . . . amiserant. The only stronghold of the Carnutes the loss of which is recorded by Caesar was Cenabum.

§ 2. collectis. The MS. reading, conjectis, is unsatisfactory.

I adopt Herzog's correction.

§ 3. auxiliarios pedites. These may have accompanied the German cavalry in Caesar's pay (see i, 48, §§ 4 7; vii, 13, § 1; 65, § 4); but perhaps some of them served with Caesar's Gallic cavalry (vii, 18, § 1; 80, § 3).

§ 4. dispersi was condemned as spurious by Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 212). I agree with Klotz (C.S., p. 174, n. 5), who observes that as the word is separated from dissipantur, the pleonasm is not surprising. Hirtus, temember, was not Caesar. 8, § 2. attributi. Cf. vii, 9, § 6; 76, § 1.

against the Bellovaci and their allies.

calamitatem socios optime de re publica meritos accipere, legionem ex hibernis evocat rursus XI. litteras autem ad C. Fabium mittit, ut in fines Suessionum legiones duas quas habebat adduceret. alteramque ex duabus ab [L.] Labieno arcessit. Ita. 3 quantum hibernorum oportunitas bellique ratio postulabat, perpetuo suo labore in vicem legionibus expeditionum onus iniungebat.

7 His copiis coactis ad Bellovacos proficiscitur castrisque in corum finibus positis equitum turmas dimittit? in omnes partes ad aliquos excipiendos, ex quibus 2 hostium consilia cognosceret. Equites officio functi renuntiant paucos in aedificiis esse inventos atque hos, non qui agrorum colendorum causa remansissent-namque esse undique diligenter demigratum-15 s sed qui speculandi causa essent remissi. A quibus cum quaereret Caesar quo loco multitudo esset Bellovacorum quodve esset consilium eorum, invea niebat Bellovacos omnes qui arma ferre possent in unum locum convenisse, itemque Ambianos, Autercos, " Caletos, Veliocasses, Atrebatos; locum castris excelsum in silva circumdata palude delegisse, impedimenta omnia in ulteriores silvas contulisse. Complures esse principes auctores belli, sed multitudinem maxime Correo obtemperare, quod ci summo esse odio nomen 5 populi Romani intellexissent. Paucis ante diebus ex his castris [Atrebatem] Commium discessisse ad auxilia Germanorum adducenda, quorum et vicinitas proe pinqua et multitudo esset infinita. Constituisse autem Bellovacos omnium principum consensu, summa plebis > cupiditate, si, ut diceretur, Caesar cum tribus legionibus veniret, se offerre ad dimicandum, ne miseriore

^{§ 3.} C. Fabius had been quartered at the end of the preceding campaign in the country of the Renn (vn. 90, § 5).

Labieno. Labienus was at this time in the country of the Sequani (vii, 90, § 4), -probably at Vesontio (Besançon). Sei, 38, §§ 1, 7, and C.G. p. 68, n. 1.

^{7. § 4.} auctores. I am not sure whether auctor is used here as in in, 17, § 3 or as in vi. 8, § 8.

^{§ 5.} Atrobatem is omitted in \$.

ac duriore postea condicione cum toto exercitu decertare cogerentur; si maiores copias adduceret, in eo 7 loco permanere quem delegissent, pabulatione autem, quae propter anni tempus cum exigua tum disiecta 5 esset, et frumentatione et reliquo commeatu ex insidiis prohibere Romanos.

Quae Caesar consentientibus pluribus cum cognos-8 set atque ea quae proponerentur consilia plena prudentiae longeque a temeritate barbarorum remota 10 esse judicaret, omnibus rebus inserviendum statuit quo celerius hostes contempta sua paucitate prodirent in aciem. Singularis enim virtutis veterrimas legiones 2 VII., VIII., VIIII. habebat, summae spei delectaeque iuventutis XI., quae octavo iam stipendio tamen in 15 conlatione reliquarum nondum eandem vetustatis ac virtutis ceperat opinionem. Itaque consilio advocato, 3 rebus iis quae ad se essent delatae omnibus expositis. animos multitudinis confirmat. Si forte hostes trium legionum numero posset elicere ad dimicandum. 20 agminis ordinem ita constituit ut legiones VII., VIII., VIIII. ante omnia irent impedimenta, deinde omnium impedimentorum agmen, quod tamen erat mediocre, ut in expeditionibus esse consuevit, cogeret XI., ne maioris multitudinis species accidere hostibus posset 25 quam ipsi depoposcissent. Hac ratione paene quadrato 4 agmine instructo, in conspectum hostium celerius opinione eorum exercitum adducit.

Cum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu 9
legiones accedere Galli viderent, quorum erant ad
30 Caesarem plena fiduciae consilia perlata, sive certaminis periculo sive subito adventu sive expectatione

^{8, § 2.} spei. See the note on vii, 63, § 9.

^{§ 3.} quae . . . delatae. See the note on i. 3, § 1. The subjunctive is used because the meaning is which, as he explained, had been reported to him.

had been reported to him '.

expeditionibus does not mean 'expeditions', but is equivalent to itineribus a militibus expeditis susceptis.

^{§ 4.} paeur quadrato agmine. A quadratum agmen was a hollow parallelogram, tormed by troops, within which the baggage was placed. Cf. vii, 67, § 8 (C. G., p. 728).

nostri consilii copias instruunt pro castris neces superiore decedunt. Caesar, etsi dimicare optaver tamen admiratus tantam multitudinem hostrum, sa intermissa magis in altitudinem depressa quan s

- patente castra castris hostium confert. Haccimum vallo pedum XII muniri, loriculam pro [hac] rauz cius altitudinis inaedificari, fossam duplicem perquinum denum lateribus deprimi derectis, tarreccitari crebras in altitudinem trium tabulaters pontibus traiectis constratisque coniungi, que
- duplici fossa, duplici propugnatorum ordine deferrentur, quorum alter ex pontibus, quo tutior alteres esset, hoc audacius longiusque permitteret tela atqui propior hostem in ipso vallo conlocatus esset pale ab incidentibus telis tegeretur. Portis fores altere que turres imposuit.
- et operum magnitudinem et timorem suum spera'a' fiduciam barbaris adlaturum et, cum pabulatum fromentatumque longius esset proficiscendum, para copiis castra munitione ipsa videbat posse defend 2 Interim crebro paucis utrimque procurrentibus musi

9, § 1. nec. Cf. i, 47, § 1. Nec (decedunt) might be translate by 'but without' (quitting).

§ 2. valle intermissa . . . confert. The topography of the campaign will be discussed in the note on 20, § 1.

§ 3. rallo pedum XII. See the first note on 11, 5, § 6. Ioriculam. Cf. vii, 72, § 4.

eius, - numely ralli.

fossam . . . denum. See the second note on ii, 5, § 6. lateribus . . . derectis. See the third note on vii, 72, § 1.

turres. Cf. v, 40, § 2; vii, 72, § 4.

pontibus . . . commanyi. See the note on vii, 22, § 4 (romman malis).

§ 4. fores can only mean 'doors': the so-called gates for were merely openings in the rampart. But one would think that the object might have been gained, without building master doors, by merely blocking the apertures (v, 50, § 5). Meusel read ericios, 'chevaux-de-frise' (B. C., iii. 67, § 5), an emendator of his own; but I cannot conceive how errors could have been corrupted into fores unless the latter was written in the margin or above the line as a gloss, and afterwards substituted for errors.

bina castra palude interiecta contendebatur; quani tamen paludem non numquam aut nostra auxilia [aut] Gallorum Germanorumque transibant acriusque hostes insequebantur, aut vicissim hostes eandem transgressi nostros longius submovebant. Accidebat autem co- 3 tidianis pabulationibus—id quod accidere erat necesse, cum raris disiectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur-ut impeditis locis dispersi pabulatores circumvenirentur; quae res, etsi mediocre detrimentum 4 iumentorum ac servorum nostris adferebat, tamen stultas cogitationes incitabat barbarorum, atque eo magis quod Commius, quem profectum ad auxilia Germanorum arcessenda docui, cum equitibus venerat; qui tametsi numero non amplius erant D, tamen Germanorum adventu barbari inflabantur.

Caesar, cum animadverteret hostem complures dies 11 castris palude et loci natura munitis se tenere neque oppugnari castra eorum sine dimicatione perniciosa nec locum munitionibus claudi nisi a maiore exercitu posse, litteras ad C. Trebonium mittit, ut quam celerrime posset legionem XIII., quae cum T. Sextio legato in Biturigilus hiemabat, arcesseret atque ita cum tribus legionibus magnis itineribus ad se veniret; ipse 2 equites in vicem Remorum ac Lingonum reliquarumque civitatum, quorum magnum numerum evocaverat. praesidio pabulationibus mittit, qui subitas incursiones hostium sustinerent.

Quod cum cotidie fieret ac iam consuetudine dili- 12 gentia minueretur, quod plerumque accidit diuturnitate, Bellovaci delecta manu peditum, cognitis stationibus cotidianis equitum nostrorum, silvestribus

12, § 1. stationibus, which sometimes (e.g. in ii, 18, § 3 and

^{11. § 1.} C. Trebonium. See 6, § 1. The praenomen, C, was supplied by M. Cl. Gertz. Cf. C. S., pp. 207-12. § 2. pabulationibus. W. Nitsche (Z. G., 1894, p. 778), referring to 10 § 3, 17 § 2, and various other passages which show that in such expressions the concrete was generally preferred to the abstract, proposes pabulatoribus; but, remembering vii, 16, § 3 (omnes nostras pabulationes . . . observabat), I do not think it safe to reject the authority of the MSS.

2 locis insidias disponunt codemque equites postero dismittunt, qui primum clicerent nostros, deinde circum3 ventos adgrederentur. Cuins mali sors incidit Remis, quibus ille dies fungendi muneris obvenerat. Namque hi, cum repente hostium equites animadvertissent ac 3 numero superiores paucitatem contempsissent, cupidius insecuti a peditibus undique sunt circumdati.

Quo facto perturbati celerius quam consuetudo fert equestris proelii, se receperunt amisso Vertisco, principe

5 civitatis, praefecto equitum; qui cum vix equo propter 10 aetatem posset uti, tamen consuetudine Gallorum neque aetatis excusatione in suscipienda praefectura

6 usus erat neque dimicari sine se voluerat. Inflantur atque incitantur hostium animi secundo procho,

7 principe et praefecto Remorum interfecto, nostrique l' detrimento admonentur diligentius exploratis locis stationes disponere ac moderatius cedentem insequi hostem.

Non intermittunt interim cotidiana proelia in conspectu utrorumque castrorum, quae ad vada trans-2 itusque fiebant paludis. Qua contentione German quos propterea Caesar transduxerat Rhenum ut equitibus interpositi proeliarentur, cum constantius universi paludem transissent paucisque resistentibus interfectis pertinacius reliquam multitudinem essent insecuti, perterriti non solum ii qui aut comminus opprimebantur aut eminus vulnerabantur sed etiar qui longius subsidiari consueverant, turpiter refu

vii, 69, § 7) means 'piquets', here means the positions occupied by the piquets. Cf. iv, 32, § 2; vi. 42, § 1; and 15, § 3, infa § 4. Vertisco... equitum. See the note on i, 15, § 1. principe civilatis seems to mean 'the first magistrate of tribe'. See the second note on vii, 65, § 2 and C. G., p. 583, n. § 5. actuits excusatione. See the note on Pracf., § 1. § 7. admonentur. Caesar does not use admoneo with a infinitive, but the construction occurs in Cicero, Pro Caesar 14, § 34.

13, § 1. intermittunt is intransitive, the subject being proba-Cf. i, 38, § 5.

§ 2. ut . . . procliarentur. Cf. i, 48, §§ 4 7.

qui . . . consuccerant. Longius means 'at a distance' its the battle-field), and subsidiari is equivalent to subsidia con

gerunt, nec prius finem fugae fecerunt, saepe amissis 3 superioribus locis, quam se aut in castra suorum reciperent aut non nulli pudore coacti longius profugerent. Quorum periculo sic omnes copiae sunt 4 5 perturbatae ut vix iudicari posset utrum secundis minimis rebus insolentiores an adverso mediocri casu timidiores essent.

Compluribus diebus isdem (in) castris consumptis, 14 cum propius accessisse legiones et C. Trebonium 10 legatum cognovissent, duces Bellovacorum veriti similem obsessionem Alesiae noctu dimittunt eos quos aut actate aut viribus inferiores aut inermes habebant, unaque [reliqua] impedimenta. Quorum perturbatum 2 et confusum dum explicant agmen-magna enim 15 multitudo carrorum etiam expeditos segui Gallos consuevit,—oppressi luce copias armatorum pro suis instruunt castris, ne prius Romani persequi se inciperent quam longius agmen impedimentorum suorum processisset. At Caesar neque resistentes adgrediun-3 20 dos tanto collis ascensu judicabat neque non usque co legiones admovendas ut discedere ex eo loco sine periculo barbari militibus instantibus non possent. Ita, cum palude impedita a castris castra dividi 4 videret, quae transeundi difficultas celeritatem inse-25 quendi tardare posset, atque id iugum, quod trans paludem paene ad hostium castra pertineret, mediocri valle a castris corum intercisum animadverteret. pontibus palude constrata legiones traducit celeriter-

^{§ 3.} prius . . . quam . . . reciperent. See the note on iii.

pudore. Gertz proposes parore, perhaps rightly; but might not shame have made these fugitives unwilling to show themsalves in camp?

^{§ 4.} adverso mediocri cass. See the note on i, 18, § 10.

^{14, § 1.} similem obsessionem Alesiae. Caesar uses a similar condensed phrase in vi, 22, § 4.

reliqua is bracketed as meaningless by Nitsche (Z. G., 1894, p. 778). It is certainly suspicious; but as the interpolator, if he existed, used the word impedimenta in an extended sense, I am not sure that Hirtius might not have done so.

^{§ 2,} expeditos. See the note on ii, 19, § 2. § 4. pontibus here, as in vii, 19, § 2, means 'causeways'.

que in summam planitiem iugi pervenit, quae declivi fastigio duobus ab lateribus munichatur. Ibi legionibus instructis ad ultimum iugum pervenit aciemque eo loco constituit, unde tormento missa tela in hostium cuneos coici possent.

15 Barbari confisi loci natura, cum dimicare non recusarent, si forte Romani subire collem conarentur, paulatimque copias distributas dimittere non auderent, ne dispersi perturbarentur, in acie permanserunt.

2 Quorum pertinacia cognita Caesar, XX cohortibus 10 instructis castrisque eo loco metatis, muniri iulet

castra. Absolutis operibus, pro vallo legiones instructas conlocat, equites frenatis equis in stationibus

disponit. Bellovaci, cum Romanos ad insequendum paratos viderent neque pernoctare aut diutius perma-un nere sine periculo eodem loco possent, tale consilium

sui recipiendi ceperunt. Fasces ubi consederant, namque in acie sedere Gallos consuesse superioribus commentariis declaratum est, per manus stramentorum ac virgultorum, quorum summa erat in castris cepia printer se traditos ante aciem conlocarunt extremoque tempore diei signo pronuntiato uno tempore incende-

6 runt. Ita continens flamma copias omnes repente a conspectu texit Romanorum. Quod ubi accidit. barbari vehementissimo cursu refugerunt.

16 Caesar, etai discessum hostium animadvertere non poterat incendiis oppositis, tamen id consilium cum

15, § 5. ubi... declaratum est. No such ridiculous custor has been noticed in any previous commentary; and accordingly the editors either bracket or delete the words, though some retain ut consuccerant, which appears in a wrongly, as the following words show—instead of uhr considerant. But the presence of the passage in the MSS, has to be accounted for it has been suggested that namque... declaratum est was absurd gloss upon ubi consederant; but, if so, uhr consederant evidently genuine. I am rather inclined to agree with Klett who argues (C.S., pp. 174-5) that Hirtius was thinking if i, 21, § 1 (hostes sub monte consedisse), ii, 16, § 2, iii, 17, § 5. 4 and, being ignorant of military affairs, misunderstood the meaning of consedisse, consedissen, &c.

per manus. Meusel transposes these words, placing the after copia; but Klotz (C. S., p. 174) shows that the unnatural the text is in accord with Hirtius's careless style.

fugae causa initum suspicaretur, legiones promovet, turmas mittit ad insequendum; ipse veritus insidias, ne forte in eodem loco subsistere hostis atque elicere nostros in locum conaretur iniquum, tardius procedit.

5 Equites cum intrare fumum et flammam densissimam 2 timerent ac, si qui cupidius intraverant, vix suorum ipsi priores partes animadverterent equorum, finsidias veriti liberam facultatem sui recipiendi Bellovacis dederunt. Ita fuga timoris simul calliditatisque plena 3 10 sine ullo detrimento milia non amplius X progressi hostes loco munitissimo castra posuerunt. Inde cum 4 saepe in insidiis equites peditesque disponerent, magna

detrimenta Romanis in pabulationibus inferebant. Quod cum crebrius accideret, ex captivo quodam 17 15 comperit Caesar Correum, Bellovacorum ducem, fortissimorum milia sex peditum delegisse equitesque ex omni numero mille, quos in insidiis eo loco conlocaret, quem in locum propter copiam frumenti ac pabuli Romanos missuros suspicaretur. Quo cognito 2 20 consilio, legiones plures quam solebat educit equitatumque, qua consuetudine pabulatoribus mittere praesidio consucrat, praemittit; huic interponit auxilia 3

maxime adpropinguat.

Hostes in insidiis dispositi, cum sibi delegissent 18 85 campum ad rem gerendam non amplius patentem in omnes partes passibus mille, silvis undique impeditissimis aut flumine altissimo munitum, velut indagine hunc insidiis circumdederant. Explorato hostium 2 to consilio nostri ad proeliandum animo atque armis parati, cum subsequentibus legionibus nullam dimicationem recusarent, turmatim in eum locum devene-

levis armaturae; ipse cum legionibus quam potest

^{16, § 2.} insidias reviti is bracketed, rightly in my opinion, by Gertz. No doubt an interpolator had noticed revitus insidias in § 1.

^{§ 3.} munitissimo. Cf. vii, 36, § 5. 17, § 2, qua. Nitsche (Z. G., 1894, p. 778) proposes quantum:

but surely all the cavalry were wanted.

consuctudine...consucrat. The hideous tautology is characteristic of Hirtius. Cf. 5, § 4 and C. S., p. 174.

3 runt. Quorum adventu cum sibi Correus oblatam occasionem rei gerendae existimaret, primum cum paucis se ostendit atque in proximas turmas impetum A focit. Nostri constanter incursum sustiment incidir

4 fecit. Nostri constanter incursum sustinent insidiatorum neque plures in unum locum conveniunt. 5 quod plerumque equestribus proeliis cum propter aliquem timorem accidit, tum multitudine ipsorum detrimentum accipitur.

19 Cum dispositis turmis in vicem rari procliarentur neque ab lateribus circumveniri suos paterentur ! 2 erumpunt ceteri Correo proeliante ex silvis, Fit magna contentione diversum proclium. Quod cum diutius pari Marte iniretur, paulatim ex silvis instructa multitudo procedit peditum, quae nostros coegit cedere equites. Quibus celeriter subveniunt levis !! armaturae pedites, quos ante legiones missos docui, turmisque nostrorum interpositi constanter proclianstur. Pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione; deinde, ut ratio postulabat proelii, qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum hoc ipso fiunt superiores quod? nullum ab insidiantibus imprudentes acceperant detri-4 mentum. Accedunt propius interim legiones, crebrique eodem tempore et nostris et hostibus nuntii adferun-5 tur, imperatorem instructis copiis adesse. Qua re cognita praesidio cohortium confisi nostri acerrime s proeliantur, ne, si tardius rem gessissent, victoriac gloriam communicasse cum legionibus viderentur. s hostes concident animis atque itineribus diversis fugam quaerunt. Nequiquam: nam quibus difficultatibus locorum Romanos claudere voluerant, iis ipa z 7 tenebantur. Victi tandem perculsique maiore parte amissa quo fors tulerat consternati profugiunt partim

^{18, § 4.} plerunque ought of course to follow tum; and there accordingly H. J. Müller would place it. But by this time the reader is getting accustomed to Hirtius's eccentricities.

ipsorum,—i. e. equitum.

19, § 2. diversum proclium. See the second note on ii, 22, § 1. insertur, as diutius shows, is used inaccurately for first.

§ 7. quo fors tulerat is omitted in a; but Klotz (C. S., p. 203 n. 3) is, I think, right in inferring from Bell. Alex., 22, § 2

silvis petitis, partim flumine—qui tamen in fuga a nostris acriter insequentibus conficiuntyr—eum 8 interim nulta calamitate victus Correus excedere proelio silvasque petere aut invitantibus nostris ad 5 deditionem potuit adduci, quin fortissime procliando compluresque vulnerando cogeret elatos iracundia victores in se tela coicere,

Tali modo re gesta, recentibus proclii vestigiis 20 ingressus Caesar, cum victos tanta calamitate existizo maret hostes nuntio accepto locum castrorum relicturos, quae non longius ab ea caede abesse plus minus VIII milibus diccbantur, tametsi flumine impeditum

quandocumque fore obtulerat —that the words are genuine. Klotz, as I have shown in C. R., 1912, p. 92, has gone very near to proving that the author of Bell. Alex. was Hirting.

proving that the author of Bell. Alex, was Hirtius, § 8, cum interim...coicere. The construction of this sentence is rather involved. Ad deditionem depends upon invitantibus as well as upon adduci; and nulla calamitate belongs to adduci as well as to victus.

adduci. Adduce is never used with an infinitive in good Latin

20, § 1. quas non longius . . . dicebantur. The evidence for the topography of the campaign is to be found in 9, §§ 1-4; 10, § 2: \$1, § 1; 14. §§ 4 5: \$16, § 3; \$18, § 1; \$1 and 20, § 1. The gist of it is this. The Gauls encamped on a hill, standing in a wooded country and protected by a morass (9, § 1; 10, § 2; \$1, § 1; 12, § 1). The morass was at the bottom of a deep and narrow valley, separating the hill from another, on which Caesar pitched his camp (9, § 2; 10, § 2); and the position of the Gauls was so strong that it would have been impossible to storm it without heavy loss (11, § 1). Caesar's camp had two ditches with vertical sides (9, § 3). The hill upon which the Gauls were encamped was separated by a small valley from a hill not the one on which Caesar encamped the summit of which formed a plateau and the sides of which were steep; and this hill was large enough to admit of four legions being drawn up on it in line of battle (14, §§ 4 5). Caesar reached it by bridging the morass (14, § 4). About 10 Roman miles from the camp of the (tauls was a very strong place, upon which they encamped after they had been driven from their former position (16, § 3). Near this second encampment was a meadow, not more than one Roman square mile in extent, which was surrounded partly by woods, partly by a very deep river (18, § 1), or, if we adopt the reading of a—impeditissimo fumine—a river very difficult to cross. This meadow was said to be not more than 8 Roman miles from the second camp of the Bellovaci (20, § 1).

The only site that corresponds perfectly with Hirtius's description of the original position of the Gauls is Mont St. Marc, on the east of the Oise and about 3 miles south of

transitum videbat, tamen exercitu traducto progre-2 ditur. At Bellovaci reliquaeque civitates repente ex fuga paucis atque his vulneratis receptis, qui silvarum beneficio casum evitaverant, omnibus adversis, cognita calamitate, interfecto Correo, amisso equitatu et fortis- 5 simis peditibus, cum adventare Romanos existimarent. concilio repente cantu tubarum convocato conclamant, legati obsidesque ad Caesarem mittantur.

21 Hoc omnibus probato consilio Commius Atrebas ad cos confugit Germanos a quibus ad id bellum to 2 auxilia mutuatus erat. Ceteri e vestigio mittunt ad Caesarem legatos petuntque ut ea poena sit contentus hostium, quam si sine dimicatione inferre integris posset, pro sua clementia atque humanitate numquam 3 profecto esset inlaturus. Adflictas opes equestri proe-11 lio Bellovacorum esse; delectorum peditum multa 4 milia interisse, vix refugisse nuntios caedis. Magnum tamen, ut in tanta calamitate, Bellovacos eo proclio commodum esse consecutos, quod Correus, auctor belli, concitator multitudinis, esset interfectus. Numquam enim senatum tantum in civitate illo vivo quantum imperitam plebem potuisse.

its tributary, the Aisne; and if they encamped there, Caesar's camp was on Mont St. Pierre. M. Jullian and I have adopted the site; but there are objections. Colonel Stoffel made excavations on Mont St. Pierre: but the sides of the ditches which he found were not vertical; and it has been proved that they belonged to a Gallic fort. That, however, does not prove that Caesar did not occupy the site. If he did, the very strong place (16, § 3) on which the Gauls made their second camp was Mont Ganelon; and the meadow in which they attacked Caesar. cavalry (18, § 1; 20, § 1) was on the left bank of the Assne, in the bend of the river between Choisy and Rethondes. Ment Ganelon is only about 6 miles from Mont St. Marc; but the hill stretches so far to the north-west that Hirtina's vague statement (16, § 3) is not necessarily an exaggeration (C. 6. pp. 826-30).

§ 2. omnibus adversis. Caesar would not have omitted rebut Cf. i, 6, § 4; v, 4, § 1; 5, § 2. cognitu calamitate. Meusel, following Gertz, places these words before omnibus adversis. Obviously this would be an in provement; but I shrink from adopting it. Cf. the first note on 18, § 4.

21, § 3. equestri. Meusel adopts his own emendation, equestra § 4. quod. See the second note on i, 14, § 3.

Hacc orantibus legatis commemorat Caesar: codem 22 tempore superiore anno Bellovacos ceterasque Galliae civitates suscepisse bellum; pertinacissime hos ex omnibus in sententia permansisse neque ad sanitatem 5 reliquorum deditione esse perductos. Scire atque in- 2 tellegere se causam peccati facillime mortuis delegari. Neminem vero tantum pollere ut invitis principibus, resistente senatu, omnibus bonis repugnantibus infirma manu plebis bellum concitare et gerere posset. 10 Sed tamen se contentum fore ea poena quam sibi ipsi

Nocte insequenti legati responsa ad suos referunt, 23 obsides conficiunt. Concurrunt reliquarum civitatum legati, quae Bellovacorum speculabantur eventum.

contraxissent.

- 15 Obsides dant, imperata faciunt, excepto Commio, quem 2 timor prohibebat cuiusquam fidei suam committere salutem, Nam superiore anno T. Labienus, Caesare 3 in Gallia citeriore ius dicente, cum Commium comperisset sollicitare civitates et conjurationem contra
- 20 Caesarem facere, infidelitatem eius sine ulla perfidia iudicavit comprimi posse. Quem quia non arbitra- 4 batur vocatum in castra venturum, ne temptando cautiorem faceret, C. Volusenum Quadratum misit. qui eum per simulationem conloquii curaret interfi-
- 25 ciendum. Ad cam rem delectos idoneos ei tradidit centuriones. Cum in conloquium ventum esset et, 5 ut convenerat, manum Commii Volusenus arripuisset, centurio vel insueta re permotus vel celeriter a familiaribus prohibitus Commii, conficere hominem non
- 30 potuit; graviter tamen primo ictu gladio caput percussit. Cum utrimque gladii destricti essent, non 6 tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi fuit utrorumque consilium: nostrorum, quod mortifero vulnere Com-

it: it means respectable citizens, friends of law and order.

^{22, § 1.} codem tempore . . . bellum. As far as we know, the Bellovaci had not taken up arms in 52 B. c. until after Caesar's defeat at Gergovia, perhaps not until after the blockade of Alesia had begun (vii, 59, § 5; 75, § 5).
§ 2. bonis is used in the sense in which Cicero frequently uses

mium credebant adfectum, Gallorum, quod insidiis cognitis plura quam videbant extimescebant. Quo facto statuisse Commius dicebatur numquam in conspectum cuiusquam Romani venire.

Chesar sends Fabrus into Western Gaul and ravages the territury of Ambioriz.

24 Bellicosissimis gentibus devictis Caesar, cum viderets nullam iam esse civitatem quae bellum pararet quo sibi resisteret, sed non nullos ex oppidis demigrare. ex agris diffugere ad praesens imperium evitandum, plures in partes exercitum dimittere constituit. 2 M. Antonium quaestorem cum legione XII. sibile conjungit. C. Fabium legatum cum cohortibus XXV mittit in diversissimam partem Galliae, quod ils quasdam civitates in armis esse audiebat neque C. Caninium Rebilum legatum, qui in illis regionibus crat, satis firmas duas legiones habere existimabat. 3 T. Labienum ad se evocat; legionem autem XV., quae cum eo fuerat in hibernis, in togatam Galliam mitta ad colonias civium Romanorum tuendas, ne quod simile incommodum accideret decursione larbarorum ac superiore aestate Tergestinis acciderat, qui re " pentino latrocinio atque impetu Illyriorum erant oppressi. Ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur; quem perterritum ac fugientem cum redigi posse in suam potestatem desperasset,

24, § 2. diversissimam partem Galline is explained by 26, § 1. C. Caninium . . . erat. Caninius had been directed to winter in the country of the Ruteni (vii, 90, § 6); but, whether he had done so or not, he was now, as we may infer from the chapter and from 26, § 1, in the country of the Pictones.

proximum suae dignitatis esse ducebat adeo tines eius

§ 3. T. Labienum . . . erocut, - from the country of the Sequant

(vii, 90, § 4). See the note on 6, § 3 (Lahiena).
togatam Galliam Gaul where the Roman dress was commen. or, as we should say, Romanized Gaul was another name of

colonias civium Romanorum. See the note on 50, § 1 (colonias. Illyriorum. The reading of a 18 incolar illorum, of Sis rouses Frigell's emendation, which I adopt, seems better than Mad

vig's, - Istrorum,

§ 4. proximum . . . esse. Of course dignitatis is not governed by proximum, but depends upon cose; and literally the meaning is (he considered) 'that it concerned his honour next'. ... nother words, that as he could not capture Ambiorix, the next

vastare civibus, aedificiis, pecore, ut odio auorum Ambiorix, si quos fortuna reliquos fecisset, nullum reditum propter tantas calamitates haberet in civitatem.

5 Cum in omnes partes finium Ambiorigis aut legiones 25 aut auxilia dimisisset atque omnia caedibus, incendiis, rapinis vastasset, magno numero hominum interfecto aut capto, Labienum cum duabus legionibus in Treveros mittit; quorum civitas propter Germaniae 2 10 vicinitatem cotidianis exercitata bellis cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat neque imperata umquam nisi exercitu coacta faciebat.

Interim C. Caninius legatus, cum magnam multi- 26 Caninius tudinem convenisse hostium in fines Pictonum litteris 15 nuntiisque Duratii cognosceret, qui perpetuo in amicitia permanserat Romanorum, cum pars quaedam civitatis eius defecisset, ad oppidum Lemonum contendit. Quo cum adventaret atque ex captivis certius 2 cognosceret multis hominum milibus a Dumnaco, duce 20 Andium, Duratium clausum Lemoni oppugnari neque infirmas legiones hostibus committere auderet, castra posuit loco munito. Dunnacus, cum adpropinguare s Caninium cognosset, copiis omnibus ad legiones conversis castra Romanorum oppugnare instituit. Cum 4 25 complures dies in oppugnatione consumpsisset et magno suorum detrimento nullam partem munitionum convellere potuisset, rursus ad obsidendum Lemonum

redit. Eodem tempore C. Fabius legatus complures civi- 27 30 tates in fidem recipit, obsidibus firmat litterisque Caninii fit certior quae in Pictonibus gerantur. Quibus rebus cognitis proficiscitur ad auxilium Duratio ferendum. At Dumnacus, adventu Fabii cognito, 2 desperata salute, si eodem tempore coactus esset et

best thing, in order to uphold his own prestige, would be to ravage his country.

rastars would not have been used by Caesar in the sense of orbare.

26, § 2. loco munito, - evidently by nature. Cf. vii, 36, § 5.

Fabius compel Dumnacus to raise the siege of Lemonum and defeat him twice with heavy loss.

Romanum et externum sustinere hostem et respiere ac timere oppidanos, repente ex eo loco cum copis recedit nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, nisi flumes Ligerim, quod erat ponte propter magnitudinem 3 transcundum, copias traduxisset. Fabius, etai nondum; in conspectum hostium venerat neque se cum Caninio conjunxerat, tamen doctus ab iis qui locorum noverant naturam potissimum credidit hostes perterrites teum locum, quem petebant, petituros. Itaque cum copiis ad eundem pontem contendit equitatumque tantum praecedere ante agmen imperat legionum quantum cum processisset, sine defatigatione equorum 5 in eadem se reciperet castra. Consequentur equites nostri, ut erat praeceptum, invaduntque Dumpaci agmen et fugientes perterritosque sul sarcinis in 5 itinere adgressi magna praeda multis interfectis potiuntur. Its re bene gesta se recipiunt in castra.

28 Insequenti nocte Fabius equites praemittit sic paratos ut confligerent atque agmen morarentur, dum 2 consequeretur ipse. Cuius praeceptis ut res gereretur Q. Atius Varus, praefectus equitum, singularis et animi et prudentiae vir, suos hortatur agmenque hostium consecutus turmas partim idoneis locis dis-3 ponit, partim equitum proclium committit. Confligit audacius equitatus hostium succedentibus sibi ped-1 tibus, qui toto agmine subsistentes equitibus sus 4 contra nostros ferunt auxilium. Fit proelium acri certamine. Namque nostri contemptis pridie superatis[que] hostibus, cum subsequi legiones meminissent, et pudore cedendi et cupiditate per se conficiendi 2 5 proelii fortissime contra pedites proeliantur, hostesque

§ 4. proceedere. Caesar never uses an active infinitive after

^{27, § 2.} ponte. Dumnacus wanted to escape into his own country, - that of the Andes (26, § 2; 81, § 5): probably, there fore, the bridge was at Saumur, which, as M. Jullian says, was a very ancient place of passage and the nearest to Lemonum (Poitiers). See C. G., p. 831.

impero. See the second note on v, 1, § 3.

28, § 2. disponit,) partim. Lagree with Klotz (C. S., pp. 177-8) that, clumsy though this expression may be, it is unnecessary to adopt Nipperdey's correction, parts. Cf. 34, § 3; 43, § 3; 48, § 7

nihil amplius copiarum accessurum credentes, ut pridie cognoverant, delendi equitatus nostri nacti occasionem videbantur.

Cum aliquamdiu summa contentione dimicaretur, 29 5 Dumnacus instruit aciem, quae suis esset equitibus in vicem praesidio. Tum repente confertae legiones in conspectum hostium veniunt. Quibus visis perculsae ? barbarorum turmae ac perterrita acies hostium, perturbato impedimentorum agmine, magno clamore dis-

10 cursuque passim fugae se mandant. At nostri equites, 3 qui paulo ante cum resistentibus fortissime conflixerant, laetitia victoriae elati, magno undique clamore sublato cedentibus circumfusi, quantum equorum vires ad persequendum dextraeque ad caedendum valent,

15 tantum eo proelio interficient, Itaque amplius mili- 4 bus XII aut armatorum aut eorum qui timore arma projecerant interfectis, omnis multitudo capitur impedimentorum.

Qua ex fuga cum constaret Drappetem Senonem, 30 Flight of 20 qui, ut primum defecerat Gallia, collectis undique perditis hominibus, servis ad libertatem vocatis, exulibus omnium civitatum ascitis, receptis latronibus impedimenta et commeatus Romanorum interceperat, non amplius hominum duobus milibus ex fuga collectis 25 provinciam petere unaque consilium cum eo Lucterium Cadureum cepisse, quem superiore commentario prima defectione Galliae facere in provinciam voluisse impetum cognitum est, Caninius legatus cum duabus 2

Drappes Lucterius.

§ 5. amplius is, I believe, an adverb, as in i, 35, § 3 and 43, § 9. With videbantur is understood sibi. Cf. ii, 11, § 5. 30, § 1. ut primum defecerat Gallia, - in the beginning of

impediments... interceperat. Perhaps this explains why Labienus did not take the field against the rebels in 52 s.c. before Caesar returned from Italy (C. G., p. 184).

duobus... fuga is the reading of β. In χ we find duobus militus ex fuga quinque; in φ militus ex fuga quinque. I conclude that duobus was in the archetype, and that the writer of φ. finding duobus . . . quanque in the archetype of a, tried to correct the obvious error by omitting duobus.

superiors commentario, -5, § 1; 7, §§ 1-2.

legionibus ad eos persequendos contendit, ne detrimento aut timore provinciae magna infamia perditorum beminum latrociniis caperetur.

Campaign 31 of Fatitus against the Carnutes.

C. Fabius cum reliquo exercitu in Carnutes ceteraque proficiscitur civitates, quarum eo procho and cum Dumnaco fecerat copias esse accisas scielat 2 Non enim dubitabat quin recenti calamitate summasiores essent futurac, dato vero spatio ac tempore s eodem instigante Dumnaco possent concitari. Qua in re summa felicitas celeritasque in recipiendis civitatibus Fabium consequitur. Nam Carnutes, au saepe vexati numquam pacis fecerant mentiones. datis obsidibus veniunt in deditionem, ceteraeque civitates positae in ultimis Galliae finibus Oceanogue coniunctae, quae Aremoricae appellantur, auctoritate adductae Carnutum adventu Fabii legionumque im-5 perata sine mora faciunt. Dumnacus suis finibus expulsus errans latitansque solus extremas Gallise regiones petere est coactus.

Drappes 32
and
Lucterius,
pursued
by
Caninius,
take
refuge in
Uxellodunum.

At Drappes unaque Lucterius, cum legiones Camniumque adesse cognoscerent nec se sine certa pernicie persequente exercitu putarent provinciae fines
intrare posse nec iam libere vagandi latrociniorumque
faciendorum facultatem haberent, in finibus consistunt
2 Cadurcorum. Ibi cum Lucterius apud suos cives
quondam integris rebus multum potuisset semperque
auctor novorum consiliorum magnam apud barbaros
auctoritatem haberet, oppidum Uxellodunum, quod
in clientela fuerat eius, egregie natura loci munitum

§ 2. Doberenz-Dinter take detriments and temore as ablatives of cause. I am not sure that they are not modal ablatives; for whether the provincials had felt fear or not, there would have been magna infamia if the perditi homines had been suffered to commit acts of brigandage with impunity.

31, § 1. accesses. Accede, which is frequent in this sense in Lay, is not used by Caesar at all, though it occurs, with a different

meaning, in an interpolated chapter, vi, 27, § 4. § 3. numquam . . . mentionem. Hirtius was thinking only of the events of 52–51 B.C. The Carnutes had sued for peace in 35 (vi, 4, § 5).

32, § 2. integris rebus, - before the great rebellion of 52 B.c.



UXEL Bonard

suis et Drappetis copiis oppidanosque sibi

cum confestim C. Caninius venisset animad- 33 Blockade que omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis initas, quo defendente nullo tamen armatis re esset difficile, magna autem impedimenta orum videret, quae si clandestina fuga subconarentur, effugere non modo equitatum sed ones quidem possent, tripertito cohortibus rina excelsissimo loco castra facit; a quibus 2 n, quantum copiae patiebantur, vallum in sircuitum ducere instituit.

of Uxellodunum.

cum animadverterent oppidani miserrimaque 34 memoria solliciti similem casum obsessionis tur maximeque ex omnibus Lucterius, qui e illius periculum fecerat, moneret frumenti n esse habendam, constituunt omnium conarte ibi relicta copiarum ipsi cum expeditis ortandum frumentum proficisci. Eo consilio 2 proxima nocte duobus milibus armatorum reliquos ex oppido Drappes et Lucterius . Hi paucos dies morati ex finibus Cadur- 3 qui partim re frumentaria sublevare cos nt, partim prohibere quo minus sumerent erant, magnum numerum frumenti comparant, iquam autem expeditionibus nocturnis castella m adoriuntur. Quam ob causam C. Caninius 4 oido munitiones circumdare moratur, ne aut ectum tueri non poseit aut plurimis in locis disponat praesidia.

a copia frumenti comparata considunt Drappes 35 erius non longius ab oppido X milibus, unde i frumentum in oppidum supportarent. Ipsi 2

od prose.

non modo. Notice that another non is understood, as

quo minus is not used with prohibers by Caesar. Cf. ii, 30, § 2; vii, 69, § 7.
cumdars moratur. Morari is never used with an infini-

inter se provincias partiuntur: Drappes castris praesidio cum parte copiarum resistit, Lucterius agmen 3 iumentorum ad oppidum ducit. Dispositis ibi praesidiis, hora noctis circiter X. silvestribus angustisque

- itineribus frumentum importare in oppidum instituit. 4 Quorum strepitum vigiles castrorum cum sensissent exploratoresque missi quae gererentur renuntiassent, Caninius celeriter cum cohortibus armatis ex proximis castellis in frumentarios sub ipsam lucem impetum
- 5 facit. Hi repentino malo perterriti diffugiunt ad sua R praesidia; quae nostri ut viderunt, acrius contra armatos incitati neminem ex eo numero vivum capi patiuntur. Profugit inde cum paucis Lucterius nec se recipit in castra.
- 36 Re bene gesta Caninius ex captivis comperit partem copiarum cum Drappete esse in castris a milibus non amplius XII. Qua re ex compluribus cognita. cum intellegeret fugato duce altero [perterritos] reliquos facile opprimi posse, magnae felicitatis esse arbitrabatur neminem ex caede refugisse in castra qui de accepta calamitate nuntium Drappeti perferret.
 - 2 Sed in experiundo cum periculum nullum videret, equitatum omnem Germanosque pedites, summae velocitatis homines, ad castra hostium praemittit; ipse legionem unam in trina castra distribuit, alteram # s secum expeditam ducit. Cum propius hostes acces-

35, § 3. hora . . . X. Caesar never uses hora of nox ; tribus

horis noctis in vii, 41, § 1 is an interpolation.

§ 4. cum cohortibus armatis. Mommsen (J.B., 1994, p. 213), who, I suppose, considered armatis superfluous, proposed cohortibus admotis. But see ii, 4, §§ 5, 7; iv, 1, § 4; 23, § 2.

v, 49, § 1.

38. § 1. perterritos was deleted by Vielhaber (Z. 5. Gy., 1-70, p. 541), for the sufficient reason that it is implicitly contradicted by the rest of the sentence. The reading of B is perterred (reliquos facile, et, which may be right, though both perterrers and et are superfluous.

§ 2. Sed. One can easily understand why H. J. Moller proposed Et; but may not Sed be explained by taking cum as concessive,—' But though he saw no risk in making the attempt,

he sent on all his cavalry ahead,' &c. ?

Germanosque . . . homines. Cf. 1, 48, §§ 5-7. expeditam. See the note on ii, 19, § 2.

sisset, ab exploratoribus, quos praemiserat, cognoscit castra corum, ut barbarorum fere consuetudo est, relictis locis superioribus ad ripas esse fluminis demissa, ad ea Germanos equitesque imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse proeliumque commisisse. Qua 4 re cognita legionem armatam instructamque adducit. Ita repente omnibus ex partibus signo dato loca superiora capiuntur. Quod ubi accidit, Germani equitesque signis legionis visis vehementissime procliantur.

10 Confestim cohortes undique impetum faciunt omnibus- 5 que aut interfectis aut captis magna praeda potiuntur. Capitur ipse eo proelio Drappes.

Caninius felicissime re gesta sine ullo paene militis 37 vulnere ad obsidendos oppidanos revertitur externoque 2 15 hoste deleto, cuius timore antea dividere praesidia et munitione oppidanos circumdare prohibitus erat, opera undique imperat administrari. Venit eodem cum suis 3 copiis postero die C. Fabius partemque oppidi sumit ad obsidendum.

Caesar interim M. Antonium quaestorem cum co- 38 Gradual hortibus XV in Bellovacis relinquit, ne qua rursus novorum consiliorum capiendorum Belgis facultas daretur. Ipse reliquas civitates adit, obsides plures 2 imperat, timentes omnium animos consolatione sanat,

25 Cum in Carnutes venisset, quorum in civitate supe- 3 riore commentario Caesar exposuit initium belli esse ortum, quod praecipue eos propter conscientiam facti timere animadvertebat, quo celerius civitatem timore liberaret, principem sceleris illius et concitatorem 30 belli, Gutuatrum, ad supplicium deposcit. Qui etsi 4

§ 3. ad ea was suggested by Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 213) instead of at, which is pointless.

38, § 3. sceleris illius, - described in vii, 3, § 1. Gutuatrum comes from Gutuater, the Latinized form of a Celtic word, gutuatros, which means 'a priest'. Perhaps Hirtius mistook it for a proper name, for this Gutuater was pro-bably the same man as Cotuatus, whom Caesar mentions in vii, 3, § 1. Hirtius calls Gutuater principem sceleris illius et conci-tatorem belle: sceleris illius, as the context shows, means the massacre at Cenabum (vii, 3, § 1), which was the first recorded event in the campaign (belli) of 52 B.C.; and Cotuatus was one

pacification of Gaul: execution of Cotunne civibus quidem suis se committebat, tamen celeriter somnium cura quaesitus in castra perducitur. Cogitur in eius supplicium Caesar contra suam naturam concursu maximo militum, qui ei omnia pericula et detrimenta belli a Gutuatro (concitati) acceptas referebant, adeo ut verberibus examimatum corpus securi feriretur.

Caesar marches for Uxellodunum. Drappete et Lucterio gesta essent quoque in consilio permanerent oppidani. Quorum etsi paucitatem contemnebat, tamen pertinaciam magna poena esse adficiendam iudicabat, ne universa Gallia non vires situ defuisse ad resistendum Romanis sed constantiam putaret, neve hoc exemplo ceterae civitates locorum oportunitate fretae se vindicarent in libertatem, cum monibus Gallis notum esse sciret reliquam esse unam

of the two leaders who perpetrated that massacre. Whether certain priests who are mentioned in inscriptions as guttern were Druids or not, is uncertain (C, G., pp. 831-2; A.B., p. 293, n. 2).

§ 5. a Gutuatro (concitati). The MSS., except S, which omits both words, have a Gutruato simply, which is nonsensend was deleted by Oudendorp. But, as Klotz remarks (C S p. 177, n. 2), it seems improbable that these words were interpolated, and I therefore adopt his emendation, though it must be admitted that a Gutuatro, following (i. is awkward.)

39, § 3. cum omnibus . . . reverentur. Caesar's term of office was to expire on March 1, 705 (49 B.C.); therefore unam aestern means the summer of 50 B.C. Some scholars have argued that it means the summer of 51 B.C.,—that is to say, the summer in which the siege of Uxellodunum was going on: but the is impossible. When Caesar started for Uxellodunum the summer of 51 was already far advanced; for we are told (46, § 1) that immediately after the capture of the fort only the lague of the summer extremum tempus aesterorum) remained. I non-aestatem cannot mean a small part of summer, and if Hirtory written exignam partem aestatas. Cf. iv. 20, § 1 (C. G., pp. 852 4 [W. Judeich (Rh. M., 1913, pp. 1-10) has lately argued that under the lex Pompeia Licinia (see the second and the third note on 53, § 1 Caesar's command was to terminate on the last day of December, 50 B.C. He admits of course that the period for which he was originally appointed did not end until March 1, 54 (this proved by Cicero, De proc. com., 15, § 37., that the extension (see the second note on iii, 9, § 2) was to last for another pairs of five years; and that Cicero (Att., vii, 7, § 6) was justified in stating that the whole period amounted to ten years; but he

aestatem suae provinciae, quam si sustinere potuissent, nullum ultra periculum vererentur. Itaque i Q. Calenum legatum cum legionibus reliquit, qui iustis itineribus se subsequeretur; ipse cum omni equi-5 tatu quam potest celerrime ad Caninium contendit.

[Caesar] cum contra expectationem omnium Uxel- 40 He cute lodunum venisset oppidumque operibus clausum animadverteret neque ab oppugnatione recedi videret ulla condicione posse, magna autem copia frumenti 10 abundare oppidanos ex perfugis cognosset, aqua prohibere hostem temptare coepit. Flumen infimam 2 vallem dividebat, quae totum paene montem cingebat, in quo positum erat praeruptum undique oppidum

off the garrison from their supply of

regards the difference between ten years and nine years and ten months as negligible; and, although direct evidence is wanting, he has no doubt that the provincial commands which Pompey and Crassus secured in the conference at Luca were to begin not on March 1, 54 B.o., but, in accordance with precedent, on January 1, and that Caesar's administration was not to outlast theirs. It is needless to examine this novel theory here; for Judeich evidently accepts the view that unam uesta-tem means the summer of 50 B. C., and that is the important point.]

provinciae means 'government' or 'term of office'. Caesar never uses the word in this sense.

quam is, I think, not accusative of time, but governed by sus-

tiners. Cf. Aegre is dies sustentatur (v. 39, § 4).

§ 4. iustis itineribus. A iustum iter was an ordinary day's march. The length would of course vary according to the nature and condition of the road and the size of the army: but Lord Wolseley (The Soldier's Pocket-Book, 5th ed., p. 322) remarks that the 'length of ordinary marches, for a force not larger than one division, moving by one road, should be from 12 to 16 miles a day, for 3 days out of 6, or at most 6 days out of 7'; and we may be sure that Roman armies, which were much less encumbered by transport, marched at least as well (see C. G., p. 635). F. Stolle (Das Lager und Heer der Römer, 1912, pp. 40-6) infers from B. C., in, 76 that the length of a justum iter was not more than about 8 Roman, or rather less than 74 English miles. From this chapter we learn that Caesar made a iustum iter from Dyrrachium to Asparagium, and afterwards on the same day marched 8 Roman miles further (duplicatoque esus diei it nere VIII milia passuum ex eo loco procedit), Stolle insists that duplicato is to be understood literally, and therefore that the instum ster was 8 miles. Unfortunately for this theory (which no soldier would think worth refuting) the distance from Dyrrachium to Asparagium is 16 Roman miles; and it is therefore evident that, as Meusel says, duplicate itiners simply means ' making a second march '.

- 3 Uxellodunum. (Hoc) flumen avertere loci natura prohibebat; in infimis enim sic radicibus montis ferebatur ut nullam in partem depressis fossis derivari
- 4 posset. Erat autem oppidanis difficilis et praeruptus eo descensus, ut prohibentibus nostris sine vulneribus! ac periculo vitae neque adire flumen neque arduo se
- 5 recipere possent ascensu. Qua difficultate corum cognita Caesar sagittariis funditoribusque dispositus tormentis etiam quibusdam locis contra facillimos descensus conlocatis, aqua fluminis prohibebat oppidanos.
- 41 Quorum omnis postea multitudo aquatum in unum locum conveniebat sub ipsius oppidi murum, ulu magnus fons aquae prorumpebat ab ea parte quae fere pedum CCC intervallo fluminis circuitu vacabat.
 - 2 Hoc fonte prohiberi posse oppidanos cum optarent reliqui, Caesar unus videret, e regione eius vineas agere adversus montem et aggerem extruere coepit
 - 3 magno cum labore et continua dimicatione. Oppidani enim loco superiore decurrant et eminus sine periculo procliantur multosque pertinaciter succedentes vulnerant; non deterrentur tamen milites nostri vineas proferre et labore atque operibus locorum vincere
 - difficultates. Eodem tempore cuniculos tectos al venas agunt et caput fontis, quod genus operis sine ullo periculo et sine suspicione hostium facere licebat.
 - 5 Extruitur agger in altitudinem pedum LX, conlocatur in eo turris X tabulatorum, non quidem quae moenibus adaequaret-id enim nullis operibus 6 poterat—sed quae superaret fontis fastigium. Ex ea
 - 40, § 3. (Hoc) flumen. The latter word is omitted in a, the former in B. I follow Meusel.
 - 41, § 3. determentur... proferre. This construction is very rare: Cicero only uses it in Verr., i, 5, § 14.

§ 4. renas is an emendation, due to B. Kubler. The MS

reading, rineas, is obviously wrong.
§ 5 LX is only found in S and in the margin of h: the rest of the good MSS, have VI or sex; but it is incredible that the terrace was only 6 feet high, for Hirtius unmistakably implies that it was raised to the greatest possible height (C. G. p. \$35).

fastigram. See the second note on vii, 69, § 4.

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cum tela tormentis iacerentur ad fontis aditum nec sine periculo possent aquari oppidani, non tantum pecora atque iumenta, sed etiam magna hominum multitudo siti consumebatur.

- Quo malo perterriti oppidani cupas sebo, pice, 42 scandulis complent; eas ardentes in opera provolvunt eodemque tempore acerrime procliantur, ut ab incendio restinguando dimicationis periculo deterreant Romanos. Magna repente in ipsis operibus flamma 2
- 10 existit. Quaecumque enim per locum praecipitem missa erant, ea vineis et aggere suppressa comprehendebant id ipsum quod morabatur. Milites contra 3 nostri, quamquam periculoso genere proelii locoque iniquo premebantur, tamen omnia fortissimo sustine-
- 15 bant animo. Res enim gerebatur excelso loco et in a conspectu exercitus nostri, magnusque utrimque clamor oriebatur. Ita quam quisque poterat maxime insignis, quo notior testatiorque virtus esset eius, telis hostium flammaeque se offerebat.
- Caesar cum complures suos vulnerari viderat, ex 43 omnibus oppidi partibus cohortes montem ascendere et simulatione mocnium occupandorum clamorem undique iubet tollere. Quo facto perterriti oppidani, 2 cum quid ageretur in locis reliquis essent suspensi,
- 25 revocant ab impugnandis operibus armatos murisque disponunt. Ita nostri fine proclii facto celeriter opera 3 flamma comprehensa partim restinguunt, partim interscindunt. Cum pertinaciter resisterent oppidani, a magna etiam parte suorum siti amissa in sententia 30 permanerent, ad postremum cuniculis venae fontis
 - 42, § 4. Its quam is the reading of χSβ; BM have its. Kübler proposed itsque. Poterst, the MS, reading, yields perfectly good sense; but Meusel, who adopts Kübler's emendation, itsque, necessarily follows E. Hoffmann in reading prout erat.

itaque, necessarily follows E. Hoffmann in reading prout erat.

43, § 1. complures snos. See the first note on i, 52, § 5.

§ 2. murisque. German editors insert in, and no doubt Caesar would have written in muris; but it does not follow that Hirtius did see

§ 3. restinguant. As the reader will perhaps have noticed, this verb is used loosely: its object would properly be not operabut flammam.

5 intercisae sunt atque aversae. Quo facto repente perennis exaruit fons tantamque attulit oppidanis salutis desperationem ut id non hominum consilio sed deorum voluntate factum putarent. Itaque se necessitate coacti tradiderunt.

Surrender of the garrison. Their punishment.

4 Caesar, cum suam lenitatem cognitam omnibus sciret neque vercretur ne quid crudelitate naturae videretur asperius fecisse neque exitum consiliorum suorum animadverteret, si tali ratione diversis in locis plures consilia inissent, exemplo supplicii determendos reliquos existimavit. Itaque omnibus qui arma tulerant manus praecidit vitamque concessit,

Suicide of Drappes. quo testatior esset poena improborum. Drappes.
quem captum esse a Caninio docui, sive indignitate
et dolore vinculorum sive timore gravioris supplicii il
paucis diebus cibo se abstinuit atque ita interiit.

The fate of Lucterius.

3 Eodem tempore Lucterius, quem profugisse ex proclio scripsi, cum in potestatem venisset Epasnacti Arverni—crebro enim mutandis locis multorum fidei se committebat, quod nusquam diutius sine periculos commoraturus videbatur, cum sibi conscius esset quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere—hunc Epasnactus Arvernus, amicissimus populo Romano, sine dubitatione ulla vinctum ad Caesarem deduxit.

Labienus 45
subdues
the
Treveri

facit secundum compluribusque Treveris interfectis et Germanis, qui nulli adversus Romanos auxilia denegabant, principes corum vivos redigit in suam potestatem atque in his Surum Hacduum, qui et virtutis et generis summam nobilitatem habebat solusque ex Hacduis ad id tempus permanserat in armis.

Caesar receives the submission of

46 Ea re cognita Caesar, cum in omnibus partibus Galliae bene res gestas videret iudicaretque superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam subactamque esse,

^{44, § 1.} lenitatem. Cicero, who had no love for Caesar, agreed with Hirtius. In Caesare, he wrote (Fam., vi. 6, § *. have sunt: mitis elemensque natura.

Auuitaniam numquam ipse adisset, sed per P. Crassum quadam ex parte devicisset, cum duabus legionibus in eam partem Galliae est profectus, ut ibi extremum tempus consumeret aestivorum. Quam rem sicuti 2 s cetera celeriter feliciterque confecit; namque omnes Aquitaniae civitates legatos ad Caesarem miserunt obsidesque ei dederunt. Quibus rebus gestis ipse 3 cum praesidio equitum Narbonem profectus est, exercitum per legatos in hiberna deduxit: IIII legiones 4 10 in Belgio conlocavit cum M. Antonio et C. Trebonio et P. Vatinio et . . . legatis, duas legiones in Haeduos deduxit, quorum in omni Gallia summam esse auctoritatem sciebat, duas in Turonis ad fines Carnutum posuit, quae omnem illam regionem coniunctam 15 Oceano continerent, duas reliquas in Lemovicum finibus non longe ab Arvernis, ne qua pars Galliae vacua ab exercitu esset. Ipse paucos dies in provincia 5 and visits moratus, cum celeriter omnes conventus percucurrisset, publicas controversias cognosset, bene meritis 20 praemia tribuisset-cognoscendi enim maximam fa- 6

the Aquitaniaus.

distributes. his legions in winterquarters,

the Pro-

48, § 4. cum M. Antonio . . . legatis. After Antonio Mommsen (J. B., 1894, p. 213) supplied quaestore: but although Antony is called a quaestor in 2 \ 1, 24 \ 2, and 3 \ 1, P. Groebe, in his revised edition of Drumann's Gesch. Roms (iii, 1906, p. 698), argues that in the autumn of 50 B. c. he may have ceased to be one; for the passage in 50, § 1 in which occur the words one; for the passage in 50, § 1 in which occur the words M. Antonii, quaestoris sui, perhaps refer to an earlier time. Besides, Cicero (Fam., ii, 18, § 3) speaks of quaestoriis legatis. After Vatinio we find in S\$\beta\$ Tulho legato, in BM legatis, and in X legato. Tulho could only mean Quintus Tulhius Cicero; but after the winter of 52-51 s.o. he left Gaul and served under his brother in Cilicia (Att., v, 1, § 4; 21, § 6; Fam., xv, 4, § 8). [In C. G., p. 565, I was wrong in saying 'it is not absolutely certain that Quintus arrived in Cilicia before January, 50'.] onnem ... Oceano, the Aremorican coast (cf. 31, § 4), which comprised the country between the Loire and the Seine (C. G., pp. 370-1).

cultatem habebat quali quisque animo in rem publicam

5. conventus. See the note on i, 54, § 3.

§ 6. quali . . . fuisset. The reading of a is quali quisque fuisset animo in (totius, &c.); but Klotz (C.S., p. 251) holds with Kübler that in re. p., which in \$\beta\$ follows animo, stands for in rem publicam. Similarly P. R. is a common abbreviation of populus Romanus.

fuisset totius Galliae defectione, quam sustinuerat fidelitate atque auxiliis provinciae illius—his confectis rebus ad legiones in Belgium se recepit hibernavitque Nemetocennae.

Commius 47
attacks
Mark
Antony's
convoys.

7 Ibi cognoscit Commium Atrebatem proelio cum s 2 equitatu suo contendisse. Nam cum Antonius in hiberna venisset civitasque Atrebatium in officio esset, Commius, qui post illam vulnerationem quam supra commemoravi, semper ad omnes motus paratus suis civibus esse consuesset, ne consilia belli quaerentibus auctor armorum duxque deesset, parente Romanis civitate cum suis equitibus latrociniis se suosque alebat infestisque itineribus commeatus complures, qui comportabantur in hiberna Romanorum, intercipiebat.

Volusenus 48 attempts to kill Commius,

lusenus Quadratus, qui cum eo hibernaret. Hunc Antonius ad persequendum equitatum hostium mittit. Volusenus ad eam virtutem quae singularis erat in eo magnum odium Commii adiungebat, quo libentius id faceret quod imperabatur. Itaque dispositis insidiis p saepius equites eius adgressus secunda proelia faciebat. Novissime, cum vehementius contenderetur ac Volusenus ipsius intercipiendi Commii cupiditate pertinacius eum cum paucis insecutus esset, ille autem fuga vehementi Volusenum produxisset longius, inimicus s

ne sua vulnera per fidem imposita paterentur impunita, conversoque equo se a ceteris incautius permitut in praefectum. Faciunt hoc idem omnes eius equites paucosque nostros convertunt atque insequentur.

homini repente suorum invocat fidem atque auxilium,

quam ... illius. Cf. vii, 65. § 1.
47, § 2. auctor. See the note on iii, 17, § 3.
With infestisque itmeribus must be supplied factis.

Commius incensum calcaribus equum coniungit equo 5 Quadrati lanceaque infesta medium femur eius magnis viribus traicit. Praefecto vulnerato non dubitant s nostri resistere et conversis equis hostem pellere. 5 Quod ubi accidit, complures hostium magno postrorum 7 impetu perculsi vulnerantur ac partim in fuga proteruntur, partim intercipiuntur; quod [ubi] malum dux equi velocitate evitavit. Graviter vulneratus praefectus, ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, 10 refertur in castra. Commius autem sive expiato suo 8 dolore sive magna parte amissa suorum, legatos ad Antonium mittit seque et ibi futurum ubi praescripserit et ea facturum quae imperarit obsidibus datis firmat: unum illud orat ut timori suo concedatur. 15 ne in conspectum veniat cuiusquam Romani. Cuius

timore, veniam petenti dedit, obsides accepit. Scio Caesarem singulorum annorum singulos com- 10 mentarios confecisse; quod ego non existimavi mihi 20 esse faciendum, propterea quod insequens annus, L. Paulo, C. Marcello consulibus, nullas res Galliae habet magno opere gestas. Ne quis tamen ignoraret 11 quibus in locis Caesar exercitusque eo tempore fuissent, pauca esse scribenda conjungendaque huic com-25 mentario statui.

postulationem Antonius cum iudicaret ab iusto nasci

Caesar in Belgio cum hiemaret, unum illud propo- 49 Caesar situm habebat, continere in amicitia civitates, nulli spem aut causam dare armorum. Nihil enim minus 2 volebat quam sub decessum suum necessitatem sibi 30 aliquam imponi belli gerendi, ne, cum exercitum deducturus esset, bellum aliquod relinqueretur, quod omnis Gallia libenter sine praesenti periculo susciperet. Itaque honorifice civitates appellando, principes maxi- 3 mis praemiis adficiendo, nulla onera nova iniungendo,

50 B. C.

conciliates the Gauls.

§ 10. insequens annue,-50 B. C. magno opers evidently does not mean 'greatly', but 'on great scale'. Livy (iii, 26, § 3) uses the words in the same Betise, nulla magnopere clade accepta.

defessam tot adversis proeliis Galliam condicione parendi meliore facile in pace continuit.

He visits 50 Cisalpine Gaul,

Ipse hibernis peractis contra consuetudinem in Italiam quam maximis itineribus est profectus, ut municipia et colonias appellaret, quibus M. Antonii, \$ quaestoris sui, commendaverat sacerdotii petitionem. 2 Contendebat enim gratia cum libenter pro homine sibi coniunctissimo, quem paulo ante praemiserat ad petitionem, tum acriter contra factionem et potentiam paucorum, qui Antonii repulsa Caesaris decedentis 10

3 gratiam convellere cupiebant. Hunc etsi augurem prius factum quam Italiam attingeret in itinere audierat, tamen non minus iustam sibi causam municipia et colonias adeundi existimavit, ut iis gratias

50, § 1. contra consuctudinem . . . profectus. Cuesar usually went to Italy in the autumn immediately after he had distributed his legions for the winter. Italiam here, as generally in the Bellum Gallicum, means Cisalpine Gaul. I most warn the reader that it is impossible to understand fully the rest of Hirtius's book without adequate knowledge of Roman history, which mere notes cannot supply.

municipia were self governing towns, which since 90 B. C. had enjoyed Roman citizenship; but at this time that part of Cisalpine Gaul which lay north of the Po (Gallin Trunspadara) did not possess the citizenship. See, however, the next note.

colonias. Colonies were either coloniae Romanae, consisting exclusively of Romans, who retained their citizenship, or coloniae Latinae, consisting partly of Romans, who, on be coming colonists, lost their citizenship, and partly of Latins or persons who possessed only what were called Latin rights These colonies probably belonged to both groups; for, although there were only four coloniae Romanae in Cisalpine (iztl. namely, Comum, Eporedia (Ivrea), Mutina (Moderia), and Parma, ex-magistrates of Latin colonies were Roman citizens, and might of course vote in elections at Rome.

Mominsen (H. R., v. 1895, p. 131, note) holds that Caesar, by enrolling in his legions Cisalpine Gauls who dwelt north of the Po, recognized their citizenship, although his political opponents did not; and he remarks that 'this hypothesis explains why Hirtius [24, § 3] designates the Transpadane towns as "coloure of Roman citizens"'.

sacerdotii petitionem. Mark Antony was a candidate for a place

in the College of Augurs.

§ 2 paucorum denotes the oligarchical party, of whom Pompar was the recognized leader. Cf. B. C., 1, 22, § 5, where Carac says that he invaded Italy (in 49 B C. at seet populum Romania factions paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicaret.

ageret quod frequentiam atque officium suum Antonio praestitissent, simulque se et honorem suum inse- 4 quentis anni commendaret | petitione |, propterea quod insolenter adversarii sui gloriarentur L. Lentulum s et C. Marcellum consules creatos, qui omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris spoliarent, ereptum Ser. Galbae consulatum, cum is multo plus gratia suffragiisque valuisset, quod sibi coniunctus et familiaritate et necessitudine legationis esset.

Exceptus est Caesaris adventus ab omnibus muni. 51 and is cipiis et coloniis incredibili honore atque amore. Tum primum enim veniebat ab illo universae Galliae bello, Nibil relinquebatur quod ad ornatum portarum, 2 itinerum, locorum omnium qua Caesar iturus erat 15 excogitari poterat. Cum liberis omnis multitudo 3

obviam procedebat, hostine omnibus locis immolabantur, tricliniis stratis fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel expectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset. Tanta erat magnificentia apud opulentiores, cupiditas

20 apud humiliores.

Cum omnes regiones Galliae togatae Caesar percu- 52 Hereturns currisset, summa celeritate ad exercitum Nemetocennam rediit legionibusque ex omnibus hibernis ad fines Treverorum evocatis eo profectus est ibique

alpine Gaul and reviews his army.

welcomed

thusiasm.

§ 3. frequentiam, for the purpose of voting in Antony's favour.

§ 4. honorem . . . anni,—his candidature for the consulship of 48 B. C. The election was to take place in 49 B. C. (insequential

petitione, which BM omit, is bracketed by Meusel.

C. Marcellum, -a cousin of the Murcellus mentioned in 48, § 10.
omnem . . . spoliarent. The construction is unusual. An example of the ordinary one will be found in 52, § 3.

Ser. Galbac. Cf. iii, 1 6.

suffingusque, which was deleted by Withbauer, may be defended

if we suppose that votes which would have been given to Galba

had been withheld owing to bribery or intimidation.

51, § 3. triclinite stratie. A triclinium was a set of three couches, arranged so as to form three sides of a square, on each of which three persons could recline at meals. The triclinia mentioned here were arranged for what was called a lectistermum. Images of gods were placed upon the couches; and a banquet was set before them on the table. See Lavy, xxii, 10, § 9. cupiditas,- 'enthusiasm'.

2 exercitum lustravit. T. Labienum Galliae praefecit

Labienus tempted to desert Caesar. togatae, quo maior ei commendatio conciliaretur al consulatus petitionem. Ipse tantum itinerum faciebat quantum satis esse ad mutationem locorum propter salubritatem existimabat. Ibi quamquam crebro audiebat Labienum ab inimicis suis sollicitari certiorque fiebat id agi paucorum consiliis, ut interposita senatus auctoritate aliqua parte exercitus spoliaretur, tamen neque de Labieno credidit quicquam neque contra senatus auctoritatem ut aliquid faceret adduci 14 potuit. Iudicabat enim liberis sententiis patrum conscriptorum causam suam facile obtineri. Nam C. Curio, tribunus plebis, cum Caesaris causam digni-

Curio champions Caesar's

52, § 1. Instruct. The Instructio, or review, of the army was a religious ceremony (D. S., iii, 1428-30). Perhaps Caesar's motive for holding it in the country of the Treveri, near the Rhine, was to impress the Germans before he bade farewell to Gaul

§ 2. major ei commendatio is an emendation, proposed by Kraffert. The reading of S is major et commendation, which a nonsense, of the other MSS, majore commendatione. The objections to this are that conciliare is not elsewhere used absolutely before the time of Quintilian; that it would be necessary to take Gallia logata, understood, as the subject of conciliaretur and ad consulatus petitionem as equivalent to ad consulatus petitionem adineandam; and that the variation between S and the other MSS, suggests that the text may be corrupt But Hirtius, as we have seen, frequently uses words in a sense or construction which is not sanctioned by good writers. If we accept the emendation, we must take ci as equivalent to the (cf. i. 5, § 4). Caesar intended to be a candidate in the following year, 49 B C., for the consulship. See 50, § 4.

§ 3. Labienum . . . sollicitari. Labienus deserted Caesar and joined the party of l'ompey early in 49 B. C. Cicero in a letter to Atticus ivii, 18 a, § 1; writes, 'I call Labienus a hero' his detection has had no other good effect, it has at least give

Cuesar pain '

id agi... ut. See the first note on i, 7, § 1.

§ 4 liberis sententus seems to be ablative absolute, used a a conditional sense.

obtiners. In regard to the tense see the note on ii, 32, § 3. C. Curio had long attacked Caesar with great energy. Caesar was so much impressed by his ability that he bought as support by paying his debts, which amounted to £575 cm. The price, says Mommsen (H. R., v, 1895, p. 183), was high but the commodity was worth the money. In identally the price throws a light upon the wealth of Gaul, which was the main source of Caesar's wealth.

tatemque defendendam suscepisset, saepe erat senatui pollicitus, si quem timor armorum Caesaris laederet, [et] quoniam Pompei dominatio atque arma non minimum terrorem foro inferrent, discederet uterque s ab armis exercitusque dimitteret : fore eo facto liberam et sui iuris civitatem. Neque hoc tantum pollicitus s est, sed etiam SC. per discessionem facere coepit; quod ne fieret consules amicique Pompei evicerunt, atque ita rem morando discusserunt.

cause in the Senate.

10 Magnum hoc testimonium senatus erat universi 53 Intrigues conveniensque superiori facto. Nam (M.) Marcellus proximo anno, cum impugnaret Caesaris dignitatem, contra legem Pompei et Crassi retulerat ante tempus ad senatum de Caesaris provinciis, sententiisque dictis 15 discessionem faciente Marcello, qui sibi omnem dignitatem ex Caesaris invidia quaereliat, senatus frequens

of Caesar's

pollicitus here means 'offered' or 'proposed'. It is never used with a subjunctive in Caesar; but Hirtius's usage is perbaps justifiable, for the subjunctives discederet and dimitteret are

what is called jussive.

minimum. Meusel adopts Kübler's emendation, minorem, which is certainly better; but I am not sure that Hirtius

wrote it.

fore means the people congregated in the Forum, -the heart of the political, legal, and commercial life of Rome. So one might say 'the Stock Exchange', meaning 'the members of the

Stock Exchange'.

§ 5. discessionem, -a 'division', in the sense in which the word is familiar to all who read reports of parliamentary debates. The senators in voting passed to different sides of the house, just as members of Parliament go into different lobbics.

evicerant was proposed by Madvig instead of the unsatis-

factory MS. reading, insserunt.

ita goes with rem discusserent, not with morando.

53, § 1. M. was supplied by Prammer. See the note on

11, § 1.

legem Pompei et Crassi. This law, by which Caesar's term of office was prolonged till March 1, 49 B.C., is known as the lex Pompeia Licinia. See the next note and the second note on

iii, 9, § 2.

retulerat . . . provinciis. Marcellus had brought forward this motion in 51 B. C., and as under the lex Pompeia Licinia Caesar was to retain his province until March 1, 49 B.C., the action of Marcellus was premature. Indeed, a letter written by Caelius to Cicero (Fam., viii, 8, § 9) shows that a clause in the law forbade the Senate to discuss the appointment of Caesar's successor before March 1, 50 (C. G., pp. 832 3).

2 in alia omnia transiit. Quibus non frangebantur ammi inimicorum Caesaris, sed admonebantur quo maiores pararent necessitates, quibus cogi posset senatus id probare quod ipsi constituissent.

Caesar re- 54 quired to surrender LWO legions for the Parthian war'.

Fit deinde senatus consultum, ut ad bellum Parthicum legio una a Cn. Pompeio, altera a C. Caesare mitteretur; neque obscure duae legiones uni detra-2 huntur. Nam Pompeius legionem primam, quam ad

Caesarem miserat confectam ex dilectu provinciae

- s Caesaris, eam tamquam ex suo numero dedit. Caesar 10 tamen, cum de voluntate minime dubium esset adversariorum suorum, Pompeio legionem remisit et suo nomine XV., quam in Gallia citeriore habuerat. ex senatus consulto iubet tradi. In eius locum XIII. legionem in Italiam mittit, quae praesidia tueretur, 15
- 4 ex quibus praesidiis XV. deducebatur. Ipse exercitui distribuit hiberna: C. Trebonium cum legionibus

Winterquarters.

> in alia omnia transist. This was a technical expression (discessit being sometimes used, as in Cicero, Fam., x, 12, § 3, instead of transiit) and meant 'rejected the motion'. first note on 52, § 5.

> § 2. necessitates probably means the same as necessitudines, which indeed is the reading of S3. It has been interpreted, wrongly in my opinion, as meaning 'methods of compulsion .

> 54, § 1. bellum Parthicum. Three years before (53 B c.) the Parthians had inflicted a disastrous defeat upon the triumvir. Crassus, in the battle of Carrine; but the Senate had no intention of avenging this defeat. The senatus consultum was a merpretext for requiring Caesar to surrender two legions. Cf. B.C.,

> i, 9, § 4. § 2. legionem primam . . . Caesaris. Cf. vi, 1, §§ 2-4. This as I have shown in the note on viii, 4, § 3, was most probably the legion which, while it remained under Caesar's command.

was known as the 6th.

& S. snorum would have been in order if dubitacet had preceded it instead of dubrum easet. As it is, can would be more

suo nomine, 'on his own account': that is to say, he dispatched this legion as one which he had not horrowed, but had raised himself. The phrase is used in a similar but somewhat

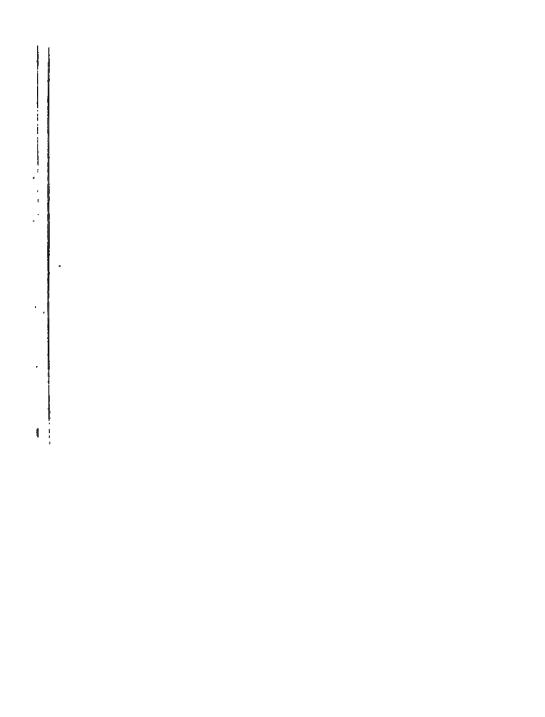
extended sense in vii, 75, § 5. § 4. C. Terbanium . . . deducit. This pussage, combined with § 3, shows that in the summer of 50 B. C. Caesar had cleven legions, whereas in 52 B.C., as I have shown in the note on 4, § 3, he had only ten. The additional legion was the one known as Alauda and numbered V, which had been raised probably in 51 B.C., in Transalpine Gaul (C. G., pp. 802-3).

IIII in Belgio conlocat, C. Fabium cum totidem in Haeduos deducit. Sic enim existimabat tutissimam 5 fore Galliam, si Belgae, quorum maxima virtus, et Haedui, quorum auctoritas summa esset, exercitibus 5 continerentur. Ipse in Italiam profectus est.

Quo cum venisset, cognoscit per C. Marcellum con- 55 The two sulem legiones duas ab se missas, quae ex senatus consulto deberent ad Parthicum bellum duci, Pompeio traditas atque in Italia retentas esse. Hoc facto 2 10 quamquam nulli erat dubium quidnam contra Caesarem pararetur, tamen Caesar omnia patienda esse statuit, quoad sibi spes aliqua relinqueretur iure potius disceptandi quam belligerandi. Contendit . . .

55, § 1. C. Marcellum, - the Marcellus mentioned in 48, § 10.

legions detained in Italy.



GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

THE Itinerary of Antonine and the Table of Pentager are often referred to in this Index. They were road-books, compiled under the Roman Empire, which stated the distances, reckoned in Gallic leagues, each of which was equivalent to one Roman mile and a half, from town to town. The edition of the Itinerary from which I shall quote is that of Wesseling; of the Table that of Desjardins. I shall also refer occasionally to O. Seeck's edition of the Notitia provinciarum.

It must be remembered that the Roman mile was shorter than the English mile. Its length, neglecting a small fraction, was 1.617 yards, so that 13 Roman miles were nearly equal to 12 Eng-

lish ones (C. G., p. 850).

At the time when the Itinerary of Antonine was compiled most of the chief Gallic towns had two names, – the old Gallic name and the name of the tribe in whose territory the town was situated. In the Itinerary the old names were used; but it was from the others that the modern names were derived (C. G., p. 407, n. 3). Thus Paris, the old Gallic name of which was Luteria, is derived from the tribal name, Parisi; Bourges is derived from Biturges, but its old name was Avaricum; Amiens, the old name of which was Samarobrica, is derived from Ambiani. The great Gallic towns having been thus identified, it becomes easy to identify many of the lesser towns mentioned in the itineraries. For instance, a town called Brivodurum is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine (p. 367), and its distance from Cenabum was 38 Gallic leagues. Cenabum, otherwise called Aureliani, is known to have been Orleans; and the distance identifies Brivodurum with Briars.

When the reader looks at the map he will see that the boundaries of most of the tribes are traced; and if, as I hope, he is determined to test, as far as he can, the truth of what I say, he will ask himself, How does Holmes know what the boundaries were? Well, I frankly admit that, except in a very few cases, where there is direct evidence, I do not know, precisely: but I can give satisfactory reasons for believing that the frontiers which I have traced are approximately correct; and I thought that this amount of information would be better than none. When the provinces of Gaul were organized by Augustus, sixty tribal cantons, or civitates, were recognized; and, generally speaking, the boundaries of these civitates were the same as they had been in the time of Caesar. At a later time, when Christianity was adopted as the religion of the Gauls, the boundaries of the civitates generally became the boundaries of the episcopal dioceses, though here and there a large curtus com-prised more than one diocese. The reader will understand that

these general rules were subject to exceptions: indeed he will see on the map that in some places boundaries are wanting. That means that there is not enough evidence to define them. In this little book it would be out of place to discuss the exceptions; but that has been done in facsar's Conquest of Goul. However, one instance will show how difficulties arise. Caesar (vn, 75, § 2) mentions the Aulerci Brannovices, who were dependants (chentes) of the Aedui, and of course possessed territory. This territory was afterwards included in one of the dioceses which were formed out of the territory of the Aedui; but we cannot find out how much of the diocese belonged to the Brannovices.

Agedincum, the chief town of the Senones, stood upon the site of Sens, which preserves their name, and which tourists pass

on their way to Dijon (C. G., pp. 353 4).

Alesia covered the plateau of Mont Auxois, on the south-western slope of which stands the village of Alise-Sainte-Reine, about 32 miles north-west of Dijon. Although seven other sites have been proposed, this identification is regarded as absolutely certain by all competent inquirers. I will state as briefly as I can the principal reasons upon which it is

founded.

First, Mont Auxois is the only hill the geographical position of which agrees with what Caesar says about his own position on the day before he reached Alesia and with what he says about his distribution of the legions after the capture of Alesia (vii, 80 §§ 1 4). On the day before he reached Alesia he fought a battle with Vercingetorix (67); on the night before this battle, when he was marching 'through the furthest part of the country of the Lingones towards the country of the Sequani, that he might be in a better position for reinforcing the Province', he encamped 10 Roman miles from the encampment of Vereingetorix (b). && 2 3). It follows that the encampment of Vereingetorix, class to which the battle was fought, was either in 'the furthest part of the country of the Lingones or in the country of the Sequant less than 10 Roman miles from the Saone, which separated them from the Lingones. The beaten Gauls fled to Alesia. Caesa: pursued them till nightfall and reached the outskirts of Alisa on the next day. It is therefore evident and is universally a. mitted that Alesia could not have been more than 35, or perhaps at the very outside 40 miles from the battle-field. South of the Saone the only conceivable site the only site that has ever been suggested - answering to these conditions, is Alaise. North of the Saone the only conceivable site -the only site that has ever been suggested at all -is Mont Auxois. Alessa had been provisioned by Vereingetorix in advance (see the second note is, 68, § 1). Therefore, supposing that Alesia was Alaise, be must not only have known several weeks beforehand that Canal intended to march through the country of the Sequant, but must have left the all-important city of Bibracte exposed to Carrai. attack. At Mont Auxois, on the other hand, he would have been in a central position, from which he could strike at Caesar whatever route Caesar might take. Furthermore, on the south of the Saone it is impossible to discover any satisfactory site to the battle that immediately preceded the blockade of Alessa

Again, after the full of Alesia Caesar 'directed Labienus to march ... into the country of the Sequani '. If Alexia was Mont Auxois, this order is intelligible; if Alesia was Alaiso, Labienus received orders to go from the country of the Sequani into the country of the Sequan, and we are forced to suppose that the country of the Mandubii, in which Alesia was situated, was part of the country of the Sequant! Secondly, Mont Auxors corresponds exactly with Caesar's description of Alesia; any one can see this for himself if he will study the plan which faces page 339, and better still if in his holidays he will take the train from the Gare de Lyon in Paris to the station of Les Laumes Alesia and walk up to the top of Mont Auxois. Neither Alaise not any other hill within two days' march from any point in the 'furthest part of the country of the Lingones' corresponds in the least with Caesar's description. Thirdly, excavations which were made fifty years ago round Mont Auxois and others which have been made on Mont Auxois within the last few years have revealed (a) remains of a Gallic town, (b) traces of two lines of earthworks which correspond with Caesar's description (69, 72 4) of the works that he constructed during the blockade, (c) various weapons both Roman and Gallie, as well as numerous bones of men and of horses, (d) five barbed spikes such as Caesar describes under the name of stimuli (73, § 9), (e) Gallic pottery, and (f) 619 coins, one of which bears the image and superscription of Vercingetorix. Of these coins 132 were Roman, 487 Gallic. None of the former are of a later date than 52 B.C., the year of the siege. The latter include specimens belonging to twentyfour tribes,-more than half of those that sent contingents to the army which attempted to relieve Vercingetorix (75, 88 2 4); no less than 103 belonged to the Arverni, the countrymen of Vercingetorix; and, like most of the bones, all the coins were found in the trenches of the camp on Mont Rea, which, assuming that Alesia was on Mont Auxois, must have been the scene of the final struggle (43, § 2). Fourthly, a Gallic inscription, in which occurs the word ALI/SIA, the Gallic form of the name which Caesar called Alesia - has been discovered in Alisa-Sainte-Reine. Lastly, in the territory which, assuming that Alesna was on Mont Auxois, belonged to the Mandubii (68, § 1), there has been found an inscription, now preserved in the museum of Dijon, containing the name Mandu-bilos, a spelling which agrees with the MardiBoukor of Strabo, iv, 2, § 3 (C. G., pp. 354-

Allobroges. The Allobroges, as we learn from i. 6, § 2, were separated from the Helvetii by the Rhêne; they possessed certain lands on its right bank between the Lake of Geneva and Lyons (11, § 5); their territory was conterminous with the territories of the Vocontii, the Segusiavi, and the Nantuates (6, § 3; 10, § 5; iii, 1, § 1; 6, § 5); and their chief towns were Geneva ii, 6, § 3), Vienna, or Vienne (Ptolemy, Geogr., ii, 10, § 7), and Cularo, or Grenoble (Cicero, Fam., x, 23, § 10). It is clear, then, that the greater part of their territory lay between the Rhône, the Isere, and the Lake of Geneva. The boundary which separated them on the southern bank of the lake from the Nantuates (iii, 1, § 1) coincided, at least approximately, with the eastern boundary of the diocese of Geneva (C. G., pp. 363-7).

Ambarri. The name Ambarri is probably derived from Ambieners, which means 'those who dwell on both banks of the Amr', or Saone: and any one who has carefully real Caesar's narrative (i, 10, § 5-12, § 2) will have seen that ther dwelt between the Rhone and the Saone. Their neighbour co the south were the Segusiavi and the Allobroges, on the set and north the Aedui; and on the north-east and east the Sequant. Their territory, then, corresponded approximates

with the department of the Ain (C. G., pp. 365-6).

Ambiani. The chief town of the Ainbiani was Samsrobriva v. 24, § 1; 47, § 2; 53, § 3; La Table de Pentinger, p. 14, col. 2-3; p. 15, col. 3), which in the Itincrity of Antonia (pp. 362, 380) is called Ambiani (see p. 403); and we may infer that their territory embraced the dioceae of Amiens are p. 403. which nearly corresponds with the department of the Somme

.C. G., p 366).

Ambibarii. - The Ambibarii are included in Caesar's list of the Aremorican, or maritime, tribes (vii, 75, § 4 , which dwe's between the Seine and the Loire, but this is the only passage in ancient literature in which they are named. Their position is therefore uncertain; but it is generally believed that ther were identical with the Abrincatui, who are mentioned by Ptolemy (Geogr., ii. 8, § 8), but not by Caesar, and who occupied the diocese of Avranches (C. G., pp 366 7...

Ambiliati. - B. G., in, 9, § 10 is the only passage in ancient literature in which the Ambiliati are mentioned; and for want

of evidence I have not marked them on the map.

Ambivareti.—The geographical position of this tribe i-

unknown (C. G., pp. 367 8).

Ambivariti.—This tribe is mentioned by no ancient write: except Caesar, and its whereabouts cannot be determined: we only know that it was west of the Meuse. This much is certain because the Usipetes and Teneteri, who sent their cavalra across the Meuse (trans Mosam) into the country of the Ambivariti (iv. 9, § 3), were then in the territories of the Eburones and Condrusi (6, § 4), of whom the former dwe' mainly and the latter wholly on the east of the river (C. pp. 368-70).

Anartes. - The Anartes dwelt in Dacia, on the northern bank

of the Theiss.

Ancalites.-The Ancalites, the Bibroci, and the Cassi d not reappear in history after the time of Caesar. They were evidently dependent tribes, and nothing is known about there geographical position except that they lived somewhere in the basin of the Thames, probably west of Essex, which belonged to the Trinovantes. Professor Haverfield suggests that the Bibroci may have been in Berkshire (A. B., p. 346 and n 4 I am inclined to believe that all three lived south of the Thames; for otherwise they would have been dependants of Cassivellaunus, whose territory iv. 18, § 1) was on the northere hank, and would probably have been prevented by fear of Cassivellaunus from sucrendering.

Andes. Their chief town was Juliomagus, or Angen (Ptolemy, Geogr., ii, 8, § 8); and their territory corresponded approximately with the diocese of Angers, that is to say, the

department of the Maine-et-Loire and part of the Sarthe (C. G., p. 370).

Aquileia was on the northern coast of the Adriatic, about 25 miles west by north of Tergeste (Trieste).

Arar.-The river Saone.

Aremoricae (civitates). Aremoricus means 'maritime'. In vii, 75, § 4 Caesar says that the Aremorican states bordered on the sea, and mentions eight of them—the Coriosohtes, Redones, Ambibarii, Caleti, Osismi, Veneti, Lexovii, and Venelli all of whom, except the Caleti, who were on the right bank of the estuary of the Seine, dwelt between the Seine and the Loire. Caesar did not count any of the maritime tribes south of the Loire as Aremorican, for in 75, § 3 he mentions the Pictones and Santoni, who possessed the seaboard between the Loire and the Garonne, separately; nor, apparently, did he include under this head any tribe east of the Caleti, for in the same chapter he mentions the Morini, who dwelt between the Canche and the Scheldt, separately. Evidently, then, according to Caesar's informants, all the Aremorican tribes, except the Caleti, were between the Loire and the Seine (C. G., pp. 370-1).

Arverni. - The country of the Arverni comprised the departments of the Cautal and Puy-de-Dome and parts of those of the

Allier and Loire-Superieure (C. G., p. 371).

Atrobates.—The territory of this tribe corresponded with the diocese of Arras, that is to say, the south-eastern part of the department of the Pas-de-Calais and the adjacent part of the department of the Nord (C. C. p. 871)

department of the Nord (C. G., p. 871).

Atuatuca was the place where Titurius Sabinus and Aurunculeius Cotta encamped in the autumn of 54 B.C., and close to which their army was destroyed by Ambiorix, one of the two kings of the Eburones (v. 24, § 4; 28-37; vi. 32, §§ 3-4).

Atuatuca is generally identified with Tongres, 12 miles

NW. by N. of Liège. The reasons are, first, that Tongres was undoubtedly the site of a Gallo-Roman fortiess called Atuaca, which is mentioned in the Table of Peutinger (p. 12, col. 1) and which Ptolemy called 'Arovarovam; secondly, that this fort was situated, as the camp of Sabinus and Cotta probably was, at the junction of great roads; thirdly, that Atuatuca was in the kingdom of Ambiorix, which formed the western part of the territory of the Eburones, and which may have been separated from the kingdom of his colleague, Catuvolcus, by the Meuse; and lastly, that nobody has succeeded in finding another site which corresponds satisfactorily with Caesar's narrative. There are, however, strong arguments against identifying Atuatuca with Tongres. When Caesar said that Atuatuca 'is nearly in the centre of the territory of the Ehmones' (fere est in media Eburonum finibus [vi, 32, § 4]), he could hardly have meant what his words appear, at first sight, to convey; for neither Tongles nor any other place which could reasonably be identified with Atuatuca is near the centre of that territory: probably he meant that Atuatuca was near the common frontier of the two kingdoms of which the whole territory was composed. But it is difficult to believe that he would have used the words in medius Eburonum finibus to indicate a site which lay 10 miles

west of the Meuse and yet belonged to a people 'the greater part of whose territory is between the Meuse and the Khine (v. 24, § 4). There are several other passages which suggest that Atuatuca was between the two rivers. Ambioris, in his interview with Gaius Arpaneius and Quintus Junius, stated that a body of Germans, who were coming to the assistance of the Gallic rebels, had crossed the Rhine, and would arrive at Atuatuca in two days (v, 27, § 8). Sabinua, in the council of war which immediately followed the interview, remarked that the Rhine was close by (subesse Rhenum [29, § 3]), a phrase which, one would think, he would hardly have used if the broad flood of the Meuse had intervened between the Rhine and Atuatuca. We are told that when the Sugambri invaded the country of the Eburones they crossed the Rhine (vi. 35 & 6 but we are not told that, in order to reach Atuatuca, they crossed the Meuse. When they left Athatuca they recrossed the Rhine (trans Rhenum sese receperant [41, § 1]); and this phrase would be misleading if they had first had to cross so important a river as the Meuse. Furthermore, readers who have seen Tongres will not easily believe that Caesar would have described it as a naturally strong position. Except on the south and south east, where it is approached by a very gentle ascent, it is naturally defenceless; and it was against this side that the first attack of the Sugambri would have been directed. How, then, cond Caesar have said that 'the strength of the position as well as the entrenchments forbade any attempt to enter elsewhere (reliquo aditus locus ipse per se munitioque defendit [37, § 5]) '? It has been argued that Caesar was thinking of marshes which protected the camp; but where could they have been except between the south-east and the south-west, where they may have been formed by the river Geer? And even they would not have extended up to the supposed site of the camp.

No less than twenty-five other sites have been proposed; but I doubt whether any of them is worth mentioning except Embourg, near Liege, east of the Meuse and between the Ourthe and the Vesdre, and Limbourg, which is about 15 miles east of Liege. The latter is the less objectionable, but it does not answer satisfactorily to Caesar's description. For these reasons I have omitted Atuatuca from my map (*1.G., pp.

371 83).

Atuatuci.—The territory of this people was between the Nervii and the Eburones (v, 38, §§ 1-2), and the Eburones had some territory west of the Meuse—east of the Nervii and south of the Menapii—though the greater part was between the Meuse and the Rhine (24, § 4). South of the Meuse, in the district of Condroz, were the Condrusi. Accordingly the Atuatuce are placed in the valley of the Meuse, principally along its left or northern bank, between the Nervii and the Condrusi, in other words, they possessed Namur and its neighbourhood, that is to say, the district of Hesbaye, and perhaps also some little territory in the western part of Condroz. If the reader will study the passages of Caesar to which I have referred and consult the maps, he will agree with this conclusion.

But although the Atuatuci were confined within this small area after their chief town had been captured by Caesar (see

ii, 29 33), it is possible that before their treachery provoked his vengeance they may also have possessed a tract between the Meuse and the Rhine: for they had originally settled somewhere in this region (ii, 29, §§ 4-5); before Caesar subdued them they had compelled the Eburones to pay tribute (v, 27, § 21, which implies that they were then strong and had a comparatively large territory; and as Caesar forced them to abandon this claim, he may also have given some of their land to the Eburones. Moreover, when we compare names, it seems likely that Atuatuca, which in 54 B. C. belonged to the Eburones, had originally belonged to the Atuatuci (C. G.,

pp. 384-7).

Atuatucorum oppidum. - The Atuatuci possessed the country round Namur and the district of Hesbaye; and, before Caesar attacked them, they may also have occupied some territory on the right bank of the Meuse. Besides this we have nothing to help us in looking for their chief stronghold, except Caesar's description and his account of the siege. He says that the place was 'a fortress of extraordinary natural strength', and adds that 'all round it presented a line of high rocks and steep declivities, which at one point left a gently sloping approach, not more than two hundred feet wide ' (ii, 29, §§ 2 3). The fort was large enough to shelter at least 57,000 people (33, §§ 5 7), and the entrenchment with which Caesar surrounded it was traced along ground comparatively high but of varying elevation (38, § 2), and measured, according to the MSS., 15 Roman miles; but there is no doubt that the number was grossly exaggerated by a copyist (see the second note on 30, § 2). A great many sites have been suggested; but nearly all may be ignored, for either they do not correspond with Caesar's description, or they are in territory which did not belong to the Atuatuci. Good judges are now agreed that the choice lies between the bill on which stands the citadel of Namur and Mont Falhize, which is opposite Huy and about midway between Namur and Liege. This hill is within an easy walk from the railway station of Huy, which may be reached by express train in 30 minutes from Namur.

Both these sites are open to objection, and it is hard to decide; but after carefully exploring them I am inclined to prefer Mont Falhize. The chief objection to Namur 18 that it appears much too small. Its area is only about 27 acres, which would have allowed little more than two square yards for each individual, to say nothing of the numerous cattle (33, § 2) which they had with them! It has, indeed, been argued that additional room might have been gained if some of the garrison had encamped on the flanks of the hill; but even so it would hardly have been possible to find a greater space than 52 acres, or 40 square feet for each man. If the hill had been covered by houses several stories high, the Atuatuci might have had room; but can we believe that they were packed for days, like the crowd at the Bost-race, along with their cattle, nearly four times as tightly as the garrison of Alesia? Moreover, the only slope which can be said to answer at all to Caesar's description can hardly be called 'a gently sloping approach' (lenter acclivis aditus): Caesar's entrenchment would necessarily have been carried up

the steep and rocky flanks of the hill and over ground consider ably higher than that on which the fort is supposed to have stood; and since the hill of Namur is only one of a chain of continuous heights, it is hard to see why the Atuatuci should have restricted the fort within absurdly parrow limits Again, supposing that the fort was on the hill of Namur, in what direction could the garrison have made the sortie which Carsar describes in 33, § 2? Not down the gentle slope, which would have been occupied by the Roman agger, or siege terrace A. far as I can see, they must either have headed north-westward along the low ground parallel with the Sambre, or southward along the eastern flank of the hill or the narrow strip of ground parallel with the Meuse. But in either case, if they had succeeded in storming the contravallation (33, §§ 3-4), would they not have been trapped between river and hill?

Mont Fallize was an ideal site for a Gallic stronghold; but no Gallie antiquities have been found on it, and although it u approached on the eastern side by a col, or saddle, about 200 feet wide, this approach does not, so far as I could see, slope upward towards the hill. Possibly the slope may have been obliterated by the earth and rubble of which Caesar's terrace would have been largely composed. Von Goler, indeed, insists that there is a slope, which rises 20 feet: but I believe my eyes; and I affirm

that, if it exists at all, it is quite insignificant.

The reader may perhaps have noticed that there is one objection common to Namur and to Mont Falhize. The former is between the Meuse and the Sambre, and the latter is washed on its southern side by the Meuse: but Caesar does not mention any river. Yet, if there was one, he might have been expected to say so, for it would have served as a natural contravallation and thus have enabled him to make his entrenchment much smaller than it would otherwise have been (C.G., pp. 3×7-93)

Aulerci Brannovices. The territory of the Brannovices.

who were dependants of the Aedui, is perhaps represented by the canton of Brionnais, on the eastern bank of the upper Lorre; but we have no clue except the name (C.G., p. 393)

Aulerci Cenomani. The territory of the Cenomani corresponded roughly with the department of the Sarthe (C G, p. 393)

Aulerci Eburovices. - The Eburovices occupied the dio. of Evreux, which preserves their name, and which embraces the central and the southern part of the department of the

Eure (C. G., pp. 393-4).

Ausci. - This tribe possessed the southern part of the diocess of Auch, that is to say, the central and the southern part of the

department of the Gers (C. G., p. 394).

Avaricum stood upon the site of Bourges
Bacenis (silva). This forest probably extended southwart

from the mountains of Thuringia

Belgium is mentioned in the Fifth Commentary three times (12, § 2; 24, § 2; 25, § 4), or, according to the a MSS., which in the second passage have Belgis instead of Belgio, two In chapter 12, which is perhaps spurious, Belgio apparent's means the country of the Belgae; for if it meant only a part of that country, how could the reader tell what part was mean! Again in 25, § 4 Belgio seems to mean the country of the





Belgae. But 24, § 2 presents a difficulty. The reading Belgis would seem to have no point; for besides the three legions which Caesar stationed in Belgis (or in Belgio) all the others, except one, were also quartered in the country of the Belgae. On the other hand, supposing that Belgio is the true reading, it is obvious that, unless Caesar was very careless, Belgium can only mean a part of the whole territory of the Belgae. If so, what part? We learn from 46. § I that one of the three legions which were quartered in Belgium was in the country of the Bellovaci, and from Hirtius (viii, 46, § 6) that within the limits of Belgium was Nemetocenna, the chief town of the Atrebates: it is clear, then, that Belgium must also have comprised the country of the Ambiani, which was between the other two. The right reading is probably Relgio; for it seems more likely that the word Belgium was used in a restricted as well as in a general sense than that Caesar used the word Belgae, the meaning of which he had himself defined at the outset of his work, in a way which would have been certain to mislead.

Bellovaci. The Bellovaci possessed the diocese of Beauvais.

which preserves their name (C. G., pp. 397-8).

Bibracte was identical, not, as was formerly believed, with Augustedunum - the Galle-Roman town which stood upon the site of Autun but with a great manufacturing town on Mont Beuvray, 12 miles west of Autun, whose defences, houses, and workshops have been revealed by excavation (see p. lii). It was abandoned early in the era of the Roman Empire, and succeeded by Augustodunum, which, as the late Professor Freeman said (Hist. Essays, 4th ser., pp. 103-5), 'was a new city on a new site, deliberately laid out from the beginning on a great

scale ' (C. G., p. 398).

Bibrax was 8 Roman miles from the camp which Caesar made in 57 B. c. immediately after crossing the Aisne, and was situated on or near the road by which the Belgae advanced against him (ii, 6, § 1). Only two of the many places with which it has been identified, namely Beaurieux and Vieux-Laon, answer sufficiently to his description to call for discussion; and as we cannot tell with absolute certainty what was the road by which the Belgae advanced (see the first note on 5, § 4), we cannot positively decide between them. Beaumeux is about 8 Roman miles west of the hill of Mauchamp, on which, if Caesar crossed the Aisne at Berry au-Bae, he encamped; but, as I have shown in the note on 8, §§ 3=5, it is very doubtful whether he did cross there. Another objection is that Beaurieux, which is about two miles north of the Aisne, could have been entirely surrounded by the Belgae, and therefore the force which Caesar sent to the relief of the garrison could not have got into the fort (7, §§ 1-2) unless the Belgae were extremely careless.

Vieux-Laon is at the required distance both from the bill of Mauchamp and from the plateau of Pontavert, on which Caesar must have encamped if he did not cross the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac. The hill which is now occupied by the town of Laton was once called Bibrax, and a little south of the plateau of Vieux-Laon is a village which was once called Bebrieux. It has been suggested that the inhabitants of Vieux-Laon abandoned it in the fifth century and migrated to Laon; that emigrants from Laon in their turn built a town upon the site of Bebrieux and named it after Bibrax, which their forefathers had inhabited, and that the name Bibrax was given to Laon because the inhabitants of the old Bibrax had migrated to it. Napoleon III observes, further, that Vieux-Laon, on its southern side, was unassailable by the Gallic method of assault (6, §§ 2-3); and he argues that the Belgae, with the carelessness of a half-barbarous people, would have neglected to invest it on that side (C.G., pp. 398-400).

Bibroci. See ANCALITES.

Bigorie, inhabited the department of the Hautes-Pyrenees

(C. G., p. 400).

Bituriges. The Bituriges occupied the diocese of Bourges (Avarioum), which preserves their name, and which included the departments of the Cher and Indre and the north-western part of the department of the Allier (C. G., p. 400).

Boi. See GORGOBINA.

Brannovices. See ATLERCI BRANNOVICES.

Bratuspantium cannot be identified with certainty. We only know that it was on or near the road by which Caesar marched from Noviodunum, which was almost certainly on the hill of Pommiers, about 21 miles north-west of Soissons, into the country of the Ambiani, whose chief town was Samarolina (Amiens); and that it was not the same as Caesaromagus (Beauvais), the Gallo Roman capital of the Bellovaci, which was built on virgin soil. It would be useless to mention here all the sites that have been proposed. There is something to be said for Breteuil, which is on a strong position near the Roman road from Soissons to Amiens, and close to which, in the valley of Vandeuil, a few Gallic and numerous Gallo-Roman antiquities have been found; but a French antiquary, Dr V Leblond, who has explored every yard of the country that belonged to the Bellovaci, prefers Mont-César, between 6 and 7 miles ESE, of Beauvais. The hill is perfectly suitable for a stronghold; but it is about 251 feet above the plain; and this seems hardly consistent with Caesar's statement that when be was encamping on the outskirts of Bratuspantium 'the women and children stretched out their hands from the wall ... and begged the Romans for peace' (ii, 13, § 3). I have marked Bratuspantium on the map on the site of Breteuil, but with

country of the latter was part of the Roman Province; and when Caesar was emphasizing the danger that was hkely to threaten the Province if the Helvetii were allowed to settle in the country of the Santoni (i, 10, §§ 1-2), he would have said that the country of the Santoni was not far from the country of the Tolosates. Some editors suppose that Caesar wrote not Eleutetis but Helviis; but the Helvii fought against Vercingetorix (vii, 65, § 2), whereas Eleutetis occurs in the list of tribes which sent troops to help him. I doubt whether Caesar wrote Eleutetis; but if he did, the Eleuteti were distinct from the Cadurci (C. G., pp. 402-3).

Cadurci (C. G., pp. 402-3).

Caerosi. This tribe is believed to have occupied a tract called in the eighth century pagus Caros or Carascus, north of

Trèves and on the banks of the Prum (C. G., p. 403).

Caleti. - The territory of this people included the Pays de Caux (payus Caletus), or the western and the central portion of the department of the Seine (C. G., p. 404).

Cantabri.—The Cantabri inhabited the northern part of Spain between the Basque Provinces and the neighbourhood of Oviedo.

Cantium corresponded approximately with Kent.

Carcaso stood upon the site of the modern Carcassonne.

Carnutes.—The territory of the Carnutes comprised the

dioceses of Chartres, Orleans, and Blois, or the greater part of the departments of the Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, and Loire-et-Cher (C. G., p. 404).

Cassi. See Ancalites.

Caturiges.-The Caturiges were an Alpine tribe; and Caesar says that they, as well as the Ceutrones and the Graioceli, occupied the heights when he was crossing the Alps in 58 B.C. on his way from the Cisalpine to the Transalpine province (i, 10, § 4). The route which he followed led over Mont Genevre, thence to Brigantio (Briancon), and thence, most probably, past Ebrodunum (Embrun), Caturigae or Caturigomagus (Chorges), and Vapincum (Gap) to Deu (Die) in the country of the Vocontin (see the note on 10, §§ 3 5). He does not mention any of the towns of the Caturiges. Ebrodunum, the only one which is mentioned by Ptolemy (Geogr., iii, 1, § 35), was, according to Strabo (iv. 1, § 3), on their western frontier; but the itineraries mention another, Caturigomagus, and, if it belonged to them in Caesar's time, their western frontier was almost certainly west of Ebrodunum. If the reader will compare Caesar's account of his march with the map, he will see that they must also have possessed Brigantio, though Ptolemy (Geogr., iii, 1, § 36) assigns it to the Segustani; unless, indeed, the latter, whom Caesar does not notice, were dependants (see p. 404) of the Caturiges. Thus the territory of the Caturiges corresponded with the southern part of the department of the Hautes-Alpes (C. G., pp. 404-5).

Cavillonum was on the site of Chalon-sur-Saone.

*Cenabum.—Most scholars are by this time convinced that Cenabum stood upon the site of Orleans, although a few still cling to the theory, which formerly had many defenders, that it ought rather to be identified with Gien, about 35 miles higher up the Loire. Everybody now admits that Orleans gree out of a Gallo-Roman town called Conabum, for the fact . proved by the itineraries, by the testimony of Ptolemy and various mediaeval writers, by the discovery of numerous coms. and by an inscription which was uncarthed in 1846 in the Faubourg St. Vincent at Orleans; but it has been maintained that this town was different from the Cenabum mentioned

by Caesar.

The principal arguments that have been brought against the orthodox view are that Caesar, marching from Agedineur (Sens) to relieve Gorgobina (vii, 9, § 6, 10, § 4), which was probably between the Allier and the Loire, would not have gone so far out of his way as Orleans; that the distance from Orléans to Gergovia is considerably more than 160 Roman miles, which, according to Caesar (3, § 3), was the distance from Cenabum to the country of the Arverni; that Orleans is not an a hill, whereas Gallie strongholds generally were; and that Caesar would not have been able to march from Sens to Orleans in four days, - the time which he says that it took him to march from Agedineum to Cenabum (11, §§ 1 5). All these objections can be easily answered. First, there is no reason why Caesar, even though his ultimate object was to re-Gorgobina, should not have gone out of his way to capture a town so important as Cenabum; for it was desirable to punish first of all, the Carnutes, who had been the first to rebel, and who, by the massacre of Roman citizens, had outraged the majesty of Rome (2; 3, § 1; 17, § 7; 2°, § 4). Besides how can we tell that, east of Orleans, any bridge spanned the Lore in that part of its course which crossed Caesar's line of man !, or that, if there were bridges, Vereingetorix had not destroyed them (see 34, § 3)? Secondly, one cannot be sure that Caracia estimate of the distance from Cenabum to the country of the Arvern was exactly right, or that when he said "the country of the Arverni (8, § 3) he meant Gergovia. Thirdly, some of the Gallie strongholds for instance, Avaricum and Luteciawere not built upon hills, and we may guther both from Caesar's narrative (3, § 1; 11, §§ 4-9) and from Strabo 11, 2, § 5 that Cenabum was rather a trading town than a stronghold If it had been really strong, is it likely that the Carnutes would have run away without making the slightest attempt to stana stege? Lastly, the distance from Sens to Orleans by the longest road was not more than 81 miles; and Caesar gives us to understand (11, § 3) that he was making haste. The distance by the shortest road was only about 67 miles.

The arguments for identifying Cenabum with Gien are hardly worth mentioning: they really amount to this, that if

¹ Many of the antiquaries who refused to identify Combum with Orleans maintained that it stood on high ground at Gren-le Vieux which is about a mile and a quarter north-west of Gien. But, as the words opportum Conabum pons fluments Liger's contingebut (vis. 11. § 6 prove, the town was in actual contact with the bridge. The antiquaries were therefore compelled to assume that it extended from Grea-le-Vieux right down to the banks of the river. This imaginary Conabum would have been far larger than any other Gallic town.

it was not Orléans it must have been Gion. There is no evidence that at Gien there was either a bridge or a Gallie town. As, however, Colonel Stoffel (see p. xxxv) was an advocate of Gien, we must not ignore his reasons. He identified Vellaunodunum, from which Caesar marched in two days to Cenabum (11, §§ 1 5), with Toucy, which is 37 miles east of Gren; and he insisted that this was just the distance which Cuesar would have covered in two marches. But there is no evidence whatever that Vellaunodunum was at Toucy.

On the other hand, there is conclusive evidence that Cenabum was not at Gren. First, after the conquest of Gaul Gren was not in the territory of the Carnutes, but in that of the Senones; and there is no reason to suppose that since Caesai's time it had changed hands. Secondly, it was not called Cenabum in the Middle Ages, but Giemus. Thirdly, in 51 n.c. Caesar left two legions at Cenabum to overawe the Carnutes (vin, 6, § 1). If Cenabum was at tilen, even assuming that Gien was in the country of the Carnutes, the legions were posted on the eastern limit of the Carnutian territory. From such a position how would they have been able to keep the Carnutes in check?

The conclusion, that Cenabum and Orléans were one, is as certain as that Lutecia stood upon the island of Notre-Dame

and Alesia upon Mont Auxors (C. G., pp. 405-15).

Cenimagni.—This tribe may perhaps have been identical with the Eceni or Iceni, who dwelt in Suffolk and Norfolk (A. B., p. 847).

Conomani. - See AULEROI CENOMANI.

Ceutrones (a). The Alpine Ceutrones (i, 10, § 4) occupied the valley of the Tarentaise and the adjoining mountains. Their frontier has been determined by an inscription which was discovered at Forelaz, between Chamonix and Sallanches (C. G., pp. 864, 415).

Ceutrones (b).—See NERVII.

Cocosates. - Coequosa, between Dax and Bordeaux, which is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine (p. 456), was doubtless the chief town of the Cocosates. Their territory was therefore in the western part of the department of Les Landes, between

Castetz and Mimizan (C. G., p. 415).

Condrusi.-The Condrusi were conterminous with the Eburones (iv, 6, § 4', 'the greater part of whose territory', says Caesar (v, 24, § 4), 'is between the Mease and the Rhme'; and they were between the Eburones and the Treven (vi, 32, § 1). Accordingly they are generally believed to have inhabited Condroz, which extends along the right bank of the Meuse, between Laege and Dinant, and which in the ninth century was

called Conditustum (C. G., p. 403).

Corrosolites. - This people inhabited the country round Corseul in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord. Their frontiers cannot be certainly defined, because the geography of this part of Gaul is obscure. The number of dioceses in the Aremorican peninsula (Brittany) greatly exceeds the number of states: all of them, except those of Vannes, Nantes, and Rennes, were created after the Gallo-Roman period by invaders from Britain; and when those invaders formed their dioceses they took no account of the existing political divisions. On

the south, however, the territory of the Coriosolites was probably separated from that of the Veneti by the natural burrier of the Montagnes Noires; and westward it may have extended as far as Ferns, which is supposed to represent a town called Fines. mentioned in the Rivery of Autonome (p. 387). Thus the territory of the Coriosolites corresponded more or less closely with the Côtes-du-Nord (C. G., pp. 415-18).

Daci. - The Dacians possessed Hungary, east of the river These. Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, west of the Pruth, &c.

Decetia is represented by the modern Decize, which to on

the Loire, about 20 miles south-east of Nevers.

Diablintes.—Caesar does not help us to determine the territory of this tribe; but Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 8, § 7) says that their chief town was Noeodunum, which in the Table of Pertuner (p. 23, col. 1, appears as Nu-Dionnum, on the road between Le Mans and Bayeux. Accordingly it is believed that they occupied the neighbourhood of Jublains, which preserves their name, and on the site of which the remains of a Gallo-Roman town have been discovered. Moreover, a document of the eighth century mentions condita Diablintica is district or canton of the Diablintes; as situated in page ('enomannico. The conclusion is that the Diablintes possessed the northern part of the diocese of Le Mans, the rest of which belonged to the Anlerci Cenomani (C. G., pp. 418-22).

Dubis was the Gallic name of the river Doubs.

Durocortorum, the chief town of the Remi, was on the site

Eburones.- The greater part of their country was between the Rhine and the Meuse (v. 24, § 4); so we may inter that the remaining part was west of the Meuse. Their neighbours on the south were the Treveri, the Segni, and the Condrusi (vi. 32. § 1); on the north the Menapii (33, §§ 1-2); and on the south-west the Atuatuci (v. 38, § 1). Their territory may also have been conterminous on the west with that of the Nervin. But it is impossible to define the frontiers of any of these peoples, except perhaps the Nervin; and therefore it is impossible to define the frontier of the Eburones. We only know that it extended westward of Boun and Cologne and included parts of the provinces of Limbourg and Liege (C.G., p. 357), See TREVERI.

Eburovices. See AULERCI EBUROVICES. Elaver was the Gallie name of the river Allier.

Eleuteti. See CADURCI. Elusates. The name of this people survives in that of Eauze, the country round which they possessed (C. G., p. 422)

Esuvii. - The Esuvii were one of the tribes from whom Crassus requisitioned corn (iii, 7, § 4) when he was sent to receive the submission of the states of Normandy and Brittany Their position has been determined with reasonable probability in this way. Pliny (Nat. Hist., iv, 18, § 107) mentions the Baiocasses, or, as he calls them, Bodiocasses, whose chief town was Augustodurus (Bayeux), and the Viducasses, whose chief town was Aregenua or Araegenue (Vieux, near Caen). The Notitio provinciarum (p. 263 (ii, 6)) mentions a people called the San, whose territory corresponded with the diocese of Seez. None

of these three tribes figures in the Commentaries. As Chesar (ii. 34) notices the Emvil side by side with the Aulerci (Cenomani and Eburovices), who possessed the dioceses of Le Mans and Evreux, it is generally believed that they inhabited the diocese of Secz, which is adjacent to those two dioceses. If this opinion is right, the Esuvii and the Saii were the same, and the Esuvii were not a maritime people, though Caesar (ii, S4) says that they were. It seems more probable that they also possessed the territories of the Buiocasses and the Viducasses, and that, just as the Helvetii were divided into four page, or class (i. 12, § 4), so the Baiocasses, the Viducasses, and the Saii were page of the Esuvii (C. G., pp. 422-4).

Gabali. - The Gabali, who were dependants of the Arverni (vii, 75, § 2), inhabited the Gévaudan, in the department of the Lozere (C. G., p. 371).

Garumna was the native name of the Garonne.

Garumni .- The Garumni probably dwelt in the upper valley of the Garonne (C. G., p. 425).

Gates. I cannot find any satisfactory evidence for locating this Aquitanian tribe (C. G., p. 425). Geidumni. See Nervii.

Genava was, I need hardly say, the Gallic name of Geneva. Gergovia was long ago identified with a mountain which rises fully 1,200 feet above the plain, about 4 miles south of Clermont-Ferrand. It is the only mountain in Auvergnethe country of the Arverm-which corresponds with Caesar's

narrative (vii, 35; 36, §§ 1-2, 5; 44-6).

Gorgobina was the stronghold, or the chief stronghold, of the Boi (vii, 9, § 6). Caesar says (i, 28, § 5) that after he had defeated the Helvetii he allowed the Boi, at the request of the Aedui, to settle in Aeduan territory; and he adds that the Aedui made this request because they knew that the Boi were brave. One might be inclined to infer that the Boi were established in the western part of the Aeduan territory, where they would serve as an outpost against those old rivals of the Aedui, the Arverni. Indeed, unless their settlement was in that neighbourhood, Caesar's account (vii, 11, § 9; 12-13) of his march from Cenabum (Orléans) to Noviodunum and thence to Avaricum (Bourges), taken in conjunction with his statement that Vereingetorix, marching from the country of the Arverni to Gorgobina, passed through the country of the Biturges (9, § 6), cannot be explained. Besides, white Caesar was beauging Avaricum he expected a supply of corn from the Boi (17, § 2); and he would hardly have done so unless they had been near enough to forward the supply,—that is, somewhere in the western part of the Aeduan territory. M. Jullian, however, thinks that they were intended to serve as an outpost, not against the Arverni but against the Bituriges, and accordingly he believes that, besides the country between the Allier and the Loire, they also possessed a strip of land between the Aedui and the Bituriges, south of that part of the Loire which separated those two tribes (5, § 4), that is, south of the confluence of the Allier and the Loire (see HAEDUI). I cannot see what reason the Aedui had for establishing an outpost against the Bituriges, who were in a state of friendly dependence upon them (5, § 2).

To identify Gorgobina is at present impossible. Numerous guesses have been made; but most of them may be ignored. for the proposed sites are either outside the Aeduan frontier of otherwise irreconcilable with Caesar's narrative. Three only are worth considering: (1) St. Parize le Châtel, between the Allier and the Loire, stands upon ground which is better adapted for a Gallic stronghold than any other in this district (2) Sancerre, on the left bank of the Loire, about 30 miles north by west of Nevers, is also a very strong position. Its earliest known name was Castrum Gordonicum, and if Caesar wrote Gortona, which is found in the B MSS, it is more than likely that the stronghold of the Boi was Sancerre. But Sancerre is in the ancient diocese of Bourges, and therefore most probably belonged to the Bituriges. (3) La Guerche-sur-l'Aubois about II miles west by south of Nevers, has the support of voc Göler and of M. Jullian, who supposes that the site of the stronghold was the rising ground on which the church new stands. I do not agree with them, because, as I have already argued, it is unlikely that the Boi had any territory except in the peninsula formed by the Allier and the Loire. therefore, marked Gorgobina on the map on the site of St Pance le-Châtel, but with a note of interrogation (C. G., pp. 425 30)

Graioceli. This tribe, as the name shows, inhabited the Graian Alps. Where was their town, Ocelum? Causar (i, 10, 5) passed through it when he was returning from Italy to Transalpine Gaul, to deal with the Helvetii. He mays that it was the last, that is to say, the westernmost town in Cisalpine Gaul, and that he marched thence into the country of the Vocentii (q.v.) in 7 days. He crossed the Alps by way of Mat Genevre (see the note on 10, §§ 3-5), and in order to reach the pass he must have moved along the river Dora Riparia. According to Strabo (iv, 1, § 3), Ocelum was 99 Roman miles from Epeprodunum (Embrun); and, within a mile or two, this is the distance from Embrun, along the Roman road which ran past Brigantio (Briancon) and over Mont Genevre to Aviglana Four vases, on each of which an itinerary is inscribed, have been discovered at Bagni di Vicarello: three of them place Ocelum at 20 Roman miles from Turin, and two of them at the same distance from Susa. These figures nearly correspond with the actual distances of Avigliana and of Drubiagho from Tune and from Susa respectively, Drubiaglio being on the northern and Avigliana opposite it on the southern bank of the Dara Riparia. According to the fourth vase, there was a statue called Ad Fines, 23 Roman miles from Turin; but the Inneres of Antonine (p. 341) gives 18 Roman miles as the distance, and in another passage (pp. 356-7) 16. An inscription, containing the words finibles) COTTI 'on the frontier of Cottius'- has been found at Drubinglio; and Strabo (iv. 1, § 3) says that Ocelum was the boundary of Cottius's kingdom. The insert tion proves that at a town which stood upon the site of Aviglans was collected the duty of 21 per cent. (quadragemma or one fortieth) which was levied upon merchandise; and on the fourth vase Ad Fines is called Ad Fines XXXX, which means 14 Fines quadrugesimae. Accordingly Desjardins identified Ad F. 180 with Avigliana and Ocelum with Drubiaglio. If he was right

there were two Roman roads in the valley of the Dora Riparia, one on the left bank and the other on the right. He asserts that there were, and that mile-stones found between Turin and Susa prove it. I can find no evidence for his assertion; and Mommsen (C. l. L., v, pars ii, pp 811-12) denies it. Mommsen points out, further, that, according to the anonymous geographer of Ravenna (ed. M. Parthey and G. Pinder, p. 250, 1-3), Ad Fines and Ocelum were on the same road, the former being nearer to Turin. He concludes that these two towns were very close to one another; and this much at all events is certain (C. G., pp. 430-2).

Grudii. See NERVII.

Haedui.—This tribe was so called by Caesar: but as the form Aedui is more familiar, we may use it except when we are quoting from Caesar's book. The territory of the Aedui comprised the dioceses of Autun (Augustodunum), Chalon-sur-Saone (Cavillonum), Macon (Matisco), and Nevers (Noviodunum). This territory corresponded with the departments of the Saone-et-Loire and Nievre and parts of the Côte-d'Or and the Allier. A mile-stone erected in A. D. 259 at the distance of 72 Roman miles from Augustodunum on the road to Autessiodurum (Auxerre) stood, as we learn from the inscription which it bears, Acduorum finibus, and was also in the territory that belonged to the civitan Antessiodurum. Therefore, if Desjarding is right in saying that Aeduorum finibus means 'in the country of the Aedui', in A. D. 259, if not in the time of Caesar, the Aedui also possessed the Auxerrois. Desjardins argues that unless finibus means 'territory', the diocesan boundary does not represent the boundary between the imperial civitates, Autessiodurum and Augustodunum; but Mommsen (C. I. L., xiii, pars 2, fasc. 2, p. 682) is probably right in holding that finibus is here equivalent to con-

finto (C. G., pp. 351-3, 473 [here modified]).

Helvii.—This tribe (vii, 7, § 5) possessed the Vivarais, which
forms the southern part of the department of the Ardèche

(C. G., p. 432).

Illyricum extended east of the Adriatic, as far southward as

Epirus and Macedonia and eastward as far as Moesia.

(Portus) Itius. Between Dieppe and Ghent there is not a harbour, a roadstead, or a fishing-port which has not been at one time or another during the last four centuries identified with Portus Itius. But the reader will be quite safe in ignoring almost all of them. Caesar had ascertained before he embarked for Britain in 54 B.C. that Portus Itius was the most convenient starting point for his fleet, which numbered over 800 small craft (v, 2, § 3; 8, § 6): he sailed from it to the eastern coast of Kent, certainly north of Walmer and almost certainly between Sandown Castle and Sandwich (see the note on iv, 23, § 6); and he reckoned the length of the passage at about 30 Roman miles (v, 2, § 3). It has been said that any such calculation, made before the time of scientific map-making, was worthless; but in the twelfth century an Arab geographer estimated the distance between Wissant and England correctly, and early in the seventeenth century Kentish seamen told the German geographer, Cluver, that the run from Dover to Boulogne was 32 Euglish miles, -an estimate which erred by less than a mile (A. B.,

p. 562, n. 3). Anyhow Caesar's account of his voyage (v. 8, § 2-4) proves that his statement was not far wrong. It is clear, then, that we need not look for Portus Itius south of Boulogue or east of Calais. Calais is out of the question: it was not a port at all in Caesar's time, indeed it was not even mentioned before the twelfth century, and to sail from it to any place in England with a south-west wind (8, § 2) would have been impossible Ambleteuse and Sangatte may also be rejected: the former was a tiny port, in which Caesar's huge fleet could not have fount room; the latter had no recommendation at all. Only two places remain,—Boulogne and Wissant, which is between Cape Blane Nez and Cape Gris-Nez. It is now generally believed that Portus Itius was Boulogne. But without excavating for trace of Caesar's camps it is not possible to do more than show that

this opinion is highly probable.

It is certain that the harbour from which Caesar sailed in 55 B. C. was Boulogne. This has been proved in Ancient Britain (pp. 558, 581-2, 588), and the argument is summarized in the note on iv, 22, § 4. It is there shown by the unanimas testimony of nautical experts that if Caesar had sailed from any other port, his cavalry transports which, after they were started (iv, 28), could not have done so. But Caesar does not may that the port from which he started in 55 B. C. was Portce Itius; indeed he does not mention Portus Itius in the Fourth Commentary, and the former of the two passages in which he mentions it in the Fifth (2, § 3) might suggest that in 54 B .. he used it for the first time. For he tells us that he ordered all the ships to assemble at the Itian harbour, from which he had ascertained that the passage to Britain was most convenient'. Certainly these words do not prove that he had not sailed from the Itian harbour in 55; but they might suggest that he had since found that it would be better to use a new harbour, as his fleet was now eight times as numerous as it had been in the previous year. Now there is not the slightest doubt that even in 54 Boulogne was in most respects by far the most convenient port for his purpose. It was then considerate larger and deeper than when Napoleon I chose it as the principal port for his intended invasion of England, and it could have sheltered the whole of Caesar's fleet. It was connected by roads with the interior, and therefore the supplied which he needed for his army could easily have been transported to it. The country near it is fertile, whereas the country near Wissant is barren. Ships could have been band at Boulogne, but not at Wissant, where there could have been no dockyards, therefore if Portus Itius was Wissant, Labienas who was left by Caesar in charge of 'the ports' (%, § 1, most have ordered the sixty ships which were built while (aesar = 1) in Britain (23, § 4) to be built at Boulogne. Lastly, Cook could have sailed to Britain with a south-west wind not conveniently from Boulogne than from Wissant. But Boulogne may have been open to one serious objection: I say 'may last been', because we do not know enough about the sn est harbour of Boulogne to be sure that the objection estated When Napoleon was preparing to invade England the admira-

in charge of the flotilla at Boulogne found it impossible, in the most favourable circumstances, to get more than 100 vessels out of the harbour in one tide; and therefore it was necessary for each successive relay of ships to anchor outside in the roadstead until the whole flotilla had cleared the harbour. But experience proved that it was dangerous to keep more ships in the roadstead than would be able, in case an unfavourable wind arose, to return for shelter into the harbour; for south-westerly winds, which were favourable for the voyage, generally made the roadstead unsafe. Now Caesar says (8, § 2) that he 'set sail towards sunset' (ad solis occasum naves solvit); and these words appear to mean that his fleet began to move out of the harbour towards sunset. If so, assuming that Portus Itius was Boulogue, the whole business of clearing the harbour must have been completed within an hour and a half, or the fleet would have been strung out over a space of at least 7 nautical miles. Perhaps, if the harbour was sufficiently large and deep, such a feat would have been just practicable; but, as there were more than 800 ships, the crews could not have accomplished it unless they were very smart and perfectly organized. It is, indeed, possible to interpret Caesar's words in the sense that the leading ships had begun to move out some hours before sunset and anchored in the roadstead until the whole fleet had cleared the harbour; but Caesar, like Napoleon, may perhaps have feared that freshening winds would make the anchorage unsufe. On the other hand, from Wissant, or rather from the beach between Cape Gris-Nez and Cape Blanc-Nez, the shallow flat-bottomed vessels, which had been specially constructed 'to enable them to be . . . hauled up on shore '(1, § 2), could have started simultaneously; and Caesar may perhaps have thought that this advantage would outweigh all the disadvantages of Wissant.

The upshot of the matter is this. The balance of probability is greatly in favour of Boulogne; but unless the question is settled by excavating for traces of the Roman camps, an element of doubt, however slight, will remain (A. B., pp. 552-95; C. G.,

pp. 432 8).

Latobrigi.—The Latobrigi, the Rauraci, and the Tulingi were near neighbours of the Helvetii (i. 5, § 4). According to Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 9, § 9), the chief towns of the Rauraci were Augusta (Augst), about 7 miles east by south of Basle, and Argentovaria, which was probably near Heidolsheim, close to the common frontier of Upper and Lower Alsace: but this evidence is not decisive; for, like the Ubii and other Rhenish tribes, the Rauraci may have changed their abode before Ptolemy wrote, or their territory may have been smaller in Caesar's time than in Ptolemy's. It is impossible to do more than guess at the positions of the other two tribes; for we have no clue except doubtful similarity of names. The Latobrigi are commonly placed in the neighbourhood of Brugge, on the river commonly placed in the neighbourhood of Brugge, on the river Commonly placed in the Stühlingen, a town near Schaffhausen (C. G., pp. 438-42).

Lemonum, the chief town of the Pictones (viii, 26, § 1),

stood upon the site of Poitiers.

Lemovices.—This tribe possessed the ancient discrete of Lim got, which corresponded roughly with the departments of the Haute-Vienne, Correce, and Creuse C. G., pp. 442-4

Lepontii. The Lepontii inhabited those parts of Switzerland and Italy which he south of the sources of the Rhone and the Rhine and north of Lake Maggiore. Their name survives in

that of the Lepontine Alpa-

Lougi.—The Leuci (i. 40, § 11), whose chief town was Tullum (Toul), possessed the discesse of Toul, or the department of the Vosges, and perhaps also the discess of Verlum, or the scathern parts of the departments of the Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle. This diocess corresponded with the territory of the Versidenesses, who are not mentioned in any document earlier than the Notitia provinciarum; and we do not know whether they were grouped with the Leuci or the Mediomatrici (C. 6., p. 444).

Levaci. See Neavit.

Lexovii.—This tribe possessed the diocese of Lisieux, which comprised adjacent parts of the departments of the Calvados and the Eure (C, G), p. 444.

Liger was the Gallic name of the Loire.

Lingones.-The territory of the Lingones comprised the

dioceses of Langres and Dijon (C.G., pp. 444-5).

Magetobriga. —It is impossible to locate Magetobriga: we only know that it was either in the country of the Aedm or in that of the Sequani (i, 31, §§ 6-12). The only one of numerous guesses which rests upon anything like a solid foundative identifies it with Broic, close to a marsh called Moigte de Brachear the confluence of the Oignon and the Saone. According to d'Anville, a piece of pottery, bearing the inscription MAG. ETOR was found at Moigte-de-Broic; but if it ever existed, it was long ago lust (C. G. pp. 445-6).

ago lost (C. G., pp. 445-6).

Mandubii. The Mandubii possessed Alesia, or Mont Auxos (vii, 68, § 1), which is about 32 miles north-west of Dijon. Therefore territory therefore comprised part of the Câte-d'Or, but her much it is impossible to tell. As Caesar says (90, § 1) the after he had captured Alesia he 'started for the country of the Acdui' (in Haddios proficescitor), it may be concluded that the Mandubi were not in Acdua territory; but they were provided to the transport of that regular (C. G., pp. 446, 7).

probably dependants of that people (C.G., pp. 446-7).

Matiaco (va, 90, § 7) was on the site of Macon.

Matrona (i. 1, § 2) was the Celtic name of the Marne.

Meclosedum was on an island in the Seine, opposite the

site of Melun.

Mediomatrici. The Mediomatrici are mentioned by the writer of iv. 10, between the Sequani and the Tribect (q ramong the tribes whose territories bordered on the Rhine, be if that statement holds good for the time of Caesar, they may have possessed the country round Worms and Spires, which is Ptolemy's time belonged to the Vangiones and the Nemeter Their chief town was Divodurum (Metz). Their territory publify included that of the Verodunenses, whose name sure in 'Verdun', and who are not mentioned by Caesar (top. 447). See Level.

Molds. A tribe called Melds, which was mentioned

Strabo (iv, 3, § 5), Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 8, § 11), and other writers, certainly occupied the diocese of Meaux, that is to say, the northern part of the department of the Seine-et-Marne and a fraction of the south-eastern part of the department of the Oise; but some commentators deny that Caesar's Meldi were the same. For Caesar says (v, 5, § 2) that on arriving at Portus Itius, where he had ordered his fleet to assemble, he found that 60 ships, which had been built in the country of the Meldi, had been prevented by contrary winds from reaching the harbour, and had returned to the place from which they had started. Portus Itius was either Wissant or, much more probably, Boulogne. The troops who built the fleet had wintered in the country of the Belgae (iv. 38, § 4; v. 1, § 1): therefore all the ships had been built on or east of the Seine; and Strabo (iv. 3, § 3) says that Caesar's naval arsenal was at the mouth of that river. It has been argued, first, that as the wind prevented those ships which had been built in the country of the Meldi, but not the others, from reaching Portus Itius, and as the bulk of the fleet must have been constructed in or south of that harbour, we must look for the Meldi to the north of it; secondly, that Caesar would not have built ships so far from the sea as Meaux; and thirdly, that even if he had done so, the 60 ships would not have sailed back up the Seine and the Marne. Accordingly it has been suggested that Caesar's Meldi inhabited the country round Maldeghem, about 10 miles east of Bruges! But the 60 ships may have sailed from the same side of Portus Itius as the rest, for the wind which stopped them may not have arisen until after the others had reached port; it is certain that in the eighteenth century timber used for constructing barges at Rouen came from the neighbourhood of Meaux; and Caesar does not say that the 60 ships returned to the country of the Meldi, but only that they returned to the place from which they had sailed, probably the mouth of the Seine, where they may have remained for a time after they had dropped down the river from Meaux. The word Muldeghem has no connexion with Meldi, but is derived from the Dutch plant-name, melde; and it is absurd to suppose that Caesar would have established a dockyard on

the North Sea, near Bruges (C. G., pp. 447 9).

Menapii.—The Menapii possessed land on the right bank of the Rhine, not far from the sea, as well as on the left (iv, I, § 1; 4, § 2); 'the island of the Batavi', which is mentioned by the writer of iv, 10, may have belonged to them as well, for perhaps it was not occupied by the Batavi before the time of Augustus (see the first note on iv, 10); and their country was bounded on the south by that of the Eburones (vi, 5, § 4) and on the west by that of the Morini (Strabo, iv, 3, § 5; Pliny, Nat. Hist., iv, 17, § 166). The land which belonged to them on the right bank of the Rhine was in the neighbourhood of Cleve and Xanten (see the note on iv, 1, § 1 [non longe a marr]). So much is certain; but to trace the frontier which separated the Menapii from the Morini is difficult, if not impossible.

According to Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 9, §§ 4 5), the eastern limit of the Morini was the Tabula. This river, which is not mentioned by any other writer, is generally supposed to have been

the Scheldt; and if it was not, Ptolemy does not mention the Scheldt at all. But every other ancient writer who mentions the Scheldt calls it Scaldis; and Walckenaer maintains that the Tabula was the Aa. The known ancient name of the Aa was, however, Agnio or Agniona: so it is clear that either the Aa or the Scheldt had two names; and the balance of probability is evidently in favour of identifying the Tabula with the Scheldt. Here a difficulty arises. A place called Castellus Menapiorum, which is mentioned in the Table of Peutinger (p. 13, col. 2), was undoubtedly Cassel, about 11 miles northeast of St. Omer; therefore, unless Menapionum was written by mistake for Morinorum, the Scheldt was not the custern boundary of the Morini when the Table was compiled. But the castellum of the Menapii is also mentioned by Ptolemy; and as he makes the Meuse their western frontier, it is clear that. unless he defined their position wrongly, the castellum which he mentions was not Cassel. Perhaps the Morini were punished for their repeated revolts in the time of Caesar by being forced to surrender the eastern part of their territory to the Menapu, if so, we may suppose that Castellum Menopiorum (Cassel, was not built or did not belong to the Menapu until after they migrated into this district. My own belief is that in Cassar's time the Scheldt, as a natural boundary, formed the common frontier of the two tribes: if the Menapii had then possessed the country between the Scheldt and the Au, it would be difficult to understand why they only contributed 7,000 men to the Belgic host in 57 B. C. (ii, 4, § 9), while the Morini contributed 25,000 (C. G., pp. 449-53).

Morini. The Morini were bounded on the west by the Ambiani, from whom they were separated by the river Cauche. on the south by the Atrebates (and perhaps also by the Nervit, and on the east by the Menapii (Strabe, iv, 3, § 5; Pliny, Nat Hist., iv, 17, § 106). Their eastern frontier, as I have shown in the preceding article, was probably the Scheldt (C. G.

pp. 449 53).

Namnetes.-The territory of this tribe corresponded with the ancient diocese of Nantes, or that portion of the department of the Loire-Inferieure which lies on the right bank of the Loire, and is bounded on the north-east by the Seminor

(C. G., p. 453).

Nantuates.—The Nantuates possessed the territory that extended on the south of the lake of Geneva as far west as the frontier of the Allobroges (iii, 1, § 1), which was probably formed by the river Dranse. As their chief town, Agaunum. stood upon the site of St. Maurice, and their eastern neighbours. the Veragri (q. v.), occupied the western part of the Valant the territory of the Nantuates comprised the eastern part of the Chablais and the north-western part of the Valas (C. G., pp. 453 4).

In iv, 10, which was not written by Caesar, it is said that the Rhine rises in the country of the Lepontii, and flows through the countries of the Nantuates, Helvetii, Sequani, Mediomatrics, Tribuci, and Treveri. If the unknown writer did not make a blunder, these Nantuates were different different as a group if not in blood-from the Nantuates mentioned in iii, 1, 3 1

who lived in the Chablais and the Valais; and there is no evidence for fixing their whereabouts (C. G., pp. 454-5).

Narbo is now Narbonne.

Nemetes.—The Nemetes are mentioned by Caesar (i, 51, § 2) among the tribes who fought in the army of Ariovistus; and he says that the entire army of Ariovistus took part in the campaign (38, § 1), and that the few individuals who survived the battle and the retreat recrossed the Rhine (53, §§ 1-2). If these statements were accurate, the Nemetes who were settled on the left bank round Spires in the time of Pliny (Nat. Hist., iv. 17, § 106) must have been immigrants, descended from a portion of the tribe which had not followed Ariovistus into Gaul; but when Caesar wrote that Ariovistus had taken the field cum suis omnibus copies (i, 38, § 1) he may only have meant 'with all his [available] forces'. In that case, however, we should have expected to find that those Nemetes who did not take part in the campaign had remained in the country which Ariovistus wrested from the Sequani (31, § 10), that is to say, the plain of Alsace.

I have not marked the Nemetes on the map, because I only profess to represent Gaul as it was in the time of Caesar; and we do not know exactly what territory was occupied by the Nemetes before the defeat of Ariovistus (C. G., pp. 455-6).

Nemetocenna was identical with Nemetacum (Ptolemy, Geogr., ii, 9, § 4), which stood upon the site of Arras (C. G.,

p. 456).

Nervii.-The Nervii are not mentioned in the Notitia procinciarum: but in their stead we find the civitas Camaracensium; and accordingly it has been concluded that their territory corresponded with the ancient diocese of Cambrai (Camaracum), which comprised Hainault, that part of Brabant which lies west of the Demer and the Dyle, East Flanders, and part of the province of Antwerp. Perhaps it extended as far northward as the estuary of the Scheldt; for Caesar (ii, 28, § 1) says that the Nervii, before encountering him in 57 B.C., sent their non-combatants for safety in aestuaria, which can only mean the lowlying tracts bordering that estuary. But it is not certain that the aestuaria were in Nervian territory (C. G., Pp. 456-7).

The geographical positions of the dependants of the Nerviithe Centrones, Geidumni, Grudii, Levaci, and Pleumoxu-are unknown. Various attempts have been made to fix them; but there is no evidence except doubtful resemblance of names,for example, between Goldumni and Geidines, near Dinant

(C. G., pp. 457-8).
Nitiobroges.—The Nitiobroges possessed the diocese of Agen (Aginnum) and perhaps also that of Condom, which was originally included in it,—that is to say, the greater part of the department of the Lot-et-Garonne and a small fraction of the department of the Tarn-et-Garonne. It is doubtful, however, whether they had any territory south of the Garonne; for the Bituriges Vivisci possessed lands on its left bank, and therefore if the river in its central course did not separate the Celtae from the Aquitani, it did so nowhere, and Caesar's statement in i, 1, § 2 was inaccurate. But, as I have already

remarked in the note on that passage, Caesar's statements about frontiers were sometimes loose (C. G., pp. 458 9).

Noreia stood upon the site of Neumarkt in Styria.

Noricus ager, or Noricum, comprehended, roughly speaking, that part of Austria which lies between the lnn, the

Danube, Hungary, and Italy.

Noviodunum (Biturigum).—The only clues that Caesar gives as to the position of this town are, that it was on the road from Cenabum (Orléans) to (forgobina; that Vercingetoris, on hearing that Caesar was marching from Cenabum, abandoned the siege of Gorgobina and marched against Caesar; that his cavalry appeared before Noviodunum on the day on which Caesar reached it, and apparently a few hours after Caesar's arrival; that Caesar, after receiving the surrender of Noviodunum, marched against Avaricum (Bourges); and that Vercingetorix followed him by easy stages (vii, 11, § 9 13; 16, § 1). Probably Caesar had intended to march to Gorgobina by way of Avaricum; for by attacking or threatening so important a town he would have compelled Vercingetorix to raise the

siege.

Not to mention mere guesses, Noviodunum has been identified with ten different towns; but some of them do not satisfy the requirements of Caesar's narrative; and, with one exception, there is no evidence for the rest. Readers of this book need only consider what is to be said for that one. Villate, near Neuvy-sur-Barangeon. Villate is on the Roman road from Cenabum to Avaricum; and though it is only 18 miles from Bourges, Caesar probably marched a much greater distance. in order to avoid the forests on the north and the marshes which nearly surrounded the town, and to reach his camping ground on the south-eastern side (15, § 5; 17, § 1): so he might fairly have said that Vercingetorix had followed him by easy stages (minoribus itineribus). Celtic remains, Roman coins belonging to the period comprised between the reigns of Augustus and Gratian, and the rums of a building which is supposed to have been a Gallo-Roman theatre have been discovered at Villate All this, indeed, only shows that Villate may have been Noviedunum; but as every conceivable site seems to have been proposed, and as there is more to be said for Villate than for any other, I mark Noviodunum there on the map with a not of interrogation (C. G., pp. 459-64).
Noviodunum (Haeduorum). — Although direct evidence is

Noviodunum (Haeduorum).—Although direct evidence is wanting, this town undoubtedly stood upon the site of Nevers Caesar (vii, 55. § 1) simply describes it as 'advantageously situated on the banks of the Loire' (ad mpos Ligens oportume beapositum). The Gallo-Roman town of Nivernum, which, as the itineraries show, was at Nevers, was identified by mediacral writers with Noviodunum: unless Noviodunum perished, which as it was a most important place, is hardly conceivable, it was certainly Nivernum, because there was no other Gallo Roman town with which Noviodunum can be identified; and the great strength of the site of Nevers would have recommended it to

Caesar (C. G., p. 464).

Noviodunum (Suessionum) was a strongly fortified tows (ii, 12, § 2): it was a long day's march from Caesar's camp of

the Aisne (5, § 4), or perhaps from another camp a little lower down the valley (see the note on 12, § 1); and we may fairly suppose that it was the chief stronghold of the Suessiones. Caesar's camp on the Aisne was either on the hill of Mauchamp, about a mile and a half NNE of Berry-au-Bac, or on the plateau of Chandardes, about 5 miles nearer Soissons (see the note on

8, §§ 3-5). Noviodunum was certainly not Augusta Suessionum (Soissons), the Gallo-Roman capital of the Suessiones; for this was an entirely new town. There is only one site for which any real evidence can be produced; but that evidence is very strong. An important Gallic fortress on the hill of Pommiers, about 21 miles north-west of Soissons, has been excavated. The ruins have yielded over 2,500 Gallic coins and 19 Roman ones earlier than 57 B.c., -the year in which Caesar captured Noviodunum; and quite close to Pommiers, on its eastern side, the entrenchments of a Roman camp, which may well have been Caesar's, have also been revealed. Probably the fortress of Pommiers was the old capital of the Suessiones, which was succeeded by the Gallo-Roman Augusta Suessionum, just as Bibracte (i, 23, § 1) was succeeded by Augustodunum (C. G., pp. 464-6).

Ocelum. See GRAIOCELI. Octodurus, See VERAGRI.

Oppidum Cassivellauni.-Caesar does not give details enough to enable us to locate this fort with certainty. Immediately after the sentence (v, 21, § 1) in which he says that he prohibited his soldiers from plundering the Trinovantes, he informs us that the stronghold of Cassivellaunus was not far off. We may fairly conclude that it was near the common frontier of the Trinovantes and Cassivellaunus. Verulamium, which was situated immediately west of St. Albans, fulfils this condition; it was the capital of Tasciovanus, the son and successor of Cassivellaunus; and the marshes which Caesar mentions (§ 2) might have been formed by the river Ver, Accordingly the oppidum is generally identified with Verulamium; and the conclusion is not improbable (A. B., pp. 699 702).

Osismi.—According to Pomponius Mela (iii, 6, § 48), the island of Sena, or Sein, about 30 miles south by west of Brest, was opposite territory which belonged to the Osismi; and Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 8, §§ 5 6) implies that the country of the Veneti extended northward as far as the Gobacan promontory, . the Pointe du Raz. The Osismi, then, inhabited the department of Finistere; and we shall not go far wrong if we assume that the Montagnes Noires - a natural boundary - separated the

that the Montagues (C. G., pp. 466-7).

Paemani.—The Paemani, who are mentioned by Caesar conjointly with the Condrusi, Eburones, and Caerosi (ii, 4, § 10), most probably occupied the Pays de Famenne, which appears to retain their name, and adjoins on the west Condroz, the

territory of the Condrusi (C. G., p. 404).

Parisi.—The territory of the Parisi corresponded with the modern diocese of Paris, that is to say, the department of the Seine and part of the department of the Seine et-Oise (C. G.,

Petrocorii.—This tribe possessed the ancient diocese of

Périqueux, which was nearly identical with the department

of the Dordogne (C. G., p. 467).

Pictones.-The Pictones occupied the ancient diocese of Poitiers, which included the departments of the Vendee, Deux-Sevres, and Vienne, the southern part of the Loire Inferieure, and the western part of the Maine-et-Loire (C. G., p. 467)

Pirustae. This tribe, according to Ptolemy (Groge, ii, 16, § 5), dwelt in the eastern part of Albania, east of Dyrrachum (Durazzo); but Strabo (vii, 5, § 3) says that they for a people of the same name?) were in Pannonia. According to Carac. they were not in Illyricum; therefore he probably meant the tribe which Strabo mentions.

Pleumoxii. See NERVII.

Ptianii. The position of this tribe cannot be determined (C. G., p. 467).

Rauraci. See LATOBRIGI.

Redones.-As the Redones are twice called a maritime people (ii, 34: vii, 75, § 4), they must have possessed, besider the diocese of Rennes, the strip of coast between the Rance and the Couesnon, which separated the Venelli from the Coriosolites

(C. G., pp. 467-8).

Bemi.-Besides the ancient diocese of Reims, the Remi probably also possessed that of Chalons, formed out of the territory of the Catuvellauni, who are not mentioned by any writer before the time of Constantine. According to Capar (ii, 3, § 1), the Remi were conterminous with the Celtae would be true whether the Catuvellauni were grouped with the Remi or the Lingones; but most probably their territory belonged to the former, who were the more powerful (vi. 12. § 7). See C. G., pp. 468-9.

Rhenus,-the Rhine. Rhodanus, the Rhône.

Ruteni.—The territory of this people was identical with the ancient diocese of Rodez, that is to say, the greater part of the department of the Aveyron and the northern part of that of the Tarn (C. G., p. 469).

Sabis,-the Sambre.

Samarobriva stood upon the site of Amiens. See p. 403 and

C. G., p. 469.

Santoni. - The Santoni possessed the dioceses of Saintes and Angouleme and the Pays d'Aunis; in other words, the departments of the Charente and Charento-Inferieure and part of the Gironde (C. G., p. 470).

Seduni. The name of this tribe (iii, I, § 1) is preserved by the town of Sion, or Sitten, which is in the valley of the upper Rhône, about 17 miles ENE, of Martigny (C. G., p. 454).

Segnt. - The name of this tribe, which, as Caesar says (14 32, § 1), was between the Eburones and the Treveri, is appa rently preserved in that of Sinei or Signi, a town in the county of Namur (C. G., p. 404).

Segontiaci. Judging by coins, the territory of this trib-(v, 21, § 1) may have been conterminous with and was probable north of that of the British Atrebates, who possessed parts of

Hampshire and Berkshire (A B, pp. 346-7).

Segusiavi.—Caesar says (i, 10, § 5) that the Segusiavi were

the first people outside the Province, beyond the Rhône '; and it is evident from 12-13 that when he entered their country he was on the eastern bank of the Saone. The greater part of their territory, however, was on the western bank; for two of their towns, Rodumna (Roanne) and Forum Segusiavorum (Feurs), which Ptolemy mentions (Geogr., ii, 8, § 11), were on that side, and indeed Rodumna was west of the Loire. Their chief town was Lugdunum (Lyons); and the western part of their country seems to have comprised that part of the diocese of Lyons which was on the right bank of the Rhone and of the Saone. It is impossible to define the tract which they possessed between the Rhône and the Saone; but it was probably very small, for Trevoux, which is 25 miles south of Macon, being situated between two places called Ambérieux, may be supposed to have belonged to the Ambarri (C. G., pp. 470-1).

Senones. - The Senones certainly pussessed the diocese of Sens; and the dioceses of Auxerre (Autessiodurum) and Troyes are generally attributed to them as well. Autessiodurum, which is not mentioned by any writer earlier than Ammianus Marcellinus, is assigned in the Notitia provinciarum (p. 265 [iv, 4]) to the Senones; but see HAEDUI. The diocese of Troyes represented the territory of the Tricasses, who are not mentioned by Caesar. Probably, then, as the reader will see if he looks at the map, they were dependants or a subdivision of the Senones (C. G., pp. 471-3).

Sequana,—the Seine. Sequani. The Sequani were separated from the Helvetii by the Jura (i, 2, § 3), from the Leuci by the Vorges, from the Aedui, according to Strabo (iv, 3, § 2) and Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 8, § 12), by the Saone, and from the Allobroges, in part (see B. G., 1, 11, 6 5), by the Rhone. The Aedui, however, probably possessed those parts of the dioceses of Chalon (Cavillonum) and Mücon (Matisco) (vii, 90, § 7) which extend eastward of the Saone; and the Sequam were cut off from the lower reaches of that river by the Ambarri and the Segusiavi. Roughly speaking, their territory corresponded with the diocese of Besançon (Vesontio) and comprised Franche-Comté and the greater part of Alsace (C. G., pp. 478-4).

Sibusates. - The Sibusates probably dwelt in the neighbourhood of Sobusse, between Dax and Bayonne; but there is no

evidence except the resemblance between the names.

Sotiates. - The Sotiates possessed the country round Sos in the department of the Lot-et-Garonne. The evidence for identifying Sos with the stronghold of the Sotiates which Crassus captured (ii, 21) is this. Sos was in the Middle Ages called Sotum: the Jerusalem Itinerary (p. 550) mentions a place called Scittium, which is identified by the statement of its distances from Elusa (Eauze) and Vasata (Bazas) with Sos: and the form Scit[t]ium may have been due to a misreading of Sotium, the scribe mistaking an ill-formed o for ci. Crassus, having passed through the country of the Nitiobroges (see the note on iii, 20, § 2), entered Aquitania, and the Sotutes were the people whom he first encountered (20, § 3), which condition is satisfied by the position of Sos. Moreover, recent excavations at Sos prove that it was a Gallic stronghold (R. E. A., 1913, p. 81).

Only one objection is worth noticing here. The principal Gallic towns did not, as a rule, exchange their names for those of the tribes to which they belonged for example, Lutecia became Parisii) before the close of the third century, and by that time the Sountes were incorporated with the Elusates; accordingly it has been argued that the name of the town which Crassus captured could never have been effaced by the name Sotiates. and therefore that the town was not identical with Sos. But the answer is easy. The Tricasses, who are not mentioned by Caesar, were incorporated with the Senones; yet Augustohona, the name of their chief town, was effaced by the name Transmi (Troyes). See C. G., pp. 474 7, one argument in which is here modified.

Suessiones. - The Suessiones possessed the diocese of Soissons, that is to say, the greater part of the department of the Aisne, and probably also the diocese of Senlis, formed out of the territory of the Silvanectes, who were between them and the Bellovaci. Caesar implies (ii, 18, § 1) that the territories of the Bellovaci and the Suessiones were conterminous, and he does not mention the Silvanectes in his list of the Belgic tribes (4, §§ 5 10). We may therefore infer that they were dependants of or included among either the Bellovuci or the Sugariones; and as the latter, according to Caesar (4, & 6), had a very extensive territory, the diocese of Senlis probably be-

longed to them (C. G., pp. 397, 477).

Sugambri. This German tribe dwelt between the river Sieg. which preserves their name, and the Lippe. It would appear, then, that the territory of the Ubii, who were south of the Sugambri (iv, 18, § 2; 19, § 1), was bounded on the north by the Sieg; but some writers maintain that they also possessed a strip of land north of the Sieg as far as Cologne and between the Rhine and the Sugambri. If so, the Sugambri must have crossed their territory in 53 B.C. when they made their und into the country of the Eburones (vi. 35, §§ 4-6). But do not Caesar's words, Sugambri qui sunt proximi Rheno, prove that they crossed the Rhine immediately from their own territory? Cf. i, 54, § 1, and iii, 11, § 1.

Tarbelli. - The territory of the Tarbelli, according to Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 7, § 8), extended southward from the frontier of the Biturges Vivisci to the Pyrenees and therefore included the territories of the Cocosates and the Sibusates. The Tarbels were really separated from the Bituriges Vivisci by the Baiater who are not mentioned by Caesar; but under the Roman Empire several smaller tribes, of whom the Boiates were probably one, were evidently annexed to the Tarbelli and grouped with them under their name; and even in Caesar's time certain tribes whom he does not name may have been included with

them (C. G., pp. 477-9).

Tarusates.—The Tarusates are generally believed to have been identical with the Aturenses, who are not mentioned by Caesar, and who possessed the country round Aire (Atura-Some writers believe that the district of Tursan in the discreof Aire preserves their name; while others place them, for the same reason, in the neighbourhood of Tartas, which is about 15 miles north east of Dax (C. G., pp. 479-80). See VOCATAS

Tergestini, The Tergestini were the inhabitants of Tergeste, a town which is represented by the modern Trieste.

Tigurini.—An inscription containing the words PAG(i) TIGOR(inorum) has been found near Avenches, south of the lake of Morat; and accordingly the Tigurin; are supposed to have inhabited that part of Switzerland (C. G., p. 480). The reader will understand that the letters printed in small italics are not in the inscription; but he may be as sure that they have been rightly supplied as that M. C. C. stands for Marylebone Cricket Club. The art of deciphering Latin inscriptions was acquired gradually.

Tolosa stood upon the site of Toulouse.

Tolosates.-The Tolosates possessed that part of the territory of the Volcae Tectosages which corresponded with the ancient diocese of Toulouse (Tolosa), that is to say, the greater part of the department of the Haute-Vienne and a part of the

department of the Gers (C. G., p. 4×0).

Treveri.—Caesar says that the territory of the Treveri, whose name is recognizable in Treves, extended to the Rhine (iii, 11, § 1; vi, 9, § 5); that it was conterminous with the territory of the Remi (v, 24, § 2); and that it was separated from the Eburones by the Segni and Condrusi (vi, 32, § 1). It cannot be defined exactly, because we do not know whether the Treveri or the Mediomatrici, who were their southern neighbours, possessed the territory which afterwards belonged to the Vangiones, and because we cannot trace the frontiers of the Eburones, Segni, and Condrusi, with which no dioceses correspond. The northern boundary of the Treveri may have been the rugged valley of the Ahr or perhaps the river Vinxtbach, between the Ahr and the Moselle; and their territory comprised the greater part of the province of Luxembourg, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the southern part of Rhenish Prussia (C. G., p. 481).

Triboci.-The Triboci were one of the tribes that fought in the host of Ariovistus (i, 51, § 2), which had for some time been settled in the northern part of the country of the Sequani (31. § 10), that is to say, in the plain of Alsace. Caesar says (38, § 1) that the whole host of Ariovistus took part in the campaign, and (53, §§ 1-3) that after his defeat the very small remnant of his host that escaped destruction was driven across the Rhine. According to Strabo, however (iv, 3, § 4), the Triboci had taken up their abode in the country of the Mediomatrici. If the ancestors of these Triboci had invaded Gaul under Ariovistus, then, Caesar's statement notwithstanding, those who fought in the army of Ariovistus were only a portion of the tribe. Anyhow it is obviously impossible to determine the frontiers of the Triboci as they existed in the time of

Caesar (C. G., pp. 481-2).

Trinovantes.-This tribe inhabited Essex, for their chief town, Camulodunum (Ptolemy, Geogr., ii, 3, § 11), was on the site of Colchester.

Tulingi, See Latobrici.

Turoni.—The territory of the Turoni corresponded with the diocese of Tours, or, roughly speaking, the department of the Indre-et-Loire (C. G., p. 483).

Ubii, See SUGAMBRI.

Uxellodunum.- Hirtius says that Uxellodunum was in the country of the Caducci, which is represented by the department of the Lot; that the stronghold, which stood upon a hill, was protected on all sides by steep rocks; that the ascent was difficult even when unopposed; that through the valley, which nearly surrounded the hill, there flowed a stream; that the stream flowed at the very foot of the hill in such a way that it was impossible to divert its course; that the descent to it for the townspeople was difficult and steep; that 3,000 men got out of the town, although it was blockaded by Caninius with two legions, and sent back a string of pack-horses, loaded water corn, into the peninsula; that below the stronghold, on that part of the hill which, for a space of about 300 feet, was not surrounded by the stream in other words, on a part which overlooked the isthmus-there was a spring; that opposite the spring Caesar constructed an embankment 60 feet high, as which he erected a tower with 10 stones, high enough to overtop the spring, but not to reach the level of the wall of the town; and that the Roman engineers drove subterranean gulleries towards the source of the spring and diverted it. # " (viii, 32, 86 1-2; 33, 8 1; 34, 8 1; 35, 8 3; 40, 88 2 4; 41, 88 1. 4 5: 43, § 41.

Of the various sites that have been proposed for identification with Uxellodunum two only - Luzech (pronounced 'Luzech')

and the Puy d'Issolu need be noticed here.

Luzech, which is about 7 miles west-north-west of Cahors, is situated on an isthmus, at the foot and on the north of a hill which rises 287 feet above the level of the Lot, and is nearly surrounded by that river. The hill occupies 42 acres, not more than one-third of the peniusula. No spring is to be found, only a slight oozing, so to speak, of water above the

isthmus.

The only point which tells in favour of Luzech is that, glone among all the sites that have been proposed, it is almost en tirely surrounded by a river, and that the breadth of the 1sthmus approximately corresponds with the statement of Hirtius. The hill is scarped on its northern side only; on the south and wed the slopes are so gentle that even carriages can ascend without difficulty; and the rocks of which the hill is composed are so hard that they cannot have suffered any considerable change of The Lot does not flow at the very foot of the hill, the least distance which separates them is over 100, the greatest 500 yards. The oozing of water is not more than 13 or 14 feet above the level of the isthmus, and the gigantic works which the Romans constructed in order to place themselves on a level with the spring would therefore have been unnecessary. There is a hill immediately north of Luzech and considerably higher, on which are the remains of a Gallic fort, called Impernal the nearness of which makes it unlikely that Luzech was a stronghold at all. Lastly, if Uxellodonum was on a peninsula with an isthmus only 300 feet wide, how could 3,000 men have got at of it, how could a string of pack-horses have got into it again when it was blockaded by two legions? They could not have done so if the Roman general knew his business; and has

generalship throughout the campaign had been excellent (cf.

Caesar, B. C., ii, 34, § 4).

The Puy d'Issolu, near Vayrac, rises about 650 feet above the valley of the Tourmente, a tributary of the Dordogne: it is nearly surrounded by steep escarpments of rock and isolated on every side except the north-east, where it is connected by a col, or saddle, with the Pech Demont. On the north, east, and south the plateau is practically impregnable; while the western slopes, where, between the hamlets of Loulié and Léguillat, there is a break in the escarpment, are steep enough to justify the statement of Hirtins that, even if no resistance had been offered, the ascent would have been difficult for armed men. On this side, about 72 feet below the line which the walls of the alleged fortress would have followed, there was a spring. The other topographical features will be plain to any one who studies the plan (facing p. 385). A charter, dated 944, proves that the hill was then called I'xellodunum; and there is no evidence that any other place in the country of the Cadurci was ever called by any such name. The Puy commands the northern entrance to the country of the Cadurci; and therefore it is the very stronghold which Lucterius, fleeing from Canimus (32, § 1), might have been expected to choose. Paths such as those by which Hirtius says (35, § 3) that Lucterius endeavoured to send his pack-horses up the hill, are easily recognizable. Truces of lines of investment have been discovered, and also a gullery, driven through the western side of the hill to the source of the spring. But there is one serious objection. The Puy d'Issolu is not almost entirely surrounded by a river, but half surrounded by two rivers; and therefore there is no isthmus at all. It comes to this, then, that Luzech is the only place where there is an isthmus approximately corresponding with the description of Hirtius; while the Puy d'Issolu is the only place which, in other respects, corresponds with his description. But one can understand that Hirtus, if he never saw Uxellodunum, misunderstood the report which he followed; whereas it is hardly credible that he should have blundered wholesale, as he must have done if Uxellodunum was the same as Luzech. Uxellodunum, then, must be identified with the Puy d'Issolu, though doubts may recur (C. G., pp. 483-93).

Vangiones.—The Vangiones, one of the German tribes which fought under Ariovistus (i, 51, § 2), occupied, in the time of Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 9, § 9), the country round Borbetomagus (Worms); but it is doubtful whether they were settled there in the time of Caesar (C. G., pp. 493-4). See NEMETES and

TRIBOCI.

Veliocasses. -The Veliocasses, whose name survives, perhaps, in 'Vexin', dwelt in the southern part of the department of the Seine-Inférieure and the castern part of the department

of the Eure (C. G., p. 494).

Vellaunodunum was in the country of the Senones, on a road leading from Agedineum (Sens) to Cenabum (Orleans). Caesar marched from Agedineum to Vellaunodunum in two clays, and proceeded to besiege it on the day of his arrival. In a couple of days he surrounded it with a contravallation, and on the third day the garrison surrendered. After making

arrangements for disarming them Caesar moved on, and reached Cenabum in two days.—too late in the afternoon to begin the siege, but not too late to begin the 'needful preparations' (vi., 10, § 4-11, § 5). One would infer that Vellaunodinum was about midway between Agedineum and Cenabum, but perhaps rather nearer to the former than to the latter. There was a Roman road, 67 miles long, from Agedineum to Cenabum, which passed by Château Landon, Sceaux, and Beaune; another, mentioned in the Table of Peutinger (p. 26, cols. 1-2°, which passed a little north of Gien, was 74 miles; a third road, about 72 miles long, passed through Montargis and Ladon. We cannot prove that any of these roads existed in the time of

Caesar; but it is highly probable that they all did.

I need not here mention all the places that have been identified with Vellaunodunum. Some of them may unhor takingly be ruled out, because they were chosen on the wrong assumption that Cenabum was at Gien: others are either much too far from Sens or otherwise objectionable. Only two are worth considering,—Montargis and a site about a mile and a half east of Sceaux. Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood of the former; Celtic remains and Roman coins at the latter; both are a little nearer to Sens than to Orléans. Sceaux, however, stands upon lowlying marshy ground; and although Avaricum did the same, M Julian agrees with me in thinking that the site of Vellaunodunum is probably Montargis (C. G., pp. 494-8).

Vellavii. The territory of this tribe corresponded with Velay, or the department of the Loire-Superieure (C. G., p. 499). Venelli.—The Venelli dwelt in the Cotentin.—the depart-

ment of the Manche (C. G., p. 499).

Veneti.—Roughly speaking, the Veneti occupied the department of the Morbihan. According to Ptolemy (Geogr., B. §§ 5-6), their territory extended northward as far as the Pointedu Raz: if so, their northern frontier could not have coincided with the northern frontier of the diocese of Vannes, which struck the coast far south of that promontory. All that are be safely said is that Venetia did not extend further northward than the natural boundary formed by the Montagnes Nortes (C. G., p. 499). See Osismi.

(C. G., p. 499). See Osismi.

Veragri.—This Alpine tribe lived in the western part of the Valnis, their chief town, Octodurus (iii, 1, § 4), being situated between Martigny-la-Ville and Martigny-Bourg, on the left bank of the Rhone, near the point where it bends northware

towards the Lake of Geneva (C. G., p. 454).

Vesontio is now represented by Besançon.

Vienna was on the site of Vienne, on the left bank of the

Rhône, about 20 miles south of Lyons.

Viromandui.—The Viromandui, whose name survives in Vermandois, inhabited the diocese of Noyon, the northers part of the department of the Aisne and the eastern part of the Somme (C. G., pp. 499-500).

Vocates, Caesar says in, 23, § 1: that Crassus, after he had defeated the Sociates, marched for the country of the Vo at and the Tarusates. According to him, then, those two traces were conterminous. The Sociates occupied the country round

Sos, and the Tarusates dwelt either in the district of Aire or in the neighbouring district of Tartas. The Vocates are generally identified with the Boistes, who occupied the district of Buch, near Arcachon. But this will not do; for Arcachon is far away from Aire and from Tartas, whereas the Vocates were close to the Tarusates. Whether the Vocates possessed Buch or not, their country must have extended southward into the depart-

ment of Les Landes (C. G., pp. 500-1).

Vocontii.—The chief towns of this Alpine people were Vasio (Vaison), Lucus Augusti (Luc), and Dea (Die), and on the north they were conterminous with the Allobroges (i, 10, § 5). But it is impossible to define their frontiers, because the territory which undoubtedly belonged to them was surrounded by the territories of minor peoples—the Memini, Vulgientes, Quariates, Bodiontiei, Avantici, Tricorii, and Uceni—whom Caesar ignores, and who may have been pagi of theirs, actually included within their territory, or may only have been their dependants (dientes); while some of these peoples may have been pagi or dependants of the Caturiges or of the Allobroges (C. G., pp. 501-2).

Volcae.—The Volcae (Arecomic and Tectosages) possessed

the country between the Rhône, the Cevennes, the upper Garonne, and the Mediterranean. According to Strabo (iv. 1, § 12), Narbo belonged to the Arecomici; according to Ptolemy (Geogr., ii, 10, § 6), to the Tectosages. A passage in B. G., vii, 7, § 4-praesidia in Rutenis provincialibus, Volcis Arecomicis, Tolosatibus, circumque Narbonem . . . constituit—seems to imply that Narbo was not, at all events in 52 B. C., in the country of the

Arecomici.

APPENDIX A

WHEN CAESAR WROTE THE COMMENTARIES (see pp. ix-x)

In Cacsar's Conquest of Gaul (p. 208, note 2) I briefly noticed a dissertation which Chr. Ebert had recently published in support of the theory that Caesar wrote each of his commentaries immediately after the campaign which it described. I may add that Meusel (Jahresberichte des philologischen Vereins zu Berlin, 1913, pp. 28-31) has since written a searching criticism of Ebert's work, in which he supports my view,—that the seven commentaries were written continuously after the campaign of 52 s.c.

APPENDIX B

On i, 26, § 3



The annexed diagram shows the usual arrangement of wagons in a laager. The wheels are fastened together, and thus play an important part in the defence: indeed they might have done so in any arrangement. See Lord Wolseley's Soldier's Pocket-Book, 1856, pp. 409-10.

APPENDIX C

PROFESSOR DELBRUCK ON THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE HELVETIAN HOST (see the first note on i, 29, § 3)

Afterlistening to Professor Delbrück's lectures, delivered at University College, London, on October 6 and 7, 1243. I thought it advisable to write a supplementary note on

Caesar's statement of the numbers of the Helvetian host. The professor, who holds that Caesar habitually and deliberately exaggerated the numbers of his enemies, referred to a familiar sentence in his account of the destruction of Sabinus's brigade-Frant et virtule et numero manandi pares (v, 34, § 2)—from which he concluded that the brigade was annihilated by an equal number of Gauls, and therefore that Caesar could not have defeated the Helvetii if they had been as numerous as he says. But the passage in question is notoriously corrupt and, as it stands in the MSS., untranslatable; Caesar's narrative (v. 26-37) shows that Sabinus's force was greatly outnumbered by the Eburones: it is incredible that Ambiorix would otherwise have ventured to attack a fortified Roman camp, situated on a commanding position; and Professor Delbrück himself justly remarked that Roman armies overcame superior numbers by superior discipline. Let us therefore test Caesar's statement about the Helvetii on its own merits.

Caesar had four veteran legions in the battle (i, 24, § 2). As we have seen (7, § 2), the ideal strength of a legion in his time was 6,000 men: these four legions had apparently suffered little or no loss before they went into action; and it is reasonable to suppose that immediately before the battle they numbered about 20,000. The original strength of the allied Gallic force, according to the Helvetian schedule (29, § 2), was 92,000. About one-fourth had been destroyed or dispersed in the affair on the left bank of the Saone (12, §§ 2-3): the natural rate of mortality and casualties in the skirmishes recorded in 15, § 3 would account for the loss of a few hundreds more. Accepting provisionally the Helvetian estimate, we may suppose that on the day of the battle the allies numbered about 68,000. Is it credible that 20,000 Roman veterans defeated 68,000 brave but undisciplined semi-barbarians? I gathered from Professor Delbrück's remarks that, considering the power of discipline, he was willing to admit that a Roman army might have defented a Gallic force which outnumbered it in the proportion of 2 to 1 or even of 5 to 2; and I may add that the efficiency of the allied force would have been weakened by its consisting of tribal groups which lacked interdependence and cohesion. It was for this reason among others that Sir Charles Napier defeated an army of

I have myself in various notes called attention to exaggerations, which may have been due to erroneous reports. Professor Delbruck in his lectures did not specifically refer to the question of the Helvetii, which he had discussed before. See my note on 1, 29, § 3.

warlike Baluchis, which several times outnumbered his own, in the battle of Miani. Still, 7 to 2 is an excessive discrepancy (though if, as I believe [Caesar's Conquest of Guul, pp. 239, 630, many of the Gauls never came into action, it would have been considerably reduced); and one is the more inclined to be sceptical when one remembers that, according to Caesar's own estimate (i. 31, §§ 5, 10), the army of Ariovistus, which, after a hard struggle, he defeated with six legions, amounted to not more than 36,000, or perhaps about 40,000 men (see Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, pp. 654-5 and 655, note 5). Again, Caesar tells us (i, 29, § 3) that the host, including women and children. which he sent back to Helvetia numbered 110,000; and, as I have shown in Caesar's Conquest of Gaul (pp. 240 1). if we accept both this estimate and his abstract of the Helvetian schedule, we must infer that about 126,000 perished in the battle (!), or else that very large numbers had dispersed on the march. The former supposition at

all events is utterly incredible.

Let us now consider the question with reference to the length of the Helvetian column. The Helvetii had no artillery or ammunition wagons, which occupy so much space in modern marches, but they were encumbered by numerous supply wagons. I have quoted (i, 29, § 3) Napoleon's estimate, -8,500. Flour sufficient to feed, say. 307,000 persons (see the note on i, 29, § 3, and Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, p. 241, note 3) is said to have been taken. A fair allowance for each man in a modern army is 11 lb. of bread or 1 lb. of biscuit per day (The Solder: Pocket-Book, pp. 96-7). The Helvetii, who plundered largely, doubtless ate meat as well; and the women and children would have needed less food than the men: let us suppose that the average daily allowance of bread or its equivalent was 1 lb. per head. A sack of floor (280 lb.) yields at least 92 4-lb. loaves (Ency. Brit., n 1910, p. 469): therefore 68 lb. of flour per head, or 20,876,000 lb. for the whole host, would have sufficed Over very bad roads two horses will draw a load (exclusive of the wagon) of 1,900 lb. (The Soldier's Pocket-Book, p. 70, and 4 bullocks will draw 2,000 lb. (ib.). Caesar (i. 8, 61 says that the Helvetii used immenta, by which he may have meant not only horses but also mules and oxes 10,987 two-horse wagons or 10,438 bullock-carts could

¹ Bread, in the absence of field overs, is evidently out of the question: perhaps the emigrants made their flour into portric. We are not fold that the Rauraei, Tulingi, Latobrigi, and Bertisd any flour with them; but I assume that they did not depend upplunder.

have carried the grain. Of the former, 160 in single file would have covered a mile; of the latter 117 (The Soldier's Pocket-Book, p. 840). Thus the length of the wagon-train in single file would have been from 68 to 88 miles. Moving four abreast (see the note on i, 29, § 3), they would have occupied from 17 to 22 miles, and after the defeat of the rear-guard from 13 to 17.1 We must, however, allow at least 20 per cent. for inevitable opening out (The Soldier's Pocket-Book, p. 324); so let us say from 16 to 21. The length of the column of emigrants, if all had gone on foot and marched, like a modern army on a fenced road, four abreast, would have been, after the defeat of the rear-guard, with due allowance for opening out, about 45 miles. But the modern army is obliged to leave room for the passage of orderlies, vehicles, &c.; and we may be sure that the Helvetii marched with a much broader front. In open country Roman armies occasionally marched in a quadratum agmen-baggage train flanked on either side by infantry—and sometimes, as Polybius says (vi. 40, §§ 10-12), in three parallel columns. Moreover, many of the emigrants may have tramped alongside of the wagons, as Wellington's troops did in their retreat from Quatre Bras (Hamley, Operations of War, p. 29); and as the wagons became emptied, women and children would have ridden in them.

But Professor Delbrück will not admit that several wagons moved abreast (see Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, p. 239). He insists that they must have moved in single file, not only on account of defiles (see the note on 29, § 3), but also because the roads were bad and discipline was lax. I do not think that these reasons are sufficient. When Caesar says (i, 6, § 1) that the defile between the Jura and the Rhone 'was so narrow and difficult that carts could barely pass along it one at a time', does he not imply that elsewhere they could move abreast? Wagons can go two abreast on almost all roads (Soldier's Pocket-Book, p. 408); oxen can draw wagons where there are no roads (1b., p. 78); and Gallic roads were at all events good enough to allow large numbers of wagons to travel over them notwithstanding disorder and lack of discipline (viii, 14, § 2; B. C., i, 51, §§ 1 2). A bad road, wide enough to allow two or more wagons to move abreast, will present the same obstacles to one file of wagons as to two. Perhaps

According to Proissart (Hamley, Operations of War, p. 11), a train of 6,000 wagons in one of Edward HF's wars stretched 'upwards of two leagues', or 5 miles. If the figures are correct, there must have been 7 or 8 abreast.

in some places tolerably firm ground was not sufficiently wide to allow more than two wagons to move abreast; and here delay would have arisen; 1 but this, as I have remarked in the note on 29, § 3, would not have increased the length of the train. The emigrants must, however, have taken some baggage with them, and they must have been accompanied by their droves of cattle. The length of the column, then, presents a difficulty which, if

not insuperable, is at least serious.

Anyhow, as the reader will have seen, I do not believe that 92,000 men started on the expedition. If we were to reduce this number by one-third, we should probably be nearer the truth. I see no reason to distrust Caesar's abstract of the Helvetian schedule; but, as I have suggested in Caesar's Conquest of Gaul (p. 241). it may only represent a census of the population, many of whom perhaps declined to emigrate. That Helvetia was left absolutely uninhabited I can hardly conceive.

Readers who examine the plan of the battle-field (facing p. 25) will perceive that when Stoffel indicated a site for the Helvetian encampment, he was thinking of the Helvetian fighting men only. The laager marked in the plan could not have consisted of more than a few hundred wagons, for its perimeter is barely two kilometres. Stoffel of course supposes that only the leading wagons were parked.

APPENDIX D

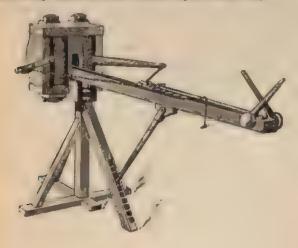
On ii, 8, § 4

Some readers may desire a fuller explanation of torments than that which my footnote gives. The accompanying illustration should make everything clear. It will be seen that the two arms of the engine were passed through the skeins of twisted cordage. A block, furnished with a hook which held the bowstring and which was itself held down by a trigger, could slide up and down in the groove. When the engine was loaded the block was forced back, despite the resisting cordage, by a windlass, and fixed by

Napoleon III argued that more than 2,000 wagons would have been required for baggage.

¹ I doubt whether Captain Veith's suggestion-that many warres were abandoned see the note on 29, § 3 - is admissible. Wag as were doubtless lost, owing to breakages and the weakness of draught cattle which could not get enough to eat; but were they not be valuable to be needlessly abandoned?

a catch which fitted into a row of teeth: when the missile was to be discharged the trigger was pressed, the bowstring was released, the recoil of the cordage caused the arms to fly back, and the missile sped on its way.



APPENDIX E

On iv, 19, § 4 and vi, 29, § 1

In a suggestive article on the operations of Caesar and Drusus in Germany (Journal des Savants, 1913, pp. 6-7) M. Jullian argues that Caesar intended to conquer Germany as well as Gaul:—'If', he says, 'Caesar crossed the Rhine twice... if in one year [53 B.c.] he established camps and redoubts on the further bank, if he assembled his entire army and a considerable quantity of stores, we may be sure that it was not for idle demonstrations.' Then, remarking that while we are acquainted, on the one hand, with Caesar's military movements and on the other with the contemporary political events in Rome, we are ignorant of the connexion between the former and the latter, he concludes 'that it was due to Rome, to Cato, and to Domitius that Julius Caesar did not penetrate into Germany'.

I cannot share this belief. The reasons which Caesar gives for having re-crossed the Rhine in 55 and again in 53 s.c. seem to me more probable than those which M. Jullian imagines. For in the former year Caesar was obliged to prepare for his invasion of Britain (iv, 20, § 1),

in the latter he had more than enough to do in suppressing the insurrections of the tribes of North-Eastern (aul; it seems to me incredible that a statesman who understood so well what was possible should ever have dreamed of embarking upon an impracticable and insane enterprise; and if he returned from Germany because he dreaded the machinations of Cato or Domitius, some messenger must have conveyed to Rome the news of his expedition and from Rome to Germany the news of his enemies intentions, for which movements there was not sufficient time.

APPENDIX F

On iv, 28, §§ 2-3

In the Classical Journal of 1911 (pp. 76-79) Mr. Alfred R. Wightman discussed the passage (iv. 28, 88 2 3) in which Caesar describes what befell his cavalry transports, and incidentally criticized my explanation. Commenting on the interpretation of tamen—'notwithstanding' (the gale)—which I have given, in common with Kraner-Dittenberger and other editors, Mr. Wightman says that 'the sailors . . . cast anchor . . . not because the desirability of remaining off the coast of Britain was just then uppermost in their minds, but because they were under the instant need of . . . avoiding shipwreck'. I maintain, on the contrary, that they cast anchor because they purposed to remain in a position from which they might be able, when the gale ceased, to reach their destination,—the coast of Britain, near Caesar's camp. But, says Mr. Wightman, 'if the storm was so violent that the transports were falling to leeward in spite of all efforts to hold them on their course what efforts? Caesar does not mention any, one might naturally expect that when rounded up and swung head to at anchor they would pitch so heavily as to put their bows under." they did pitch heavily; and no doubt this explains why. as Caesar says, they 'were becoming water-logged' (fluctibus complerentur).

Mr. Wightman then proceeds to deal with me. On p. 319 of Ancient Britain I wrote, 'The ships which were swept down past the Foreland and the Dover cliff-scudded before the north-easterly gale; and although they were evidently in no danger of being driven ashore, they were in great peril because only the most watchful steering could prevent them from broaching to: if a heavise struck the stern, it might swing the vessel round, and

in a moment she would overset and founder. The ships which were carried back to the point from which they had started were of course handled differently, '&c. Again, on p. 582, speaking of the transports that ran before the wind, I wrote, 'They were in no danger of being driven ashore; for while the gale was at its height they stood out to sea.' Referring to the latter passage, Mr. Wightman says, 'This reasoning seems to me inconsequent. When Caesar says the ships were being carried out of their course, all we are to understand therefrom is that they were falling rapidly to leeward; and as he plainly tells us land was under their lee bow, the danger to which he refers is obviously that of striking. To avert this it was necessary to tack ship and stand off shore. But the fact that they did this while the gale was still at its height does not warrant the assumption that they were in no danger of being driven ashore when on the other tack standing westward.'

The radical error in this criticism lies in the words 'as he plainly tells us land was under their lee bow, the danger to which he refers is obviously that of striking'. Caesar does not tell us that 'land was under their lee bow'. What he does tell us is that 'they were getting close to Britain and were seen from the camp, when such a violent storm suddenly arose that none of them could keep their course, but some were carried back to the point from which they had started, while others were swept down in great peril' towards the lower and more westerly part of the

¹ Mr. Wightman cavils at my translation of magno suo cum periculo, which he would render by 'at (or 'to their') great peril!. What is the essential difference? Were the Roman traders not in danger when they crossed the Alpa magno cum pericula (iii, 1, § 2)? Or Cleero's troops when they were defending their camp (v, 52, § 8,? Does Mr. Wightman mean that the ships were not in peril? He cannot mean this; for he says himself that 'the danger to which he (Caesar) refers is obviously that of striking', and that we must not assume 'that they were in no danger of being driven ashore'. If they were 'in danger of being driven ashore', why does Mr. Wightman find fault with my translation? And why did their captains fatuously incur this danger, when all that they had to do, in order to avoid it, was immediately to fellow the example of the other group of transports,—'tack ship and stand off shore'?

Perhaps Mr. Wightman, although his own words imply that the ships were in danger, means that they would only have been in danger if they had appreached so near a lee shore that striking would have been inevitable. But if so, the word 'danger' would be inadequate. Anyhow in all the other passages in which Caesar uses the phrase magne or quanto, cum periculo—i, 10, § 2, 17, § 6; 47, § 3; iii, 1, § 2; v, 16, § 2; 19, § 2; 47, § 5; 53, § 3; vii, 14, § 7—he plainly means that the individuals or groups in question were in danger.

Of course in certain passages, e.g. iii, 1, § 2, magno cum periculo might advantageously be translated, with no essential difference of meaning, by 'at great risk'.

island' (quae cum adpropinguarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla carum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae codem unde erant protectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno suo cum periculo deicerentur). The camp, as I have shown in Ancient Britain, was at Walmer. This conclusion has been generally accepted; and Mr. Wightman does not gainsay it. Indeed unless the camp was somewhere in East Kent, no lee shore can by any ingenuity be discovered; and supposing that when the storm arose the transports were a little south of Walmer -say somewhere near the point where the South Sand Head Light Vessel is now moored—they were obviously in no danger of being driven ashore by a north-easterly gale: they would have been driven through the Dover Strait into the Channel. If Mr. Wightman does not know the British coast, let him consult a map, and he will see that the only lee shore to which he can point is the shore of East Kent. But this is out of the question, not only for the reason which I have just given, but also for others:-first, the ships had been making for East Kent, but when the storm arose they could not keep their course; secondly, the ships with which we are concerned were swept down towards 'the lower and more westerly part of the island'. When they were running in what was, as Mr. Wightman himself says, a 'south-west-rly direction' and before what he rightly calls 'a northeaster',1 they were evidently in no danger of striking either the British coast or the Gallic coast; 2 and the nearest lee shore was the shore of Central America, or, possibly, one of the Bermudas! Mr. Wightman insists that 'deici applied to ships refers, not to their scudding before a gale with plenty of sea-room . . . but to their being swept down upon some danger point to leeward . It may refer to either: anyhow in this case the 'danger point' was 3,000 miles or more away.

'Yet', continues Mr. Wightman, 'aside from all this Mr. Holmes's theory breaks down on internal evidence. If two methods of procedure were open to the Gallie sailors—either to run before the wind or lie to—why, I ask, after pursuing the former method for a time, did they subsequently anchor?' Evidently, I reply, because

A wind blowing from the north-east off Walmer or Kingsdown would be diverted a point or two southward off the south coast,

The Sar's words—ad inferiorem ... descending—show that the course of the shaps was roughly parallel with the British coast, not dryg and in the direction of Cape La Hague. Moreover, I need hardly say that the skippers had no intention of running 170 miles.

they did not want to be driven into the Atlantic and did want to land the cavalry. 'If', Mr. Wightman continues, there was plenty of sea-room . . . no real sailor, having once started to run before the wind, would ever think of casting anchor except he had got into some sheltered position.' Precisely what these Gallic sailors had done; that is to say, they had got into a comparatively sheltered position. There are several points off the southern coast of Kent where, owing to the high ground, the force of a north-easterly gale would have been in some measure broken, though, as it turned out, the shelter was not enough. But. Mr. Wightman insists, 'to anchor was a blunder, and blunder number two if the vessels had really been running before the wind, for by so doing the shipmasters had not only wasted time and effort but had put themselves in a position which, as regards laying their course back to the continent, was much worse than that they occupied when it came on to blow. They were now forced to close-haul from a point just so much further dead to leeward. Compared with their fellows in the other group of transports what a mess they had made of itaccording to Mr. Holmes."

Yes and, what is more important, according to Caesar. Certainly to anchor was a blunder, in the sense that it was an attempt which failed,—a blunder which the 'shipmasters' committed because they clung to the hope of being able to achieve the object of their voyage by landing the cavalry, which Caesar was anxiously awaiting. How much further to leeward they were when they began 'to close-haul' we do not know, - perhaps not more than a few miles; and since they got safely back to the continent, what did it matter? But what is truly amazing is that Mr. Wightman fails to see that if, as he maintains, they did not commit this 'blunder' and if, as he implies, the vessels had not 'really been running before the wind'. they acted in exactly the same way as 'the other group of transports', whereas it is clear from Caesar's narrative that they acted quite differently. The only way of escape open to Mr. Wightman is to suppose that the 'shipmasters', with their eyes open, allowed their ships to drift helplessly towards 'some danger point to leeward', but at last, when the danger of striking became imminent, woke up and put them on the other tack! Let us see how Mr. Wightman absolves them from the charge of having 'made a mess of it'. 'I venture', he says, 'to suggest that anchors were not thrown out at all; that the ablative absolute | ancoris iactes | here puts a hypothetical case merely; that tumen sets over against their | the seamen's |

continent.

present peril the danger involved in casting anchor...
that the subjunctive complementur is one of Ideal Certainty,
being future to a past tense... Accordingly I should
render "And though they were to cast anchor, still since
in that case they would fill, these latter, as their only
resource, standing to sea even in the face of night, headed
for the continent"."

Can the reader follow Mr. Wightman's argument? He asserts that the transports 'had been caught by a gale . . . on a lee shore. What', he asks, 'was to be done? Two courses of action were open-to cast anchor, or to put to sea'. Mr. Wightman says that they did not cast anchor: therefore he evidently means that they put to sea. Certainly they put to sea,—'in the face of night'; but, whether they anchored or not, before they put to sea 'they were swept down magno suo cum periculo towards the lower and more westerly part of the island '. Evidently, then, when they stood out to sea 'in the face of night' they were 'forced to close-haul from a point just so much further dead to leeward', and the shipmasters had 'put themselves in a position which, as regards laying their course back to the continent, was much worse than that they occupied when it came on to blow '. But, I repeat, since they were swept towards 'the lower and more westerly part of the island '-in other words, down the Channel-there was no 'danger point to leeward' within 3,000 miles. What, then was this 'danger point to leeward'? What was the 'lee shore'? We have seen that, if it existed at all, it could only have been East Kent. But Mr. Wightman will hardly maintain that East Kent was 'the more westerly part of the island' or that the shipmasters would have been mad enough to let the ships drift towards East Kent even for one minute. If the wind had blown them towards that 'danger point', they would immediately have acted like their comrades of 'the other group' and made for the

APPENDIX G

On vi, 21-4

CAESAR'S description of the manners and customs of the Germans is perhaps not altogether trustworthy: for he only spent a few weeks in Germany, never moving far from the Rhine; we may suppose that he depended for information principally upon Gallic traders (i, 39, § 1), though he may have learned something from the friendly Ubii; and it would seem that he ascribed to the Germans

in general the characteristics which, according to his informants, belonged to the Suebi. It has been argued that the nomadic tribes of whom he speaks (i, 36, § 7; iv, 1, § 2; 4, §§ 1-2) could not have practised the agriculture which is described in iv, 1, §§ 4-6; but does not he himself expressly say (iv. 1, § 2) that they were prevented from doing so? See W. Fleischmann, Cuesar... und die Deutsche Landwirtschaft, 1911, and the reviews of that work in Berliner philologische Wochenschrift, 1913, col. 74-6, and Jahresberichte des philologischen Vereins zu Berlin, 1913, p. 60.

APPENDIX H

On vii, 8, § 1

CAESAR was evidently prepared on occasion to pay for the corn which he requisitioned from the Gallic tribes; for in i, 16, § 6 he writes graviter cos accusat, quod, cum [frumentum] neque em i neque ex agris sumi possit &c.; and the negotiatores who had settled at Cenabum may have contracted, as negotiatores did under the Empire, to supply the army. On the other hand, he of course took without payment from rebellious tribes the corn which he required. Probably he only paid when he could not afford to give offence. Cf. v, 41, § 5 and Tacitus, Agricola, 19.

APPENDIX I

HOW TO VISIT CAESAR'S BATTLE-FIELDS, ETC.

THE 'sheets' which I recommend belong, when no scale is mentioned, to the Carte de France $(200^{\circ}000)$. The scale $80^{\circ}000$ is that of the Carte de l'État-Major.

It would be well worth while to visit the Musée des Antiquités Nationales (especially Salle XIII) at St. Germainen-Laye, which may be reached from Paris (St. Lazare) in 40 minutes. The various sites which I recommend are

1. Bibracte (Mont Beuvray).—Paris (Gare de Lyon) to Étang, changing at Nevers. From Étang drive to St. Légersous-Beuvray. Sheet 41.

2. Armecy (i, 24, § 1).—Étang to Toulon-sur-Arroux. Or drive from St. Leger-sous-Beuvray. Sheet 41, or sheet 136 SE. (#adoo).

3. The probable site of the battle with Ariovistus (i, 48, § 1).—Strasburg to Rappoltsweiler (43 minutes). The alternative site mentioned in my note is near Thann, 39 minutes from Muhlhausen. Sheets 28 and 36.

4. Mauchamp and Pontavert (ii, 8, § 3-5).—Paris (Gardu Nord) to Soissons: thence by light railway to Pontavert, changing at Roucy. From the plateau of Chaudardes walk or drive to Mauchamp. Return to Soissons by train from Berry-au-Bac. Sheet 17.

5. The battle-field of Neuf-Mesnil (ii, 18, § 1).—Pars (Gare du Nord) to Hautmont or Maubeuge, which may also be reached without changing from Namur or Huy

(the station near Mont Falhize). Sheet 5.

6. Namur and Mont Falhize (ii. 29, § 2).—See p. 409.

7. Octodurus (Martigny) is accessible by rail either from Lausanne or from Chamonix. See the first note on

iii, 1, § 6 and p. 434 (Veragri).

8. Atuatuca.—The site, as I have shown (p. 407), is uncertain. Tongres, with which it is generally identified, may be reached in 45 minutes from Lucge. The supposed magna convoltes (v. 32, § 1), close to Koninxheim, is less than two miles south-west of Tongres.

9. Avaricum (Bourges) may be reached without changing from Paris (Quai d'Orsay). For the surrounding

country see sheet 122 (andoon).

10. Gergovia. - Paris or Bourges to Clermont-Ferrand.

See the second note on vii, 36, § 1. Sheet 52.

11. The site of the cavalry combat with Vercingetorix.— Near Dijon. See the second note on vii, 68, § 2. Sheet 34.

12. Alesia (Mont Auxois).—Paris (Gare de Lyon) or

Dijon to Les Laumes. Sheet 34.

13. Mont St. Marc (viii, 9, § 2; 20, § 1).—Paris (Gare du Nord) to Compiègne for Choisy: Compiègne to Rethondes (9 minutes) for Mont St. Marc. Sheet 33 NW. (aphys.).

14. Uxellodunum (pp. 432-3).—Paris (Quai d'Orsay) to St. Denis-près-Martel. Change at Limoges. Sheet

183 SE. (80000).

Mr. Scholefield, of 54, Bedford Square, W. C., has constructed for me and in accordance with my notes (iv. 17) a model on the scale of $\frac{1}{48}$ of one truss of Caesar's bridge over the Rhine, and is prepared to send a facsimile of it for 10s. 6d. (post free) to any of my readers who may care to possess one.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA

- Page 2, 11. 1, 14, 19. For Garumna read Garunna.
- p. 10, 1. 8. For conentur . . . possit read consrentur . . . posset.
- p. 10. The last foot-note may be deleted, as I prefer to accept the reading of ρ.
- p. 44, 1. 7. For contingant, hunc read contingant. Hunc
- p. 47, ll. 11-12. For sublevarint read sublevarent.
- p. 47. The fifth foot-note should run as follows: sublevarent. Morus proposed sublevarint; but cf. v, 10, § 2.
- p. 49, l. 7. For dubitet read dubitaret.
- p. 49. The third foot-note should run as follows:—dubitars, following sequatur, may seem anomalous; but it would be rash to accept the emendation, dubitet.
- p. 55, l. 4. For iis read his.
- p. 55, l. 11. For sess read se. See Klotz, C. S., p. 287.
- p. 56. The second foot-note should run as follows:—adequiture, lapides...
 coicere. For the Asyndeton cf. iii, 14, § 1; v, 89, § 8; 52, § 5;
 vii, 90, § 1.
- p. 68, l. 5. For its read his.
- p. 86, l. 12. For sese read se. See Klotz, C. S., p. 226.
- p. 105, l. 17, and p. 110, l. 7. For Coriosolites read Coriosolitas.
- p. 119, L. 11. Delete impeditos. In \$\beta\$ it is omitted.
- p. 127, l. 6. For Garumni read Garunni.
- p. 133, l. 20. For ils read his.
- p. 185, 1, 2. For ipea read ipsi. See Klotz, C.S., p. 45, n. 2.
- p. 189, l. 11. For his read iis.

The first volume of Meusel's revision of Kraner's edition has just appeared, and some of the foregoing corrections are due to his arguments. On the other hand, he has abandoned various emendations, &c., which I had already rejected (i, 12, § 2; 14, § 4; 30, § 2; 31, § 11; 46, §§ 1, 4; 47, § 2; ii, 28, § 3; iii, 20, § 4; 22, § 1; iv, 17, § 6; 38, § 1) and adopted one which I had accepted (i, 24, §§ 2-8.

Of the following additional notes those to which an asterisk is prefixed supplement or modify existing foot-notes:—

- i, 1, § 2. dividit. The singular is used because the Seine, being fed by the Marne, is regarded as forming with it one whole, or perhaps because each river is thought of separately, and the verb referred to the nearest subject.
- 2, § 1. It is doubtful whether (omnibus) copiis is equivalent to militibus or to the Greek πανδημεί (men, women, and children) or to opibus. Meusel decides for opibus, remarking that this is what copies means in Caesar when it does not mean 'troops'. But when Ariovistus practer castra Caesar suas copies traduxit (48, § 2), the copies evidently included, or were accompanied by, women and children, though Caesar may only have been thinking of the troops. See 51, § 3.

- *19. § 4. The note on simm' p. 23, is perhaps hardly clear. I meant that simul is not here equivalent to endem sempore, but that simul . . . st is equivalent to et . . . st. Memori may be right in supp sing that Caesar had already said things which I was unnecessary to particularize form as configurable, and therefore that name is equivalent to prosveres; but I believe that name is. . . (when §§ 4-5 gives the gist of all that he said.
- *39, § 2. Newed now admits that Cassar may have written now GeTs. for similar phrases are frequent in Livy.
- 31. j 15. sonar does not mean the same as sumpturus sit. The present tense shows that the punishment which Ariovistus was expected to inflict was imminent. See the note on ii, 32, § 15.
- *35. § 4. Mensel new admits doubtfully that si id lits feeisset may be genuine, for id i's occurs in Cicero (Att., ii, 24, § \$; v, § § 2; &c.).

 Mensel suggests that good may here be equivalent to good, it
- which sense the word is used by Varro.

 45. § 1. part at. Parter never takes a subjunctive except in negative sentences, and rarely in them.
- ii. 16. § I. *** Advam. The reading of \$\mathcal{B}\$—triduo—may be right; for when Caesar uses an accusative of time, the verb generally connotes un:nterrupted duration; but there is an exception in i. 48. § \$.
- *33. § 2. r mades intertis. On reconsideration I conclude that interacting agrees with states and that riminibus is instrumental.
- *35.'4 1. serievest. Mensel now adopts Schneider's explanation of this subjunctive,—'even such tribes as dwelt'. He explans similarly the subjunctives in ii, 27, 55 1, 4.
- iii. 9. § 7. *** actionime aspect apertitatime is open to anspicion; for the MSN differ greatly. In B restissime aspec is omitted: vastismue in inserted in a before man; and y omits aspec apertissime.
- *19. § 2. pa.Nm.S. max.rum. Military tribunes, as such, had equestrian rok. 11. § 5. Gallingy, a naubus waseut. M. Jullian . H. G., iii, 292 thinks
- 11. § 5. Sufficience margines.... issuered. M. Jullian [H. G., iii, 292] think-that the ships which Caesar borrowed from the Protones and Santoni were used for transport [of grain?]; but is it to possible that he may have thought it advisable to include in his fleet some ships of native build?
- 13. §§ 7.9. These sentences were condemned as an interpolation by W. A. Hecker, who is now followed by Meusel. The weightiest reasons are that the passage contains statements which have been already made in the same chapter and other which are repeated in the next; that § 9 is obscure and illegical, for the words of in radio consisterent lating et al activation with same et cotes innerent have no real connexion with the preceding words, cum sacrire ventus corpused et as vento dedinate, which describe what took place in the open sea; and finally that, as commonly happens in interpolated gas-ages, the readings of a and β differ widely. Every careful readinwill have noticed these things; and the passage is at least
- 18. § 1. a xii. causa. Perhaps the Gaul whom Sabinua employed was a foot-soldier, for Crassus raised auxiliary infantry in Gaul tefore he invaded Aquitania (20, § 2); but this is the only passage in which Caesar mentions Gallic auxiliary infantry.

suspicious.

*23. § 7. It has been suggested as an alternative explanation that q of may be merely a connecting particle like Quod si (i, 14, § 3.

- 9, § 2. interea. Even in an English translation 'meanwhile' might conveniently come first in the sentence; for, though interea properly belongs to mound, it also serves as a connecting particle. If it had been placed after ne, another particle would be indispensable.
- § 1. orabant. Schneider remarks that if the envoys had made only one request, and not also that denoted by petebant, Caesar would have written orarevent. I doubt it: cf. vii, 78, § 4. The imperfect seems to me to show that the request was urgently reiterated.
- , § 7. The mere fact that Commius was arrested on landing (27, § 8) proves nothing, for the tribes of South-Eastern Britain were divided into antagonistic groups (A. B., p. 800); and if Caesar wrote his, not iis (which is constantly confounded with it), his regionibus may mean North-Eastern Gaul and South-Eastern Britain, which were united by the closest ties (ib., pp. 299-800.
- , § 9. auderst. It has been said that the legionaries on board the galley could have protected Volusenus! What sort of a fight could a few legionaries have made? Volusenus, with all his faults, was no coward.
- § 3. angustis. I might have added that, as Meusel himself remarks, prognati (ii, 29, § 4) is poetical, and that Caesar uses brevitas (ii, 30, § 4) in a sense which is elsewhere only found in poets and late writers.
- § 2. frumentum. Though standing corn is generally denoted by the plural, there is an exception in iv, 32, § 4. Perhaps, however, as Meusel suggests, the corn which Caesar 'brought in daily from the fields' had already been cut and stacked by the Britons.
- § 8. per temonem . . . consucrint. Meusel, remarking that uti in dectivi . . . , Rectere undoubtedly refers to the drivers, maintains that they, and not the warriors, must have run along the pole. What for? They were not performing in a circus. The earlier words, Ita mobilitatem . . . in procitis, evidently refer to the warriors as well us the drivers; and it is clear that the subject of the whole sentence is essedarii, i. e. warriors and drivers. Which of the two is to be thought of as the subject of each verb, is left to the reader's common sense.
- § 1. perturbatis nostris. Meusel, who agrees with me, remarks that with auxilium ferre Caesar generally uses a dative.
- § 5. squitatus includes essedarii (33, § 1.)
- , § 2. Schneider argues that nostro mari, by which most readers would assume that Caesar meant the Mediterranean, was only that part of it which lay between Italy and Spain: but the passages which he cites (Sallust, Jugurtha, 17, § 4; 18, § 4; Livy, xxvi, £2, § 4; xxviii, 1, § 8) only prove that the Western Mediterranean was part of nostrum mare; long before Caesar's time the Eastern Mediterranean had been a highway of traffic with Italy; and Pomponius Mela (i, 1, §§ 6-7) says that the whole expanse between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Sea of Azof was called Nostrum mare. Besides, if Schneider was right, Caesar distinguished between the ships that sailed the Western Mediterranean and those that were used in the various waters of the East, which is improbable: reliquis maribus means all the waters navigated by the Romans, except the Atlantic.

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- vi, 4, 5 8. Schneider says that instantis belli depends not upon upon 'emper understood; but may one not compare temporia ista oratio est?
- 13, § 1. omni Gallia parhaps includes the country of the Belga. in ii, I, § 2 it means the country of the Celtse at the note on § 11.
- vii, 16, § 1. proje, though it usually precedes the adjective t qualifies, belongs to pulcherrimam.
- quarines, belongs to puccerriman.

 77, § 6. My foot-note on this sentence is somewhat mislead dignites here means 'authority' or 'distincten' abstract, and material material materials and the sentence of critognatus had in mind the authority of the advocated the view which he had opposed.



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